## e-Poster walk: Genetics & molecular neurobiology and neuroscience in psychiatry

### EW0169

## Meta-analysis update of association between dopamine transporter SLC6A3 gene polymorphism, smoking cessation

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The SLC6A3 gene is involved in the dopamine pathway, which influences smoking behavior. This study was conducted to present updated results of a meta-analysis to evaluate the association between SLC6A3 polymorphism and smoking cessation. In total, eight studies were assessed, and 9-repeat alleles and no 9-repeat alleles were compared by smoking cessation outcomes. No significant association between SLC6A3 genotype and smoking cessation was observed for the main analysis (odds ratio = 1.128; 95% confidence interval = 0.981–1.298). In conclusion, the genetic variations in SLC6A3 are not associated with smoking cessation, which is not consistent with the results of the previous meta-analysis.

*Disclosure of interest*    The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

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### EW0170

## Qualitative meta-analysis to identify genomic variants that are correlated with the development of Schizophrenia

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*Introduction*    Schizophrenia is a devastating and complex disease, which occurs in approximately 1% of the general population. Symptoms include hallucinations, delusions and patients' social withdrawal. Schizophrenia's etiology remains unclear, however, both patients' genetic profile and environmental factors play a significant role.

*Objectives*    Our study's primary objective was to identify genetic variants related with schizophrenia's development in non-Caucasians populations and to explore whether these polymorphisms can be also found in schizophrenia patients of Caucasian origin.

*Methods*    To achieve that, we screened Science Direct and PubMed medical literature databases to identify research articles correlating genes and variants with the development of schizophrenia. Next step was the categorization of studies according to samples' origin and the identification of genomic variants that are correlated with schizophrenia ($P < 0.001$) but have never been studied in Caucasian populations.

*Results*    In total, 108 and 47 studies, in non-Caucasian and Caucasian populations respectively, were identified, in which 157 ($P < 0.05$) and 18 ($P < 0.001$) variants were associated with the development of the disease in non-Caucasian populations.

*Conclusions*    From our qualitative meta-analysis 18 variants that were correlated with schizophrenia's etiology were identified ($P < 0.001$), which will be further investigated in a multi-cultural Caucasian cohort.

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

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### EW0171

## Potential values and risks of biomarker use in differential diagnosis of neurocognitive disorders

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*Introduction*    Neurocognitive disorders are the only psychiatric disorders which underlying pathogeny can potentially be determined. This has important implications, for it makes possible the use of biomarkers in order to gain better diagnosis, and opens a door to more accurate treatments. Nonetheless, as biomarkers are not exclusive of a single disorder, the lengths of its utility are still unknown.

*Objectives and aims*    To understand the values and limitations of biomarkers in differential diagnosis of dementias.

*Methods*    We present three cases followed in the Neurology ward of our hospital, in which they were admitted for diagnosis and treatment of a subacute form of dementia. Medical history, core symptoms, screening tests for cognitive impairment, MRI, EEG and biomarkers in cerebrospinal fluid were used for diagnosis.

*Results*    Two cases had consistent clinical features and complementary explorations, and they were respectively diagnosed as Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease and Lewy Body Dementia; however, the last case showed contradictory results between clinic and complementary explorations, particularly 14-3-3 protein, which was positive and led to the initial diagnosis as Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, which was proven wrong once necropsy was practiced.

*Conclusions*    Although complementary explorations, and biomarkers in particular, are of invaluable utility in the accurate diagnosis of multiple psychiatric diseases, they must always be considered within a context given by biography and clinical features, because, when failing to do so, they can lead to misdiagnosis and delay of correct treatment.

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

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### EW0172

## Spatio-temporal perception and boundaries of self: Evaluation of peripersonal space in schizotypy traits

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*Introduction*    The peripersonal space is described as that area within the boundary between self and non-self. An accurate judgment of peripersonal space boundaries may depend on the capacity to create an organized and structured mental representation that integrates signals from different sensory modalities and