modulate pro/anti-inflammatory pathways, but the specific mechanisms involved remain elusive. One attractive possibility is the regulation of the intracellular signalling pathways of the innate immune receptors Toll-like 3 (TLR3), which triggers antiviral and inflammatory responses.
Aims To elucidate the regulatory role of paliperidone on maternal immune activation (MIA) induced alterations on TLR3 pathway and on the two emerging endogenous antiinflammatory/antioxidant mechanisms NRF2/antioxidant enzymes pathway and the cytokine milieu regulating M1/M2 polarization in microglia.
Methods Pregnant mice were treated with the synthetic Toll-like Receptor 3 (TLR3) agonist Poly(I:C) in gestational day 9 and chronically treated with paliperidone (0,05 mg/kg i.p.) in adult offspring. Animals were sacrificed one day after treatment and behavioral test. Inflammation oxidative stress-related mediators were analysed at mRNA and protein level in prefrontal cortex samples. In addition, behavioral test t-maze was conducted.
Results Paliperidone prevented TLR3 pathway activation and the subsequent MIA-induced neuroinflammatory response. Also, paliperidone induced an increment in the activity and protein expression of nuclear NRF2, as well as increased mRNA levels of the antioxidant enzymes HO1, SOD and catalase in the MIA model. Otherwise, paliperidone increases the antiinflammatory cytokines levels TGFβ and IL-10 in favour of a M2 microglia profile and increased the levels of the M2 cellular markers ArgI and FOLR2.
Conclusions The modulation of neuroinflammation and enhancement of endogenous antioxidant/anti-inflammatory pathways by current and new antipsychotics could represent an interesting therapeutic strategy for the future.
Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EW424

Psychosis among HIV-infected patients –a serious and complex association

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Introduction Psychosis represents an uncommon but serious complication in the course of HIV infection, and always requires a careful differential diagnosis.
Objectives To provide an overview of psychosis in HIV-infected patients.
Methods Literature review based on PubMed/MEDLINE, using the keywords "HIV" and "psychosis".
Results Psychosis in HIV-positive individuals can be divided into psychotic disorders predating HIV infection and new-onset psychotic disorders in HIV-seropositive patients. The pathophysiology of psychosis in this population is complex and a multifactorial etiology is likely in most instances. The authors will analyze them and describe the differences of psychopathological pattern in first-episode psychosis between HIV-positive and HIV-negative patients. Antipsychotic agents are the treatments of choice regardless of the underlying diagnosis. However, they should always be used at the lowest possible dose for the shortest possible duration. Increased sensitivity to extrapyramidal reactions, high risk for dyslipidemia and hyperglycemia, potential interactions between HAART and some antipsychotic agents are also important considerations. Importantly, psychosis may be a harbinger of dementia. Cross-sectional studies have also suggested that psychosis may adversely impact the morbidity and mortality associated with HIV-infection.
Conclusions Psychosis disorders may arise before or at any time during the course of HIV infection. A solid understanding of the complex relationship between psychosis and HIV allows for better evaluation and more effective treatment for psychotic individuals at risk for or infected with HIV. Thus, both HIV care programs and psychiatric care clinics should be made familiar with this important subject.
Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EW425

Neuroleptic effect in aggressive mice after the transplantation of immune cells treated in vitro with chlorpromazine

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Introduction Existence of integration, mutual relations of nervous and immune systems, which cellular elements are characterized by expressed phenotype and functional similarity, means the possibility of immune cells participation in the regulation of higher nervous activity.
Objectives Previously, we demonstrated the possibility of targeted regulation of animal's behavior by the transplantation of immune cells with definite functional characteristics. Based on the our previous research results in the present study, we investigated the modulating effect of the immune cells, treated in vitro with chlorpromazine on the nervous and immune systems functional activity in aggressive mice.
Methods (CBA × C57Bl/6) F1 aggressive mice, exposed to 10-days chronic social stress, were undergoing the transplantation of immune cells in vitro treated with chlorpromazine. Animal's behavioral parameters, cytokines synthesis in the brain and immune cells before and after transplantation were estimated.
Results It was shown that aggression is associated with the increased production of spleen T-helper 1 cell-derived cytokines IL-2 and IFNγ, as well as decreased TNFα production by the spleen mononuclear phagocyte cells. These alterations were more pronounced following mitogen stimulation. Spleen cells, obtaining from aggressive mice, were treated in vitro with chlorpromazine and then injected intravenously into syngeneic aggressive recipients. The cell's transplantation led to the reduction of the recipient's motor activity in the "open field" and Porsolt swimming tests and normalized cytokines synthesis in the brain and immune cells.
Conclusion Research results demonstrated the neuroleptic effect in aggressive mice, obtained by the transplantation of immune cells treated in vitro with chlorpromazine.
Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EW426

Impact of anti-inflammatory drugs on the risk of anxiety disorders after critical illness

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Introduction Critical illness increases the risk of mental illness, including anxiety disorders. As critically ill patients exhibit high levels of inflammation and inflammation plays a role in mental illness, critical and mental illnesses may be linked by systemic inflammation.
Objective To investigate whether anti-inflammatory drugs reduce the risk of subsequent anxiety disorders among intensive care patients requiring mechanical ventilation.
Aims To assess the risk of anxiety disorders after intensive care requiring mechanical ventilation according to pre-admission use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID), glucocorticoids, statins or combination. To compare risk in users with non-users.
Methods This nationwide, registry-based, cohort study includes all patients receiving mechanical ventilation in Danish intensive care units during 2005–2013. Preadmission use of NSAIDs, glucocorticoids, statins or combinations will be identified from filled prescriptions. Risk of anxiety disorders in users and non-users of these anti-inflammatory drugs will be estimated using the cumulative incidence method, accounting for death as a competing risk. After propensity-score matching, risk in users and non-users will be compared using hazard ratios from a Cox regression.
Results N/A. The estimated number of patients is 100,000. Expected preadmission use is 14% for statins, 15% for NSAIDs, and 10% for glucocorticoids. The study will have 95% power to detect a 10% decrease in risk between users and non-users.
Conclusions N/A. The study potentially will contribute knowledge about the pathogenesis of anxiety disorders and a mechanism linking critical illness and mental illnesses. If anti-inflammatory drugs reduce risk of anxiety disorders, this may guide trials.
Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Psychopathology

EW427

Family functioning and individual psychopathology in a non-clinical general population

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Introduction A family "constructs" an identity of its own derived from their assumptions about relationships and the social environment they live in. This identity transcends the individual while at the same time encourages individual differentiation. Family functioning is influenced from different factors like social context, qualitative characteristics, and from individual's medical or psychiatric condition.
Aims and objectives To examined the effects of sociodemographic factors and individual psychopathology on the function of family in a non-clinical sample.
Methods Cross-sectional study of participants and their families. The follow data collected:
–demographics (age, gender, occupation, education);
–description of the family (number of members, single parents family, adoption);
–history of mental or physical illnesses;
–Family Assessment Device (FAD);
–Symptom Checklist-90 (SCL-90).
Results The sample constituted of 151 families, (453 individuals), in 48 families, 2 family members participated, in 56 families, 3 members participated, in 46 families 4 members participated and 1 family had 5 members participating. One hundred ninety-four (42.8%) were children and 259 (57.2%) were parents. The mean age of the children was 23.62 (SD: 6.35) and 68 (35%) were males. Mean age of the parents was 51.4 (SD: 8.2) and 117 (45.2%) were males. SCL-90 identified 183 participants as caseness. Multilevel analysis showed that individual psychopathology (caseness) was the only statistical significant factor for family dysfunctioning.
Conclusion There is strong association between family dysfunction and psychopathology of a member. Dysfunctional families need further psychiatric evaluation of the members. Cause-effect cannot be concluded from this cross-sectional study.
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EW429

Thought overactivation as a marker of bipolar disorder

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Introduction Recent studies have underlined the importance of considering the form of thoughts, beyond their content, in order to achieve a better phenomenological comprehension of mental states in mood disorders. The subjective experience of thought overactivation is an important feature of mood disorders that could help in identifying, among patients with a depressive episode, those who belong to the bipolar spectrum.
Objectives Patients with a diagnosis of bipolar disorder (BD) were compared with matched healthy controls (HC) on a scale that evaluates thought overactivation.
Aims Validate the Italian version of a scale for thought overactivation (i.e. STOQ) in a sample of bipolar patients.
Methods Thirty euthymic BD and 30 HC completed the Subjective Thought Overactivation Questionnaire (STOQ), the Ruminative Responses Scale (RRS), the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II) and global functioning (VGF).
Results The 9-items version of the STOQ has been back translated and its internal consistency in this sample was satisfactory (alpha = .91). Both the brooding subscore of RRS (b-RRS) ($r = .706$; $P < .001$) and STOQ ($r = .664$; $P < .001$) correlate significantly with depressive symptoms whereas only the first correlate with VGF ($r = -.801$; $P < .001$). The two groups did not differed in the b-RRS (HC = 8.41 vs BD = 9.72; $P = .21$), whereas BD where significantly higher in the STOQ total score (HC = 6.62 vs. BD = 14.9; $P = .007$).
Conclusion Our results, although limited by the small sample size, confirm the validity of the STOQ and suggest that this scale could grasp a feature characteristic of BD, independently from their tendency to ruminate. The latter seems to impact more on global functioning.