S14. DNA methylation changes in GABAergic and glutamatergic markers in early schizophrenia.

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from ROD. In classification, a 65% sensitivity and specificity are found. Data will also be presented on the CHR group and their alignment, together with VBM analysis for structural MRI examining correlates with highly weighted classifying symptoms in and across all three groups. Discussion: When given early in the course of illness, interventions have the greatest potential impact, and characterization and accurate diagnosis of depression in emerging mental disorders is an important goal. This study suggests it may be possible to accurately identify depression in different diagnostic categories, including major depressive disorder, psychosis and clinical high risk, and that neuroimaging holds potential to add to diagnostic accuracy in complex co-morbid disorders.

S14. DNA METHYLATION CHANGES IN GABAERGIC AND GLUTAMERIC MARKERS IN EARLY SCHIZOPHRENIA
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Background: GABAergic and glutamatergic systems play an important role in the neurobiology of schizophrenia, and changes in their markers are reported in both postmortem human brain and in animal models. Recent studies have demonstrated that abnormalities in DNA methylation may underlie the alterations in various indicators of GABAergic and glutamatergic functions in schizophrenia. As our group previously found decreased NR2 protein plasma levels and downregulation of parvalbumin (PV ALB) mRNA in first episode of psychosis (FEP) patients, we hypothesised that changes in DNA methylation may be responsible for these indicators of glutamatergic and GABAergic deficits in FEP patients.

Methods: Blood samples were collected from patients in FEP (n = 35) after their first contact with the mental health assistance, siblings (n = 21) and population-based controls (n = 35). Bisulphite conversion and pyrosequencing were used to determine methylation levels in 4 CpG sites in promoter sequence of PV ALB and 5 CpG sites at GRIN2B (gene which encodes NR2).

Results: We found hypermethylation at a CpG site within the PV ALB promoter sequence in patients and their siblings compared to population-based control group (p < 0.001) while overall hypomethylation was found in the 5 CpG sites analysed within GRIN2B promoter sequence (p < 0.01).

Discussion: Our PV ALB findings are consistent with our previous studies showing that PV ALB promoter methylation is elevated in schizophrenia and, additionally this is the first evidence showing changes in GRIN2B promoter methylation in psychosis. These results together suggest that these epigenetic findings may relate to the reduction of protein expression of indicators of glutamate and GABA systems seen in this disease.

S15. ABNORMAL EYE TRACKING IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA UNDER THE SOCIAL SCENE
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Methods: Total 29 patients with schizophrenia and 31 healthy controls completed the theme identification task, in which subjects selected which word, out of positive, neutral and negative, described the theme of a picture under facial emotion recognition and real social scene emotion recognition. Positive and negative syndrome scale (PANSS) and social function in psychosis patients (SSPI) were used to assess the symptom and social function.

Results: The schizophrenia’s eye movement paradigms under both facial emotion and social scene show decreased number of fixation (t=-3.49, P=0.00; t=-3.62, P=0.00), decreased number of saccades (t=-3.15, P=0.00; t=-3.72, P=0.00), decreased scan path length (t=-2.23, P=0.03; t=-4.18, P=0.03), decreased fixation number in interest area (t=3.01, P=0.00; t=-3.24, P=0.00). Different from facial emotion cognition, the eye movement under social scene cognition showed lower percentage of fixation number in interest area than that in healthy subjects (P=0.01), furthermore, the length of scan path under the negative social scene pictures was associated with the total score of SSPI (r=-0.38, P=0.04), the PANSS total score (r=-0.46, P=0.01), the positive symptoms score (r=-0.39, P=0.04), the general score (r=-0.50, P=0.01).

Discussion: The patients showed more abnormal eye tracking indicators under social scene than facial emotion. Under negative emotion social scene, the length of scan path related to social function and clinical symptoms, it may be a potential indicator to evaluate social function and degree of disease.

S16. GLUTAMTERGIC NEUROMETABOLITE LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH TREATMENT-RESISTANT SCHIZOPHRENIA: A CROSS-SECTIONAL 3T PROTON MRS STUDY
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Methods: Glutamate (Glu) and glutamine+glutamic (Glx) levels were assessed in the associative striatum (Str), anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), and dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) using 3T 1H-MRS (PRESS, TE=35ms). Neurametabolite levels were corrected for cerebrospinal fluid proportion.

Results: A total of 100 participants (26 UTRS, 27 TRS, 21 TrNs, and 26 HCs) were included in this study. Patients with UTRS showed higher Glx levels in the ACC compared to HCs (p=0.038). When patients with UTRS and TRS were combined into one group, this subset of patients showed higher Glu and Glx levels in the ACC compared to HCs (p=0.028 and p=0.023, respectively). There were no significant group differences in the Str or DLPFC.

Discussion: Previous findings reporting higher glutamatergic levels in the ACC of patients with TRS may be mainly influenced by patients with CLZ non-responder. Higher ACC glutamatergic neuroametabolite level may be a biological trait of resistance to the first-line antipsychotic treatment that is retained even after CLZ administration.