yearly family income were included as covariates in model 1 and the child’s IQ was added as a covariate in model 2.

**Results:** Children who were breastfed had higher listening \( (p = 0.048) \), speaking \( (p < 0.001) \), reading \( (p = 0.002) \), writing \( (p = 0.002) \), mathematical calculation \( (p = 0.002) \), and learning quotient \( (p < 0.001) \) scores in the LDES in model 1. When adding the child’s IQ as a covariate, the speaking \( (p = 0.013) \), spelling \( (p = 0.041) \), and learning quotient \( (p = 0.042) \) still remained significant.

**Conclusion:** The results suggest that breastfeeding has a protective effect on learning disabilities in school-aged children.

**Keywords:** Breastfeeding, Continuous Performance Test, Learning disability

**SCHIZOPHRENIA:PM358 – PM543**

**PM358**

**Antidepressant Prescription pattern and Clinical Correlates for Schizophrenia**

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**Abstract**

**Objectives:** Few studies have investigated antidepressant (AD) prescriptions for patients with schizophrenia. The aim of this study was to identify the sociodemographic and clinical correlates and prescription patterns of ADs among schizophrenia patients.

**Methods:** Schizophrenia patients were recruited and interviewed using standardized assessment instruments. Differences in demographic and clinical characteristics including current psychotropic symptoms, and concomitant psychotropic medications between patients with and without ADs were analyzed. Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS) was used to evaluate current psychotropic symptoms.

**Result:** Among 297 patients, 78 (27%) patients received an AD prescription. The most commonly used ADs were Escitalopram (30.8%), Sertraline (25.6%), and Fluoxetine (10.3%). As for the combined prescription rate of psychotropic medications, there was only significantly greater rates of benzodiazepine prescription for AD user compared to AD nonuser \( (p=0.005) \).

With regard to sociodemographic characteristics, there was no significant difference between two groups. As for clinical aspects, we found that anxiety \( (p=0.007) \) and depressive mood \( (p=0.014) \) scores of patients taking AD were significantly higher than patients not taking AD in respect of BPRS. On the contrary, Excitement \( (p<0.001) \) and Grandiosity \( (p=0.003) \) scores were significantly lower among AD user compared to AD nonuser.

**Conclusion:** This study showed that the most commonly used AD is SSRI with the prevalence of 27% among schizophrenia patients. In addition, current AD use for schizophrenia compared to nonuse is likely to be related with anxiety and depressive symptoms regardless of positive and negative symptoms currently. Further evaluation of anxiety and depressive symptoms and management of those symptoms may improve quality of life and drug compliance for patients with schizophrenia.

**Keywords:** Schizophrenia, Antidepressants, Anxiety, Depressive mood

**PM359**

A prospective cohort study for metabolic measures during antipsychotic treatments in patients with schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder: A cross-sectional analysis of baseline data

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**Abstract**

We conducted a prospective cohort study for metabolic measures during antipsychotic treatments in patients with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder (matSaB study) using the Japanese blood glucose monitoring guidance (Kusumi et al. 2011) in order to find undiagnosed hyperglycemia systematically as a routine clinical practice. In this study, we aimed to report a cross-sectional analysis of baseline data to quantify the frequency of glucose abnormalities in patients with schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder.

A total of 930 patients with schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder, who had not been diagnosed as diabetes prior to baseline screening and started one-year monitoring between April 2013 and March 2015, were enrolled at 45 sites in Japan. Participants included both in- and outpatients who started some new antipsychotics at baseline monitoring. The study protocol was approved by the institutional review board of each site. All participants provided written informed consent after receiving a full explanation of the study protocol. This study was supported by grants from the Early-phase/Exploratory or International-standard Clinical Research by Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development.

Out of 930 patients, 46 (4.9%) met criteria for probable diabetic type, 155 (16.7%) for pre-diabetic type, and 729 (78.4%) for normal type. Individuals with pre-diabetic type, but not those with probable diabetic type, had a significantly higher body mass index than those with normal type. Both probable diabetic and pre-diabetic groups had a higher frequency of family history of hyperlipidemia and hypertension, but not that of diabetes than normal group. Patients with olanzapine use during one-year period before baseline screening showed a significantly higher serum triglyceride and lower HDL-cholesterol than those without olanzapine use.

One-year follow-up study is underway to assess the detective power and usefulness of the blood glucose monitoring guidance for patients with schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder.

**PM360**

Overactivation of the VPAC2 receptor during the early postnatal period causes prefrontal synaptic abnormalities and cognitive dysfunction in mice

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**Abstract**

We found that stronger GABAergic inhibition of the VPAC2 receptor during the early postnatal period causes prefrontal synaptic abnormalities and impaired cognitive function. These findings suggest that the VPAC2 receptor is an important target for the development of new treatments for schizophrenia and related disorders.