proline/alanine-rich kinase (pSPAK) and oxidative stress response kinase-1 (pOSR1), a master regulator of KCC2 and NKCC1 activity. The perisomatic expression of pSPAK/pOSR1 altered correspondingly to that of KCC2 and NKCC1. Finally, we administered diazepam, a GABA<sub>A</sub>-Receptor agonist, to RS-OVX mice with vehicle, alfaE2 and G1 to confirm the normalization of behavior, KCC2, NKCC1 and GPR30 expression prevents the GABAergic dysfunction. Indeed, diazepam showed anxiolytic and anti-depression-like behavior in alfaE2 and G1 group, but not in vehicle treated group. In summary, alfaE2 mimicked the effect of GPR30 agonist and the effect of alfaE2 were completely diminished by G15, indicating that alfaE2 effect directly or deeply involved in the signal pathway of GPR30. We also found that alfaE2 regulate KCC2/NKCC1 activity via SPAK/OSR1. Thus, we propose alfaE2 as a promising medicine for treatment of neuropsychiatric diseases in postmenopausal women.

PT548
Azapirones for ADHD
Yuki Matsu, Fujita Health University, Japan

Abstract
Introduction: No meta-analysis has evaluated azapirones (serotonin 1A receptor partial agonists) as anxiolytics for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Methods: Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and single-arm trials published before 2015/10/27 were retrieved from major healthcare databases and clinical trial registries. Relative risk and 95% confidence intervals were calculated.

Results: Five RCTs (n = 429) and two single-arm studies (n = 62) were identified. Three RCTs compared buspirone versus methylphenidate in children/adolescents, one buspirone patches versus placebo patches in children/adolescents, and one atomoxetine plus buspirone versus atomoxetine versus placebo in adults. The single-arm studies were buspirone trials in children/adolescents. All-cause discontinuation rates and adverse events did not differ between pooled buspirone and methylphenidate groups. No other meta-analyses of buspirone efficacy and safety were warranted to evaluate the neurobiological sequelae related to childhood trauma, ADHD, and interaction between the two.

PT550
Interregional Correlations of SERT in Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder compared to Healthy Controls; Investigated with PET and [11C]DASB
Thomas Vanicek<sup>1</sup>, Alexandra Kutzelnigg<sup>1</sup>, Cecile Philippe<sup>2</sup>, Helen L. Sigurdardottir<sup>1</sup>, Gregory M. James<sup>1</sup>, Andreas Hahn<sup>1</sup>, Georg S. Kranz<sup>1</sup>, Anna Höflich<sup>1</sup>, Alexander Kautzky<sup>1</sup>, Tatjana Traub-Weidinger<sup>1</sup>, Marcus Hacker<sup>1</sup>, Wolfgang Wadas<sup>1</sup>, Markus Mitterhauser<sup>1</sup>, Siegfried Kasper<sup>1</sup>, Rupert Lanzenberger<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, "Dept of Biomedical Imaging and Image-guided Therapy, Division of Nuclear Medicine, Medical University of Vienna, Austria

Abstract
Background: Abnormal serotonergic signaling has been found to involved in impulsive and aggressive behavior, as well as increased motor activity, which all embodying key symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). To capture complex and characteristic neuronal patterns of serotonin transporter (SEKT) binding in medication free, adult patients with ADHD, we performed, similar to structural and functional connectivity brain network analyses, an interregional correlation analysis, using SEKT binding potential of the selected ROIs.

Methods: 25 medication-free patients with ADHD (aged 32.39±10.15, 16F/15M) without any psychiatric comorbidity and 25 age and sex matched healthy control subjects (aged 33.74±10.20) were measured once with PET and [11C]DASB. The SEKT binding potential (BP<sub>ND</sub>) was quantified with a regions of interest (ROI) approach using the multilinear reference tissue model (MRTM2). SPSS was used for computation. Interregional association matrices were calculated between each ROI using Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (ρ).

Results: The findings of this study show a significant increase in correlation in the precuneus with amygdala, hippocampus, insula, DRN and ACC, of the hippocampus with insula and ACC as well as the PCC and the ACC (p<0.05; FDR corrected).

Conclusions: Compared to healthy control subjects, we found significant stronger correlations in interregional associations of serotonergic neurotransmission in the precuneus, hippocampus,
posterior cingulate cortex, anterior cingulate cortex, insula and dorsal raphe nuclei in patients with ADHD. The precuneus and the hippocampus represent brain regions with the most widespread correlations. The findings of this PET study suggest an inherent neuronal pattern of SERT binding in ADHD, therefore suggesting the SERT in the neurobiology of ADHD.

PT551
Recognition and discrimination of facial emotion expression in Children with Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and Autism Spectrum Disorder
Young Sook Kwack, Jeju National University Hospital, Republic of Korea

Abstract
Objectives: Impairment in facial emotion recognition and facial emotion discrimination is established findings in autism spectrum disorders (ASD). And children with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) also experience significant difficulty in recognizing and discriminating facial emotion. This study aimed to investigate the differences in facial emotion recognition and emotion discrimination between children with ADHD and ASD children.

Methods: 53 children, aged 7 to 11 years participated in this study. Among them, 42 children were diagnosed with ADHD and 11 children were diagnosed with ASD. We examined the ability to recognize facial emotion expression by using Penn Emotion Recognition Task (ER40) and we measured ability to discriminate facial emotional intensity by using Penn Emotion Discrimination Task (EDF40).

Results: ADHD children were found to have better ability than ASD children in the recognition of happy and sad faces, but there was no significant difference in the recognition of angry, fear, and no emotion faces between two groups. Also, ADHD children recognized facial emotion expression better than ASD children when they shown female faces, but We found no significant difference between two groups when they shown male face. And ADHD children showed better ability than ASD children in the recognition of intense emotion expression but there was no significant difference in the recognition of mild emotional expression between two groups. We found no statistically significant difference in the discrimination of facial emotional intensity between the children with ADHD and ASD children.

Conclusion: The results of our study suggested that children with ADHD have better ability in facial emotion recognition than children with ASD, yet have deficit in facial emotional intensity discrimination equal to children with ASD.

PT552
Association of the GRIN2B rs2284411 polymorphism with methylphenidate response in attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
Johanna Inhyang Kim1, Kyungmin Kim1, Jae-Won Kim1, Soon-Beom Hong1, Bung-Nyun Kim1
1Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Abstract
Objective: Animal studies suggest the involvement of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors as a novel mechanism of methylphenidate (MPH). We investigated the association between the NMDA subunit 2B gene (GRIN2B) and the treatment response to MPH in attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Methods: A total of 75 ADHD patients aged 6–17 years completed the pre- and post-treatment assessments after 6 months of MPH administration. Treatment response was defined by changes in scores on the parent version of the ADHD-IV Rating Scale (ADHD-RS), clinician-rated Clinical Global Impression – Improvement (CGI-I), and Continuous Performance Test (CPT). The association of the GRIN2B rs2284411 polymorphism with treatment response was analyzed using a series of logistic regression analyses.

Results: There was a significant genotype effect in treatment response as assessed by ADHD-RS inattention (p = 0.009), hyperactivity-impulsivity (p = 0.028), and total (p = 0.023) scores, and in the CGI-I scores (p = 0.009) after adjusting for age, sex, IQ, baseline Clinical Global Impression – Severity score, baseline ADHD-RS total score, and final MPH dose. When using a stricter standard, the C/C genotype was associated with greater improvement in ADHD-RS inattention and CGI-I (p = 0.026), ADHD-RS hyperactivity-impulsivity and CGI-I (p = 0.017), and ADHD-RS total and CGI-I (p = 0.048) scores. Improvement in response time variability scores of the CPT differed between GRIN2B genotypes (p < 0.001).

Conclusions: The results suggest that the GRINB rs2284411 genotype may be an important predictor of MPH response in ADHD. Further placebo-controlled randomized studies with larger samples are required.

PT553
Differences in Utilization Patterns among Medications in Children and Adolescents with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder: a 36-Month Naturalistic Retrospective Study using the Korean Health Insurance Review and Assessment claims database
Jun-Won Huang, Jin-Hyeong Jhoo
Department of Psychiatry, Kangwon National University Hospital, Kangwon National University School of Medicine, Chuncheon, South Korea

Abstract
Specific objective of the study: We evaluated the differences in utilization patterns including persistence and adherence among medications in children and adolescents with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Methods used: The current study was performed using data from the Korean Health Insurance Review and Assessment claims database from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2013. Our study sample consisted of 10,343 children and adolescents with ADHD who were not given their newly prescribed medication in 360 days before the initial claim in 2010. Data were followed up from the initiation of treatment with ADHD medications in 2010 to December 31, 2013.

Summary of results: Discontinuation rates for 4 ADHD medications in our sample ranged from 97.7% for immediate-release methylphenidate to 99.4% for atomoxetine using refill gap more than 30 days. Among 4 ADHD medications, extended-release methylphenidate and atomoxetine had more days than immediate-release methylphenidate and osmotically-controlled oral delivery system methylphenidate. In logistic regression analyses, extended-release methylphenidate, osmotically-controlled oral delivery system methylphenidate, and atomoxetine showed less discontinuation compared to immediate-release