Background.– Medial temporal cortical dysfunction and perturbed glutamatergic neurotransmission are regarded as fundamental pathophysiological features of psychosis and animal models suggest that they are interrelated.

Methods.– We used a combination of functional magnetic resonance imaging and magnetic resonance spectroscopy to investigate the relationship between medial temporal activation during a memory task and local glutamate levels in 22 individuals at ultra high-risk for psychosis and 14 healthy volunteers.

Results.– We observed a significant between-group difference in the coupling of medial temporal activation with local glutamate levels.

Conclusions.– In individuals at ultra high-risk for psychosis, medial temporal dysfunction seemed related to a loss of the normal relationship with local glutamate levels. This study provides the first evidence that links medial temporal dysfunction with the central glutamate system in humans and is consistent with evidence that drugs that modulate glutamatergic transmission might be useful in the treatment of psychosis.

Protective factors in adolescent suicidal behaviors

Mo-S-148

Influence of age and gender on protective factors for depression and suicidal behaviors

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The presentation is based on secondary analyses of a psychometric study on protective factors among 283 adolescents aged 14 to 17 years in Quebec French-speaking schools completed in 2007. The protective factors analyzed were Reasons for living (Reasons for Living Inventory for Adolescents), Spirituality (Spirituality Scale) and Coping (Adolescent Coping Scale). Three risk factors were also added namely Life events (Life Events Questionnaire), Depression, (Beck Depression Inventory-II) and Hopelessness (Beck Hopelessness Scale). A theoretical model of the interaction between protective and risk factors will be presented. Descriptive, univariate and multiple regression analyses on the influence of protective and risk factors on depression and suicidal ideas will be presented for each gender (120 girls and 163 boys) and each age group (167 youths aged 14 and 15 years and 116 aged 16 and 17 years). Clinical implications of the results will be discussed.

Mo-S-149

Protective factors and borderline personality disorder in adolescence

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Among a cohort of French suicidal 11–17 year-olds youths recruited in a prospective study, adolescents with traits of Borderline Personality Disorder were identified with the Abbreviated-Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines (Guillé et al., 2009). Analyses indicated that BPD symptoms were negatively correlated with CGAS (P < 0.05) and significantly correlated with the number of suicide attempts (P < 0.01) and the depressive symptoms assessed independently with the Beck depression Inventory (P < 0.001). With respect to the profile of risk and protective factors as evaluated by the Adolescent Coping Scale (Frydenberg et Lewis, 1993), the Spirituality Scale (Delaney et al., 2005) and the Reasons For Living Inventory for Adolescents RFL-A (Osman et al., 1998), those BPD adolescents were discriminated from non BPD through their coping profile. This study has enabled the identification of targets for psychosocial and treating programs.

Discussion.– These findings suggest that treatment delay may be a critical problem in adolescents in the UK and other countries. Health professionals need to be trained to manage psychosis at early stages.

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