

Fig. 2 Reduced GABA (A) and GABA/GLX (B) in the left ACC.

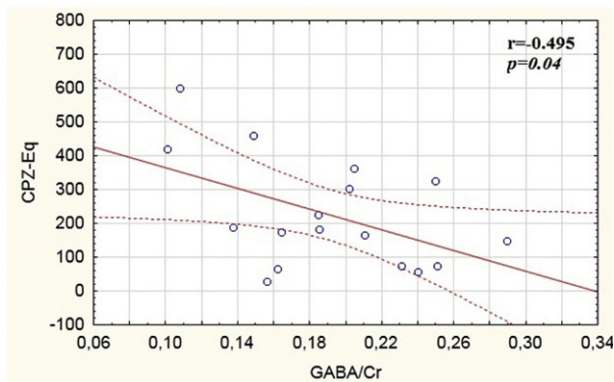


Fig. 3 Association between GABA/Cr and treatment.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EW0706

Connectivity differences between bipolar disorder, unipolar depression and schizophrenia

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Introduction Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) is used frequently to explore white matter tract morphology and connectivity in psychiatric disorders. Connectivity alterations were previously reported for bipolar disorder, unipolar depression and schizophrenia. However, there is limited data on how these disorders differ from one another in terms of connectivity.

Aims In this study, we aimed to explore connectivity differences between these disorders.

Methods We analyzed DTI data of 37 patients with schizophrenia, 41 patients with bipolar disorder and 46 patients with unipolar depression. Group analyses were performed for schizophrenia versus bipolar and bipolar versus unipolar contrasts with using age as a covariate.

Results Threshold corrected results showed that connectivity at internal capsule and corpus callosum were most distinctive between groups. For corpus callosum (splenium), unipolar group showed the highest connectivity and schizophrenia group showed the lowest connectivity (Fig. 1). For internal capsule, schizophrenia group had the highest connectivity and unipolar group had the

lowest connectivity (Fig. 2). Bipolar group had intermediate values for both tracts.

Conclusions These results indicate that connectivity analysis may be helpful for differentiating psychiatric disorders.

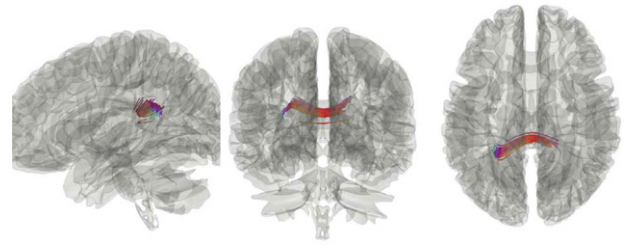


Fig. 1

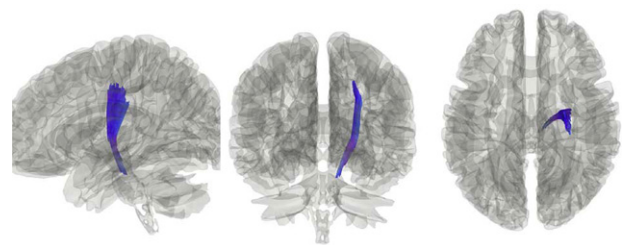


Fig. 2

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EW0707

Time-frequency analysis of EEG recorded during unconscious expectation of angry vs. neutral faces in patients with major depression and healthy controls

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Introduction The knowledge on brain mechanisms of psychopathology can be very useful for the diagnosis and treatment of patients.

Objectives Patients with major depressive disorder (MDD) show attention bias to the negative emotional stimuli. Automatic (unconscious) emotional processing in such patients may become a prospective biomarker for depression.

Aims We aimed at studying the EEG-correlates of unconscious expectation of angry human faces in MDD patients compared to healthy controls.

Methods 128-channel EEG was recorded in MDD (23 females and 7 males) and in healthy volunteers (22 females and 8 males) while they categorized pictures as humans or animals. Half of the pictures were neutral and half were showing the faces of angry humans or animals. The pictures were preceded by cues (one for each category), which meaning was not explained to the participants. We