

hospitalized in an acute state of the depressive phase, and they did not receive therapy for more than 6 months. Blood was collected before the start of therapy. Serum was purified from major proteins by affinity chromatography and separated by 1D-electrophoresis. After trypsinolysis, the proteins were identified by HPLC/mass spectrometry. The ELISA kit was used to determine the amount of zNMDAR1.

**Results:** We identified a protein that does not occur in healthy people: a subunit of the glutamate NMDA receptor zeta-1 (zNMDAR1). As a result, we found a statistically significant ( $p = 0.037$ ) almost fivefold increase in the concentration of this protein in the serum of patients with bipolar disorder (0.64 [0.18; 0.78] ng/ml) compared with healthy individuals.

**Conclusions:** Thus, in bipolar disorder NMDAR is damaged, which can lead appearance of their subunits in the serum, and which indicated a violation of glutamatergic neurotransmission. Then this protein claims the role of markers of bipolar disorder. *Mass spectrometric analysis was carried out of the "Human Proteome" Core Facility of the Institute of Biomedical Chemistry Moscow. RSW project, state registration number AAAA-A19-119020690013-2.*

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** bipolar disorder; proteomics; biomarker

## EPP0090

### The Relationships Between Strategies Of Stress Coping And Temperament-Character Traits In Subjects With Bipolar Disorder

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**Introduction:** Bipolar disorder (BD) is a severe mood disorder, which is characterized by a cycling between the mania and major depression. The relationship between coping strategies and temperament-character traits in BD is unclear at this time.

**Objectives:** The aim of our study was to assess the relationship between strategies of coping stress and temperament-character traits in individuals with BD.

**Methods:** 168 patients diagnosed with BD in full remission were included. All participants were diagnosed by an experienced consultant psychiatrist based on DSM-5 and were assessed with Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS) for confirmation to remission. Socio-demographic datas of all participants was obtained and Temperament Evaluation of Memphis, Pisa, Paris and San Diego–Autoquestionnaire (TEMPS-A) and Coping with Stress Scale (CSS) were applied.

**Results:** 75 patients (44.6%) were female and the mean age of the sample was  $32.64 \pm 10.74$  years, the mean duration of illness was  $8.23 \pm 5.52$  years and was found that the mean score of YMRS  $5.35 \pm 4.19$ . It was presented Table 1 whether there was a statistically significant correlation between TEMPS-A and CSS subscales.

**Conclusions:** As coping strategies may be related to temperament-character traits and that could be important for psychological interventions in patients with BD.

	Depressive	Hypertimic	Cyclothymic	Irritable	Anxious
Avoidance	-,067 ,485	-,159 ,095	,098 ,305	-,150 ,115	-,083 ,387
Problem-focused coping strategies	-,268 ,004	-,153 ,109	,366 ,000	-,246 ,009	-,134 ,161
Social support	-,191 ,044	-,495 ,000	-,060 ,535	-,646 ,000	-,416 ,000
Total	-,256 ,007	-,399 ,000	,149 ,118	-,370 ,000	-,324 ,001

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** bipolar disorders; strategies of stress coping; temperament-character traits

## EPP0091

### Cariprazine's efficacy in treating affective symptoms – pooled data from schizophrenia and bipolar depression trials

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**Introduction:** Affective symptoms are a common feature of schizophrenia and define bipolar disorder. Alterations in dopamine neurotransmission and activity at D<sub>3</sub>-D<sub>2</sub> receptors is associated with depressive symptoms providing the rationale for targeting D<sub>3</sub>-D<sub>2</sub> receptors with partial agonists.

**Objectives:** The aim of the analysis herein is to examine and compare the efficacy of cariprazine in treating affective symptoms in both schizophrenia and bipolar depression.

**Methods:** Data from 3 schizophrenia [NCT00694707, NCT01104766, NCT01104779] and 3 bipolar I depression studies [NCT013896447, NCT02670538, NCT02670555] were pooled for the analyses. To investigate efficacy across individual affective symptoms, the Marder anxiety/depression and negative symptom items of the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) and single items of the Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) were analysed. Improvement across affective symptoms was examined primarily evaluating least square mean differences (LSMDs) in comparison to placebo in mean change from baseline.

**Results:** The pooled ITT population was comprised of persons with schizophrenia (placebo=442, cariprazine=1024) and bipolar disorder (placebo=460, cariprazine=923). Cariprazine resulted in a significantly greater reduction when compared to placebo in three out of the four Marder anxiety/depression items; anxiety ( $p < 0.01$ ), tension ( $p < 0.001$ ) and depression ( $p < 0.05$ ). Similarly, cariprazine was significantly better than placebo in 9 out of the 10 MADRS individual items; apparent sadness ( $p < 0.001$ ), reported sadness ( $p < 0.001$ ), reduced sleep ( $p < 0.05$ ), reduced appetite ( $p < 0.001$ ), concentration difficulties