Synopsis for EU-GEI WP5 Publication

Synopsis no.: *S5.23*

Preliminary title:
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN GENETIC VARIATION IN THE OXYTOCIN PATHWAY AND RECEPTOR GENES AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR IN SUBJECTS AT HIGH CLINICAL RISK FOR PSYCHOSIS

Contact info for the person(s) proposing the synopsis

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Publication category: 3
Publications from a single work package involving only some parties (or in some cases only one party) in the Work Package

Working and writing group: Institute of Psychiatry Psychology Neuroscience, London

Work Packages involved: WP5

EU-GEI Partners involved from whom candidate co-authors (*additional to working and writing group*) should be nominated: Na

Objectives (scientific background, hypothesis, methods, and expected results):
Social dysfunction is common in patients with early psychosis. Oxytocin is a neuropeptide with a central role in social behavior. This study aims to explore the relationship between oxytocin pathway genes and symptoms related to social dysfunction in UHR and HC patients. We will performed association analyses between oxytocin pathway genes (OXT, OXTR, AVP, and CD38) and several areas of social behavior-related psychopathology. For this purpose, we will use single OXTR candidate single nucleotide polymorphism previously reported in the literature (rs53576, rs237902, rs237915, rs2254298).

Data needed for the study: (please list the EU-GEI WP5 instruments)
Predictor
-Plasma samples
Outcomes
-CAARMS “Plus”, GAF, CGI
-Scheduled for the assessment of social context and experiences questionnaire
-Childhood trauma questionnaire
-Benton facial recognition
-Computer based salience

Plan for statistical analysis (overall strategy):
The association between comorbid disorders and clinical/functional data will be assessed with use candidate single nucleotide polymorphism.

Other analyses/methods: none

Involvement of external Parties (non EU-GEI): none

IPR check (Intellectual property rights): WP5

Timeframe: 1 year months since acquisition of data

Additional comments: if possible we would like to extend the study to subjects with first-episode psychosis.