

## P03-76 - MILD ENCEPHALITIS INFLAMMATION SUBGROUPS IN AFFECTIVE AND SCHIZOPHRENIC DISORDERS

K. Bechter<sup>1</sup>, H. Reiber<sup>2</sup>, S. Herzog<sup>3</sup>, D. Fuchs<sup>4</sup>, H. TUMANI<sup>5</sup>, H.G. Maxeiner<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>BKH Günzburg, Ulm University, Günzburg, <sup>2</sup>University Goettingen, Goettingen, <sup>3</sup>Justus-Liebig-University Giessen, Giessen, Germany, <sup>4</sup>Innsbruck Medical University, Innsbruck, Austria, <sup>5</sup>Ulm University, Ulm, Germany

**Objectives:** Low level inflammatory Mild Encephalitis (ME) mechanisms were suspected in a subgroup of treatment resistant hospitalised affective and schizophrenic spectrum disorder patients.

**Methods:** We analysed albumin, IgG, IgA, IgM, oligoclonal IgG and specific antibodies in paired cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and serum samples from patients with affective (n=24) or schizophrenic spectrum disorders (n=39). Numerical and graphical interpretation of CSF protein data was performed by Reibergrams with reference to a large control group (n= 4100).

**Results:** In 41% of the psychiatric patients (n=63) we observed CSF pathologies: 14% displayed intrathecal humoral immune responses, 10% slightly increased CSF cell counts (5-8/ $\mu$ L) and 29% had moderate blood-CSF barrier dysfunctions, in 24% as the only pathological sign with normal IgG, IgA and IgM concentrations in CSF ( $p= 0.9$  testing the null hypothesis for intrathecal synthesis with reference to  $Q_{mean}$  of the reference group). In the affective (n= 24) spectrum 20% displayed a systemic immune reaction as detected by oligoclonal IgG. In probable 6% of virusspecific, bacterial or autoimmune associated disorder with CNS involvement. Elevated CSF neopterin concentration in 34% of the patients was interpreted as an increased release from astrocytes or from other glia cells.

**Conclusion:** The low level immune response and barrier dysfunctions are discussed on the base of a ME pathomechanism in subgroups of psychiatric patients. CSF analysis is shown to be a useful diagnostic tool for differential diagnosis in psychiatric diseases.