volumes were acquired with a 1.0 T Siemens Harmony Expert scanner. Imaging data were preprocessed and voxel based morphometry was performed by SPM2. Optimized VBM method was used.

Results: Similar to earlier studies, patients with schizophrenia showed decreased gray matter tissue density in frontotemporal and insular regions bilaterally. Moreover, the left−sided parietal operculum and the calcarina showed focal decrease in tissue density. Frontotemporal and insular white matter density decrease were detected bilaterally similar to gray matter changes. The left sided precuneus and lingual gyrus were also involved in reduced white matter density. Increased cerebrospinal fluid spaces were detected in the frontal regions and the ventricles.

Conclusions: We detected structural brain abnormalities in the early course of schizophrenia. Our results with the optimized voxel-based morphometry are in line with earlier imaging studies and correspond with neuropsychologically detectable frontotemporal deficits in schizophrenia.

P0135

D-serine serum level - a marker of glutamatergic dysfunction in schizophrenia

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Background: D-serine acts as an endogenous co-agonist at the glycine modulatory site of the NMDA receptor. Significantly decreased D-serine serum levels were reported in patients with schizophrenia in comparison to healthy control subjects. D-serine improved positive and negative symptoms in patients with schizophrenia treated with antipsychotics. We hypothesized that D-serine serum level might be associated with specific characteristics of psychopathology in schizophrenia.

Methods: We enrolled fifty patients with schizophrenia into the study. Positive and Negative Syndrom Scale (PANSS) and The Scale for the Assessment of Negative Symptoms (SANS) were used to assess the symptoms of schizophrenia. D-serine serum levels were measured by High Performance Liquid Chromatography.

Results: D-serine serum levels were not associated with PANSS and SANS total and subscales scores in the population of fifty patients. We demonstrated only mild insignificant linear association of PANSS score with D-serine serum level (r=0.20) in the group of men (n=33). The mild insignificant inverse correlation was found in the group of women (n=17) between the total PANSS (r=-0.35) or SANS score (r=-0.30) and D-serine serum level.

Conclusion: We assumed that various biochemical and clinical profiles could lead to identification of specific subtypes of schizophrenia. However, we did not find any significant association between serum D-serine and clinical symptoms in this study. D-serine serum levels had a strong trend to be lower among female patients with schizophrenia as compared to men. The role of gender in the glutamatergic dysfunction associated with schizophrenia deserves further attention.

P0136

Psychose puerperale : Nouveaux concepts, nouvelles evolutions

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Les manifestations bruyantes de la psychose puerpérale, qui peut éclore non seulement dans le service de maternité, mais quelques semaines après l'accouchement, peuvent être masquées par un tableau de dérèglements affectifs mixtes avec des éléments confusionnels.

A partir de cette situation et surtout quand il s'agit d'un premier épisode, il est difficile de faire la part des choses entre un tableau clinique de dépression sévère de post-partum, psychose puerpérale sans manifestations spectaculaires ou pourquoi pas d'un baby blues prolongé et atypique . La notion des limites diagnostiques dans le domaine reste assez floue.

C'est pourquoi la problématique de repérage diagnostique précis des psychoses puerpérales reste de toute actualité.

Les conséquences de la sous-évaluation d'un premier épisode psychotique apparu en lien avec l'accouchement se situent au niveau d'un retard de la prise en charge de la patiente qui porte ces dérives possibles et pour la mère et pour le bébé, et pour l'entourage (père, fratrie, famille, entourage social).

Nous allons illustrer ces réflexions par quelques exemples. Dans un premier temps, nous allons proposer une description de l'évolution de la psychose puerpérale vers un trouble bipolaire chez l'héroïne principale d'un roman contemporain, Sylvie (Christine ANGOT, Les désaxés, éd. Stock, 2004).

Dans un deuxième temps, nous allons nous arrêter sur trois situations cliniques qui montrent plusieurs facettes de la modalité d'évolution de la surprenante et inattendue psychose puerpérale.

P0137

A double-blind randomized placebo-controlled study of relapse predictors in remitted first-episode psychosis patients

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Background: Medication discontinuation in remitted single episode patients after a period of maintenance therapy is a major clinical decision and thus the identification of risk factors controlling for medication status is important.

Methods: Following a first/single episode with DSM-IV schizophrenia and related psychoses, remitted patients who had remained well on maintenance medication for at least one year were randomized to receive either maintenance therapy (with quetiapine 400 mg/day), or placebo for 12 months.

Results: 178 patients were randomized. Relapse rates were 33.7% (30/89) in maintenance group and 66.3% (59/89) in placebo group. Potential predictors were initially identified in univariate Cox regression models (p<0.1) and were subsequently entered into a multivariate Cox regression model for measuring the relapse risk. Significant