

Conclusions Three new genes have been found to be associated with psychosis. *TRIP12* and *RNF25* encode two E3-ubiquitin ligases which modulate the Wnt pathway, mutations in which lead to neurodevelopmental defects. *ARHGAP19* encodes a GTPase which regulates the RhoA protein, involved in the regulation of the cytoskeleton.

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L-dopa modulates striatal functional connectivity in adults with psychotic-like experiences: A randomized double-blind placebo-controlled study

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Introduction According to the dopamine hypothesis functional brain abnormalities and neurochemical alterations may converge to cause psychosis through aberrant salience attribution. Indeed, resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging (rs-fMRI) has revealed widespread brain disconnectivity across the psychotic spectrum.

Objectives To advance the understanding of the dopaminergic involvement in intrinsic functional connectivity (iFC) and its putative relationship to the development of psychotic disorders we aimed to investigate the link between L-Dopa, a dopamine precursor, and its modulation of striatal iFC in subthreshold psychosis, i.e. non-clinical psychosis.

Methods We used a randomized, double-blind placebo controlled study design including in our sample 56 healthy, male, right-handed, subjects with no familiar risk factors for psychosis who were assessed with the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire (SPQ) and underwent 10 minutes of rs-fMRI scanning. All subjects received either 250 mg of Madopar DR[®] (200 mg L-Dopa plus 50 mg benserazid, dual release form) or a placebo. We analysed resting-state iFC of 6 striatal seeds, known to evoke dopamine related networks.

Results The main effect of L-Dopa presented itself (FWE-corrected) as a significant decrease in iFC from the right ventral striatum to the cerebellum and the precuneus cortex, and an increase in iFC to the occipital cortex. Subjects with high SPQ positive symptom sub-scores showed a significant increase of L-Dopa induced connectivity.

Conclusion We identified striatal functional connectivity being modulated by augmented dopamine availability, and in support of the dopamine hypothesis, we found that those iFC patterns are associated to high scores of psychotic like experiences.

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0085

5-years follow-up of antipsychotic medication and hospitalizations after first episode hospital-treated psychosis in a Swedish nation-wide cohort

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Introduction Outcome after first episode psychosis is heterogeneous, but knowledge about the distribution and predictive factors is limited.

Objective To investigate medication and rehospitalizations for five years after first episode hospital treated psychosis.

Method Swedish population registers were used to select a nation-wide cohort of 962 cases (589 or 61% men) with a first hospitalization for psychosis at ages between 16–25 years. Cases were categorized year by year for 5 years after the initial hospitalization with regard to rehospitalizations and dispensations of antipsychotics and other medications.

Results The 5-years mortality was 4% ($n=39$) with suicides in 16 cases (1.6%, 11 of which were men). Additionally, 139 cases (23% of women and 10% of men) had hospitalizations for suicide attempts within 5 years. A bimodal distribution of years with medication was found indicating two different trajectories of outcome. One peak was seen for cases with dispensations of antipsychotics 5 of 5 years (40% of the cohort). Another peak was seen at dispensations during at most 1 of 5 year (30%). During year 5, 514 (56% of 923 cases surviving 5 years) had dispensations of neuroleptics and 257 (28%) were hospitalized, whereas 356 cases (39%) had no dispensation of neuroleptics or hospitalization.

Conclusions The population of young cases with first episode psychosis is heterogeneous with at least two clearly separable trajectories based on medication and hospitalizations. The high mortality and high incidence of suicide attempts during a five-year period demonstrate a need for careful monitoring of these patients.

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Cognitive screening scale for schizophrenia (CSSS): The development and the structure of the scale

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Objectives The study presents the construction of CSSS: a short screening scale intended for diagnosis of cognitive deficits among people with schizophrenia. The final version of the scale consist of 6 subscales which measure basic cognitive functions.

Methods A total of 160 persons (124 with schizophrenia and 36 healthy controls) were tested using the initial version of the CSSS scale consisting of 11 subscales. Correlation analysis between the subscale results was carried out, as well as confirmatory factor analysis, internal consistency analysis of the scale, IRT (item response theory) analysis of the item's difficulty, and analysis of the scale's accuracy as a classifier.

Results One factor explains 37% of the variance of the subscales' results. The scale has satisfactory internal consistency (0,83). Subjects with schizophrenia achieved significantly lower scores than

healthy subjects. The area under the ROC curve (AUC) for discriminating between subjects with schizophrenia and healthy subjects was 0.83. Cut point of 16 raw points is 86% sensitive and has 70% specificity.

Conclusions The form of the tool that has been achieved as a result of presented analyses suggests that this scale has a potential to fulfill the assumed goals, which will be tested during continuing validation studies.

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0087

Disorganization in schizophrenia:

A resting EEG study

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Introduction In subjects with schizophrenia (SCZ), the disorganization factor was found to be a strong predictor of real-life functioning. "Conceptual disorganization" (P2), "difficulties in abstract thinking" (N5) and "poor attention" (G11) are considered core aspects of the disorganization factor, as assessed by PANSS. The overlap of these items with neurocognitive functions is debated and should be further investigated.

Aims Within the Italian network for research on psychoses study, electrophysiological and neurocognitive correlates of the disorganization factor and its component items were investigated.

Methods Resting state EEGs were recorded in 145 stabilized SCZ and 69 matched healthy controls (HC). Spectral amplitude (Samp) was averaged in nine frequency bands. MATRICS consensus cognitive battery (MCCB) was used for neurocognitive assessment. Band Samp differences and correlations with psychopathology and MCCB scores were explored by global randomization statistics.

Results SCZ showed increased delta, theta, and beta1 and decreased alpha2 Samp. A negative correlation between alpha1 and disorganization was observed in SCZ. At the item level, only N5 showed this correlation. MCCB neurocognitive composite was associated with P2 and N5 but not with alpha1 Samp.

Conclusions Our findings suggest an heterogeneity of the disorganization dimension and a partial overlap with neurocognitive domains. The N5, "difficulties in abstract thinking", had a unique association with alpha1 Samp, which is thought to be involved in the formation of conceptual maps.

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Autistic traits in patients with anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa or binge eating disorder: A pilot study

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Introduction Previous data showed higher autistic traits in individuals with anorexia nervosa (AN) compared to healthy controls (CTL). It is not known, however, whether this characteristic is shared by other feeding and eating disorders (FEDs) or it is uniquely associated to AN.

Objectives To compare autistic traits among individuals with AN, bulimia nervosa (BN), binge eating disorder (BED) and CTL and to investigate which specific dimensions differentiate one group from another.

Methods A total of 241 FED patients (53 AN, 41 BN, 42 BED) and 105 CTL were administered the autism-spectrum quotient (AQ), the adult autism subthreshold spectrum (AdAS Spectrum), the Ritvo autism and Asperger diagnostic scale 14-item (RAADS-14 Screen).

Results FED subjects reported higher AQ, AdAS spectrum and RAADS-14 total and subscales scores compared to CTL (all $P < .001$). No differences were found amongst AN, BN and BED subjects in questionnaires' total scores. BN group scored higher than AN in the hyper-/hyporeactivity to sensory input domain of the AdAS spectrum ($P < .001$); AN group scored higher than BED in the attention switching domain of the AQ ($P < .001$), and BED group scored lower than both AN and BN in the mentalizing deficit domain of the RAADS-14 (all $P < .001$).

Conclusions We reported for the first time that not only AN but also BN and BED patients show greater autistic traits compared to CTL. Longitudinal studies are needed to confirm this preliminary report and to elucidate whether autistic traits either precede, co-occur or follow FEDs.

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Resilient coping and social networks in old age

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Introduction Both resilient coping strategies and the structural/functional characteristics of personal social networks are considered important factors when facing adversity and the challenges inherent to the aging process.

Objectives To analyze the association between the configurations of ego-centred networks and different levels of resilient coping in a sample of elderly people.

Methods Quantitative, cross-sectional study comparing groups, with 512 participants, mostly women ($n = 325$; 63.5%), married ($n = 264$; 51.5%), with 76 years old in average ($SD \pm 7.6$), and with basic education ($n = 261$; 51%). We used a socio-demographic questionnaire, the IARSP-Elderly (personal social network assessment tool) and the Brief Resilient Coping Scale for data collection.

Results We found different levels of resilient coping in our sample: low (50.4%); medium (38.7%); strong (10.9%). These three levels of coping were associated with the composition of ego-centred networks, namely the proportion of friends and colleagues ($P < 0.05$), different perceived emotional support, reciprocity and satisfaction with the network ($P < 0.05$), frequency of contacts and relationships' durability ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions Higher levels of coping are associated with a larger proportion of friends in the network, whereas the familiar networks are associated with low coping. Although participants in our study revealed mainly kin comprised networks, these results