Automated Battery (CANTAB) and the seven different subdomains of negative symptoms of the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS).
Results: revealed significantly negative correlations of blunted affect with the recognition of happiness, fear, and disgust. Difficulties in abstract thinking, also correlated positively with the recognition of fear. Additionally, we found a significant positive correlation between stereotyped thinking and difficulties in abstract thinking with the response latency in emotion recognition.
Conclusions: Individuals with SSD and domains of negative symptoms showed specific impairments in recognizing the representation of basic emotions. A longitudinal design to make causality statements would be useful for future research. Moreover, emotion recognition should be considered for early detection and individualized treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: schizophrénia; Emotion recognition; negative symptoms; Psychosis

O0117

Clinical features of UK Biobank subjects carrying loss of function variants in genes implicated in schizophrenia pathogenesis

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Introduction: The SCHEMA consortium has identified ten genes in which severely damaging variants substantially increase schizophrenia risk.
Objectives: To characterise the clinical features of carriers of variants causing complete loss of function (LOF) of these genes.
Methods: This research was conducted using the UK Biobank Resource and 200,000 exome-sequenced volunteers were screened to identify carriers of LOF variants in these genes. For these subjects, data fields were extracted which reflected educational and occupational functioning as well as clinical features including diagnoses and medication.
Results: LOF variants in *CACNA1G* were commoner than in SCHEMA cases, suggesting this was not a real schizophrenia susceptibility gene. 159 subjects carried LOF variants in one of the other nine genes and overall they did not have poorer educational or occupational functioning or increased mental or physical health problems. Detailed examination revealed that one had schizophrenia, one had psychotic depression and two had a developmental disorder. Otherwise, a number of subjects had features of minor mental illness such as depression or anxiety and these rates were somewhat increased in subjects carrying LOF variants in *HERC1*, of whom more than half reported having consulted their GP for such problems. However the majority appeared to be entirely normal from a neuropsychiatric point of view.
Conclusions: Although particular genetic variants can substantially increase the risk of schizophrenia, most people carrying them are entirely normal. This further supports the concept of schizophrenia as a distinct illness rather than representing the extreme of a trait which is present in the population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: loss of function variant; SETD1A; HERC1

O0119

Modified Completion Test (MCT) in Psychological Diagnostics of Patients with Paranoid Schizophrenia — Stage of Filling the Gaps

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Introduction: The study demonstrates potential of the modified completion test (MCT) (text by H. Ebbinghaus) for diagnostics of patients with schizophrenia. MCT includes four stages: 1) filling the gaps in the story; 2) reading and retelling; 3) making up a continuation and a title; 4) retelling the story and its continuation after half an hour (Burlakova,2020).
Objectives: The objective was to research diagnostical potential of the first stage of MCT for patients suffering from paranoid schizophrenia with hallucinatory syndrome.
Methods: The study included 42 patients (28 female, 14 male) with schizophrenia (disease onset at least 5–7 years ago), aged from 19 to 51 (average age 35±8), receiving treatment. Control group consisted of 44 people (average age 37±6), never sought psychiatric help, never diagnosed with any mental disorders. Groups were organized to be equal in gender proportions, age, and educational level.
Results: The psychiatric patients in comparison to the control group: 1) accomplished the task slower; 2) although instructed to fill the gaps in succession, often violated the instruction and demonstrated orientation on specific fragments rather than on the whole; 3) had lower efficiency: ˜5% of the clinical group did the task without mistakes; 4) chose strategies of interacting with the text not detected in the control group: a) did not fill several gaps, b) added words outside the gaps, and c) crossed out fragments of the text; 5) filled the gaps with words inadequate emotionally, semantically and/or logically.
Conclusions: Comparative analysis demonstrated that already on the first stage, the method proves informative in pathopsychological assessment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: thought disorder; cognitive assessment; schizophrénia; cognitive functions

O0120

A family study on first episode of psychosis patients: exploring neuropsychological performance as an endophenotype

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Introduction: Family studies provide the opportunity to investigate endophenotypes as a powerful neurobiological platform to better understand the underlying neurobiological mechanisms of schizophrenia spectrum disorders. Shared features between the patients and their first-degree relatives may shed some light on the path to identify potential causes of psychosis, and to implement preventive and therapeutic interventions.
Objectives: This study aimed to explore and compare neuropsychological measures in first episodes of psychosis (FEP) patients, their first-degree relatives and healthy controls (HC), participants on the PAFIP-FAMILIES project.
Methods: Statistical analyses were performed using one-way ANOVA, followed by multiple comparisons test where appropriate. Age, sex and years of education were introduced as covariates.
Results: From 387 eligible FEP patients enrolled in a previous cohort, 133 were included. In addition, 244 of their first-degree relatives (146 parents and 98 siblings) and 202 HC participated in this study (see Figure 1). In general, relatives showed an intermediate neuropsychological performance between the HC and the FEP patients (see Figure 2). Specifically, siblings performed similar to HC in the domains verbal memory, visual memory, working memory, motor dexterity and theory of mind, since their values practically overlap those of HC. The parents presented significant deficits, similar to that of the affected individuals, in executive functions and attention domains.

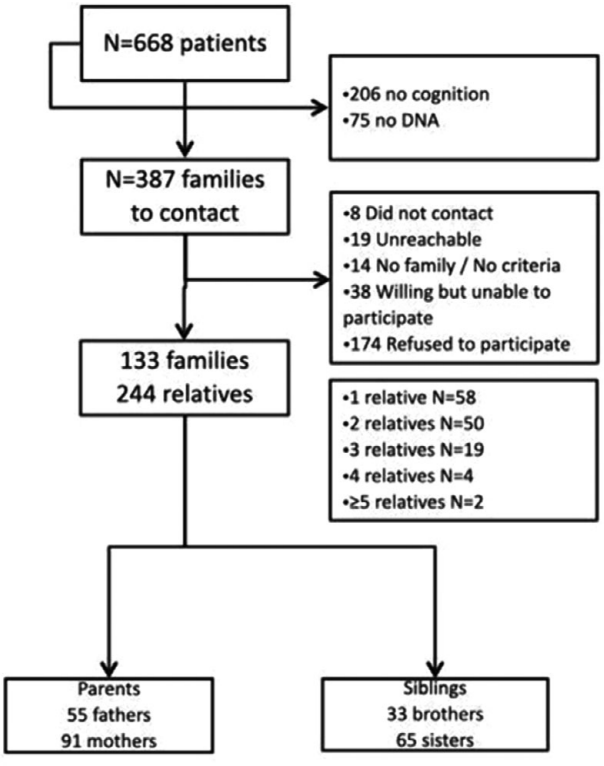

Figure 1. Flow diagram for patients and their first-degree relatives.

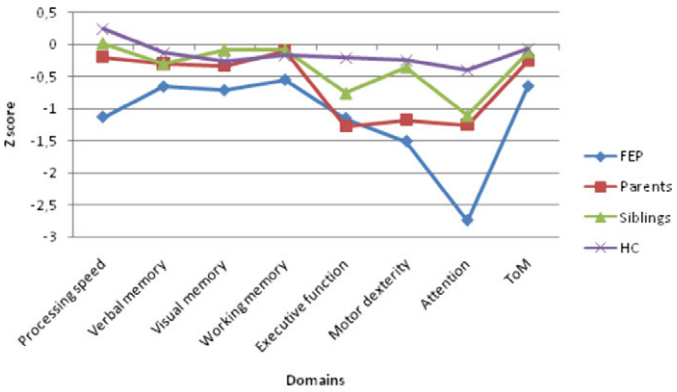

Figure 2. Neurocognitive profile of the participants.

Conclusions: These findings suggest that executive and attention dysfunction might have a greater family aggregation and could be a relevant cognitive endophenotype for psychotic disorders. The study shows the potential of exploring intra-family neuropsychological performance supporting neurobiological and genetic research in schizophrenia.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: First episode of psychosis; Neurocognitive endophenotype; schizophrénia; First-degree relatives

Mood Disorders

O0121

Antidepressant discontinuation manias: a new bipolar subtype?

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Introduction: Antidepressant withdrawal manic states are rare and controversial phenomena. The underlying pathophysiology and the clinical implications have not been thoroughly discussed in the literature.
Objectives: We aimed to review reports of antidepressant discontinuation manic states and to discuss the different hypothetical pathophysiological changes underlying this phenomenon. We also argued in favor of its inclusion in the bipolar spectrum.
Methods: We searched Pubmed using the key words: 'antidepressant withdrawal' or 'antidepressant discontinuation' plus 'mania' or 'hypomania' from January 2008 until January 2018.
Results: Twenty-nine cases of antidepressant discontinuation manic states were identified. Hypotheses involve the implication of Catecholamines, Acetylcholine and Serotonin in the pathophysiology of this paradoxical phenomenon. The search for red flags for bipolar disorder in these case reports revealed psychiatric histories in favor of a bipolar spectrum disorder in 12 individuals while five were already known to have bipolar disorder.