

Conclusions: Psychosis and depression exhibit distinct multi-level signatures evident in early disease stages. Enhanced insight into these signatures could help delineate individual trajectories and potentially new mechanisms for pharmacological treatment.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

O0013

Elevated herpesvirus antibody levels linked to schizophrenia and bipolar disorder

D. Andreou^{1,2,3*}, N. E. Steen², K. N. Jørgensen², T. Ueland⁴, L. A. Wortinger^{1,2}, L. Mørch-Johnsen², R. H. Yolken⁵, O. A. Andreassen² and I. Agartz^{1,2,3}

¹Department of Psychiatric Research, Diakonhjemmet Hospital; ²NORMENT, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Oslo University Hospital & Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; ³Centre for Psychiatry Research, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet & Stockholm Health Care Services, Stockholm Region, Stockholm, Sweden; ⁴Research Institute of Internal Medicine, Oslo University Hospital, Rikshospitalet, Oslo, Norway and ⁵Stanley Division of Developmental Neurovirology, Department of Pediatrics, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, United States

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Previous research has implicated herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV1) and cytomegalovirus (CMV) in severe mental illness (SMI) with conflicting results. Both pathogens have high universal seroprevalence, are neurotropic and after the primary infection typically establish a persistent latent infection with periodic reactivations. Increased immunoglobulin G (IgG) concentrations are considered to be attributable to an increased infection severity with more frequent reactivations or host immune system alterations.

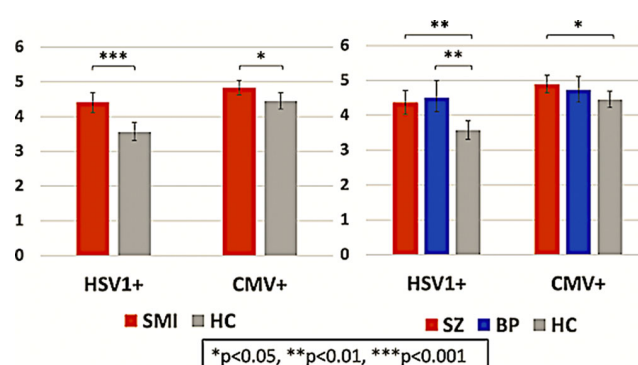
Objectives: We assessed the HSV1 and CMV IgG concentrations in previously infected (seropositive) patients with SMI and healthy controls (HC). We hypothesized that seropositive patients would show higher IgG concentrations than seropositive HC.

Methods: We included 765 patients, 515 with schizophrenia (SZ) and 250 with bipolar disorder (BP), and 541 HC. HSV1 and CMV IgG seropositivity and concentrations were measured with immunoassays. 355 patients, mean age 33 years, 45% females, and 238 HC, mean age 35 years, 44% females, were HSV1 seropositive (HSV1+) while 447 patients, mean age 33 years, 50% females, and 296 HC, mean age 34 years, 47% females, were CMV seropositive (CMV+). In our main analysis among seropositive participants, we investigated the main effect of patient/control status on HSV1 and CMV IgG concentrations.

Results: There were no significant differences in CMV or HSV1 seropositivity frequencies between patients with SZ, patients with BP and HC. Among seropositive participants, patients had higher HSV1 ($p<0.001$) and CMV ($p=0.018$) IgG concentrations than HC; stratifying by diagnosis, both patients with SZ ($p=0.001$) and patients with BP ($p=0.001$) had higher HSV1 IgG concentrations than HC, while patients with SZ, but not BP, had higher CMV ($p=0.045$) IgG concentrations than HC (Image). For HSV1, higher IgG concentrations were associated with higher general ($p=0.017$),

negative ($p=0.041$) and positive ($p=0.028$) psychotic symptom scores.

Image:



Conclusions: Seropositive patients with SMI showed higher HSV1 and CMV IgG concentrations than seropositive HC suggesting that patients suffer a more severe infection or exhibit an altered immune response when contracting the pathogens. For HSV1, higher IgG concentrations were linked to more psychotic symptoms.

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O0014

Significant beneficial effects of 12-weeks add-on yoga therapy on antipsychotic-stabilized schizophrenia patients through epigenetic modulation: novel findings from a randomized controlled study

M. Debnath^{1*}, T. Mullapudi¹, R. Govindaraj², P. Raj³ and S. Varambally³

¹Human Genetics; ²Neurophysiology and ³Psychiatry, National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore, India

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Complementary and alternative therapy, especially yoga, is emerging as an important treatment modality for various complex disorders. Yoga therapy has reportedly been demonstrated to exhibit clinical benefits in schizophrenia. However, the modulatory effects of yoga therapy on the pathobiological pathways of schizophrenia are inadequately explored. Immune dysregulation is a widely recognized etiopathological construct of schizophrenia. It is not precisely known whether yoga therapy can modulate the expression of immune molecules by regulating gene expression and epigenetic processes in schizophrenia.

Objectives: To understand the impact of 12-weeks add-on yoga therapy on the immune-inflammatory pathway in schizophrenia