(21.2%). In addition, females involved in leadership activities were significantly less likely to report depressive symptoms (21.9%) than those who were not involved in these activities (28.7%). Consistent with previous research, females were more likely to report depressive symptoms than males. Females also were more likely to participate in arts and leadership activities.

CONCLUSION: For males and females, sports participation, and for females, involvement in leadership activities, may represent protective factors against depressive symptoms during adolescence. However, clinicians might consider inquiring about depressive symptoms among adolescent males involved in art-related activities.

ORIGINAL CITATION:

Waler A, Taliaferro L. Extracurricular Activity Involvement and Depression Among High School Students. Oral presentation and poster presentation, 10th Annual FIRE Conference, Orlando, Florida. February 21, 2019.

103
Atypical Progressive Bulbar Palsy presenting with Dropped Head

Alexander Carvajal-González, MD, PhD[1]; and Antonio H Iglesias, MD[2]

[1] Assistant Professor, School of Medicine, Universidad El Bosque, Bogotá, Colombia
[2] Associate Professor, Neurology Department, Loyola University Medical Center, Chicago, USA.

ABSTRACT: Introduction: Typical amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) presents on neurological examination with specific signs of upper and lower motor neuron degeneration (Brooks et al, 1995), which can account for 85% of patients with ALS (Turner and Talbot, 2013). There are different types of clinical presentations, including progressive bulbar palsy (PBP), Limb-onset ALS, progressive muscular atrophy (PMA) and upper motor neuron (UMN) predominant ALS. PBP has mainly brainstem signs. There are a few case reports of dropped head syndrome in ALS, mainly in patients with the limb involvement variant.

METHODS: Case report

RESULTS: A 56 year old right-handed male, presented to the clinic with four months of dysphagia to liquids and solids, neck pain and progressive neck weakness causing constant drop head. No dysarthria or other neurological symptoms, no dyspnea. Neurological examination: Cranial Nerve (CN) CN XII: Nasal voice, bilateral atrophy of the tongue with tremor and fasciculations. Motor: Diffuse atrophy and decreased tone of the sternocleidomastoid and trapezii bilaterally, strength: 2/5 in neck flexors and extensors. Sensory: Hypoesthesia of the tongue. The rest of his neurological examination was normal. Labs: Routine blood work, thyroid function tests, collagen vascular work-up, and protein electrophoresis were normal. Creatine Phosphokinase (CPK) and Acetylcholine Receptor Antibodies (AChR Ab) were negative. Brain and Spinal Cord MRI: Showed mild brainstem, cerebellar and cervical spinal atrophy.

CONCLUSIONS: Patients with ALS initially present with symptoms localized to the limbs or bulbar muscles. A very small percentage 1-2% of ALS patients had neck muscle weakness with head drop (Jokelainen et al, 1977; Gourie-Devi et al, 2003). However, in all the previously reported cases, the patients had limb involvement at the time of presentation which was absent in this case, and the head drop occurred after the onset of symptoms (Lange et al, 1986; Katz et al; 1996). Dropped head syndrome can be seen in inflammatory myopathies, myasthenia gravis, facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy, spinal muscular atrophy, nemaline myopathy and carnitine deficiency (Umapathy et al, 2003) but ALS should also be considered in patients with atypical presentations.

104
Long-term Efficacy of Lurasidone in Antipsychotic-naïve vs. Antipsychotic-exposed Adolescents with Schizophrenia: Analysis of a Two-Year Study

Christoph U. Correll, MD[1]; Robert Goldman, PhD[2]; Michael Tocco, PhD[2]; Jay Hsu, PhD[2]; and Andrei Pikalov, MD, PhD[2]

[1] The Zucker Hillside Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Northwell Health, Glen Oaks, NY, USA; Hofstra Northwell School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Molecular Medicine, Hempstead, NY, USA; and Charité Universitätsmedizin, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Berlin, Germany
[2] Sunovion Pharmaceuticals Inc, Fort Lee, NJ and Marlborough, MA

ABSTRACT: Background: Early-onset schizophrenia is characterized by greater severity and more functional impairment than adult-onset schizophrenia. Few studies have prospectively evaluated short- or long-term antipsychotic efficacy in treatment-naïve (vs. previously treated) first-episode schizophrenia. The aim of this post-hoc analysis was to evaluate the long-term efficacy of lurasidone in antipsychotic-naïve adolescents with schizophrenia.

METHOD: Patients aged 13-17 years with schizophrenia were randomized to 6 weeks of double-blind (DB), fixed-dose treatment with lurasidone (40 mg/day or 80 mg/day) or placebo. Six-week completers were eligible to enroll in an open-label (OL), flexible dose 2-year

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1092852920000218 Published online by Cambridge University Press