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3Q29 CASE-CONTROL ASSOCIATION STUDY OF CO-MORBID MIGRAINE IN BIPOLAR AFFECTIVE DISORDER

M. Schmoeger[1], S. Cohen-Woods[2], G. Hosang[2], M. Schloegelhofer[1], I. Craig[2], A.E. Farmer[2], P. McGuffin[2], H.N. Aschauer[1], A. Schosser[1,2]

[1]Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria, [2]Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, MRC SGDP Centre, London, UK

According to Oedegaard et al. (2010) the co-morbidity of migraine and bipolar disorder (BPD) is well documented in numerous epidemiological and clinical studies, and there are clear pathophysiological similarities. Interestingly, in a genome-wide scan, Lea et al. (2005) identified a susceptibility locus for a severe heritable form of common migraine on chromosome 3q29. With respect to BPD, a susceptibility region on chromosome 3q29 was identified in a genome-wide linkage scan (Bailer et al. 2002) and follow-up linkage analysis (Schosser et al. 2004). These findings were also supported by further fine-mapping of this region (Schosser et al. 2007). Since 3q29 is among the chromosomal regions implicated in migraine and bipolar linkage studies, the aim of the current study is to test for 3q29 association of migraine in sample of patients with BPD. The sample consists of 463 patients with a diagnosis of BPD (34.63% men, 65.37% women; mean age ± SD: 48.01 ± 11.26), as defined by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual 4th edition operational criteria (DSM-IV) and the International Classification of Diseases 10th edition operational criteria (ICD-10), derived from the Bipolar Affective Disorder Case Control Study (BACCS). A total of 51 SNPs in the region of the 3q29 were genotyped using Sequenom MassARRAY® iPLEX Gold and tested for association with migraine. The results of this association study investigating the 3q29 region in a sample of patients with BPD will be presented.

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