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The High Prevalence of Anticardiolipin Antibodies and Anti-b2 Glycoprotein I in the Acute Phase of Schizophrenia

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is a major mental disorder without a clearly identified pathophysiology. The association between this disease and the antiphospholipid syndrome (APLS) has been recently reported. **Objective:** The objective of this study was to determine the frequency of anti-cardiolipin antibodies (aCL) and / or anti-β2 glycoprotein I antibodies (aβ2GPI) in sera of patients with schizophrenia. Materials and methods: Our retrospective study was performed on 80 patients with schizophrenia newly admitted in closed wards of the department of Psychiatry. Eighty healthy blood donors with no history of autoimmune or mental diseases served as controls. Search for aCL and aβ2GPI antibodies were detected by ELISA. Results: The aCL antibodies are significantly more frequent in schizophrenic patients than in controls (21.25% vs 3.75%, p<10-3) and it is the aCL-IgM isotype witch is therefore most detected with a frequency of 16.25%. The seroprevalence of aβ2GPI was also significantly higher in patients than in controls (27.5% vs 1.25%; p=<0,005) and it is the aβ2GPI-IgA isotype witch is the most common (22.5% of schizophrenic patients). The prevalence of aCL antibodies was 21.25% vs 27.5% for aβ2GPI antibodies. The frequency of aCL and / or aβ2GPI antibodies is 31.25%. Among this seropositive group, 3.75% had only aCL antibodies and 10% had only aβ2GPI antibodies. Conclusion: Our study supports the hypothesis of the high prevalence of aCL antibodies and especially of the aCL-IgM isotype in schizophrenia patients. In this study we have shown a high seroprevalence of aβ2GPI antibodies which are specific markers of APLS.