decrease their alcohol intake, and 1 in 4 had past episodes of AIPD.
Conclusions: There are specific challenges in studiyng AIPD, such as the relatively rarity of the disorder, its often transient nature and high levels of comorbidity. A high degree of recurrence and morbidity indicates a need to prevent, and intervene early with an abstinent-oriented management goal.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: anti-psychotic treatment; alcohol-induced psychotic disorder; alcohol hallucinosis; alcohol-withdrawal

O0146

Difference in spectral power density of sleep electroencephalography in individuals with or without insomnia

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Introduction: Power spectral analysis is the most common method of quantitative electroencephalogram (qEEG) techniques and enables investigation of the microstructure of insomnia. Previous spectral analysis studies on insomnia have shown inconsistent results due to their heterogeneity and small sample sizes.
Objectives: We compared the difference of electroencephalogram (EEG) spectral power during sleep among participants without insomnia, insomniacs with no hypnotic use, hypnotic users with no insomnia complaints, and hypnotic users with insomnia complaints.
Methods: We used the Sleep Heart Health Study data, which is large sample size and has good quality control. The fast Fourier transformation was used to calculate the EEG power spectrum for total sleep duration within contiguous 30-second epochs of sleep. For 1,985 participants, EEG spectral power was compared among the groups while adjusting for potential confounding factors that could affect sleep EEG.
Results: The power spectra during total sleep differed significantly among the groups in all frequency bands (p corr < 0.001). We found that quantitative EEG spectral power in the beta and sigma bands of total sleep differed (p corr < 0.001) between participants without insomnia and hypnotic users with insomnia complaints after controlling for potential confounders. The higher beta and sigma power were found in the hypnotic users with insomnia complaints than in the non-insomnia participants.
Conclusions: This study suggests differences in the microstructures of polysomnography-derived sleep EEG between the insomnia groups.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Insomnia; spectral power density; beta power; qEEG

O0147

CYP2C19 expression modulates affective functioning and brain anatomy – a large single-center community-dwelling cohort study

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Introduction: The association between CYP2C19 poor metabolizer status, depressive symptom severity and hippocampal volume in humans is controversial. Progress in understanding not only the pathophysiology of depression but also potential protective mechanisms is important both for daily clinical practice and for the development of new antidepressant therapies.
Objectives: To test and validate previous findings regarding the impact of CYP2C19 status on depressive symptoms and to examine whether it could influence hippocampus subregions and brain tissue microstructure.
Methods: A total of 4152 individuals from the Longitudinal cohort in the community-dwelling adult population - Colaus|PsyCoLaus in Lausanne, Switzerland were included. They have participated in at least one psychiatric evaluation. Brain anatomy patterns using a comprehensive set of psychometry, water diffusion- and relaxometry-based magnetic resonance imaging data were analysed in a subset of the cohort (BrainLaus, n=1187).
Results: In this population-based cohort study, better lifetime global assessment of functioning scores were observed in poor metabolizers when compared to other metabolizers, this result was mainly driven by female participants (ß=3.9, P=0.01). Examination of brain imaging data revealed that higher right hippocampal subiculum volume was related to poor metabolizer status (ß=0.03, P=0.006). In addition, associations were observed between metabolizer status and white matter microstructure in the left uncinate fasciculus (ß=-0.01, P=0.01) and the left cingulum bundle (ß=-0.01, P=0.01).
Conclusions: CYP2C19 status is associated with modifications in lifetime global functioning, and brain anatomy. Such differences in brain structures can contribute to explain the protective effect of CYP2C19 poor metabolizer status.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: CYP2C19; behavior; Global Assessment of Functioning; Hippocampus

O0148

Quantitative detection of methylated SOCS-1 in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder considering SOCS-1 -1478 CA/del polymorphism and clinical parameters

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