Diagnostic and Prognostic Significance of Brief Limited Intermittent Psychotic Symptoms (BLIPS) in Individuals at Ultra High Risk

Paolo Fusar-Poli*1,2, Marco Cappucciati1,3, Andrea De Micheli1,3, Grazia Rutigliano4, Ilaria Bonoldi1,2, Stefania Tognin1,2, Valentina Ramella-Cravaro1,5, Augusto Castagnini6, and Philip McGuire1

1Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, UK; 2OASIS Service, South London and the Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK; 3Department of Brain and Behavioural Sciences, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy; 4Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy; 5Department of Neurofarba, University of Florence, Florence, Italy; 6Postgraduate School of Child Neuropsychiatry, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy

*To whom correspondence should be addressed; Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, 5th Floor, PO63, 16 De Crespigny Park, SE5 8AF London, UK; tel: +44-(0)-20-7848-0900, fax: +44-(0)-207-848-0976, e-mail: paolo.fusar-poli@kcl.ac.uk

Background: Brief Limited Intermittent Psychotic Symptoms (BLIPS) are key inclusion criteria to define individuals at ultra high risk for psychosis (UHR). Their diagnostic and prognostic significance is unclear. Objectives: To address the baseline diagnostic relationship between BLIPS and the ICD-10 categories and examine the longitudinal prognostic impact of clinical and sociodemographic factors. Methods: Prospective long-term study in UHR individuals meeting BLIPS criteria. Sociodemographic and clinical data, including ICD-10 diagnoses, were automatically drawn from electronic health records and analyzed using Kaplan–Meier failure function (1-survival), Cox regression models, bootstrapping methods, and Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) curve. Results: Eighty BLIPS were included. At baseline, two-thirds (68%) of BLIPS met the diagnostic criteria for ICD-10 Acute and Transient Psychotic Disorder (ATPD), most featuring schizophrenic symptoms. The remaining individuals met ICD-10 diagnostic criteria for unspecified nonorganic psychosis (15%), mental and behavioral disorders due to use of cannabinoids (11%), and mania with psychotic symptoms (6%). The overall 5-year risk of psychosis was 0.54. Recurrent episodes of BLIPS were relatively rare (11%) but associated with a higher risk of psychosis (hazard ratio [HR] 3.98) than mono-episodic BLIPS at the univariate analysis. Multivariate analysis revealed that seriously disorganizing or dangerous features increased greatly (HR = 4.39) the risk of psychosis (0.89 at 5-year). Bootstrapping confirmed the robustness of this predictor (area under the ROC = 0.74). Conclusions: BLIPS are most likely to fulfill the ATPD criteria, mainly acute schizophrenic subtypes. About half of BLIPS cases develops a psychotic disorder during follow-up. Recurrent BLIPS are relatively rare but tend to develop into psychosis. BLIPS with seriously disorganizing or dangerous features have an extreme high risk of psychosis.

Key words: psychosis/schizophrenia/risk/UHR/BLIPS/brief psychosis/prevention/diagnosis/CAARMS

Introduction

Brief Limited Intermittent Psychotic Symptoms (BLIPS), are 1 of the 3 operational definitions for individuals at ultra high risk for psychosis (UHR3), that were incorporated into the Comprehensive Assessment of At Risk Mental State (CAARMS)2 along with Attenuated Psychosis Symptoms (APS) and Genetic Risk and Deterioration Syndrome (GRD). BLIPS identify a group of “young people with a history of fleeting psychotic experiences that spontaneously resolved within one week” (page 8 in Yung et al3), without the use of antipsychotic. Under the UHR paradigm, BLIPS are not considered psychotic and do not receive a diagnosis of full-blown psychosis. This makes the psychosis threshold of the UHR paradigm different from that of current psychiatric classifications such as ICD and DSM.4

The actual diagnostic significance of the BLIPS subgroup is unknown. Although it has been recommended that BLIPS should be contrasted against operationally based ICD/DSM psychotic disorders (page 706 Miller et al4), no comparative studies have yet been conducted, and hence their relationship deserve clarification. The...
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Methods

Sample

We included all individuals referred for suspicion of psychosis risk to the Outreach and Support in South London (OASIS) UHR service, NHS Foundation Trust, who met the BLIPS CAARMS 12/2006 criteria up to December 2015. The OASIS team is specialized in detecting and treating individuals at UHR for psychosis. It currently covers a catchment area of about 1.3 million of individuals in South London (Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham, Croydon), where there is one of the highest rates of psychosis in the world and therefore a large proportion of BLIPS among UHR individuals.

Design

Prospective long-term study in UHR individuals who met BLIPS criteria.

Clinical Assessment

UHR Assessment. The details of the psychopathological UHR assessment conducted at the OASIS have been described previously. In brief, the UHR assessment is based on the CAARMS 12/2006. At the end of the assessment the individuals are diagnosed as UHR (APS and/or BLIPS and/or GRD), not at risk or already psychotic. Clinical follow-up is usually performed as part of the standard care. Furthermore, the clinical team offers focused interventions spanning pharmacological, psychological and psychoeducational activities for 2 years.

ICD-10 Diagnoses. The BLIPS is not a codable diagnosis. Therefore, the local NHS Trust requires BLIPS individuals to be additionally assigned a psychiatric diagnosis according to ICD-10. The diagnostic decision is formulated by psychiatrists working at the OASIS, under the supervision of the 2 consultants who have a longstanding expertise in the assessment of UHR cases.

Seriously Disorganizing or Dangerous. The notion of seriously disorganizing or dangerous symptom is introduced in the SIPS manual with the concept of “urgency” (pages 14–15 in McGlashan et al). This is defined as follows: “urgency is any positive psychotic symptom that is seriously disorganizing or dangerous no matter what the duration”. Further details are provided on page 31 of the SIPS manual with the comparative SIPS vs CAARMS table, and on page 50 of the SIPS manual, where the following example can be found: “an example of a 6 rating on perceptual abnormalities is a patient reporting that he hears the devil speaking to him and telling him to hurt himself. He believes the voice is real and he believes that he should act on the command. This symptom meets criteria for being dangerous as well, and the patient
would immediately meet criteria for current psychosis.”

Professor Scott Woods provided additional material and a revised version of the features, which runs as follows: “dangerous” is taken to mean physically dangerous e.g. risk of death or serious physical injury, and ‘disorganizing’ means potentially psychosocially dangerous, e.g. risk of seriously damaging work relations, social relations, family relations, or personal dignity.” As already detailed in the introduction, the current study adopted the CAARMS definition of the BLIPS. Accordingly, seriously disorganizing and dangerous features have been conceptualized as nonpsychotic predictors of longitudinal outcomes.

**Study Measures**

**Cross-sectional Analysis (Diagnostic Significance of BLIPS).** The primary measure was baseline ICD-10 diagnosis of nonorganic psychosis in UHR individuals meeting BLIPS (ie, schizophrenia spectrum psychoses, ATPD, affective psychoses, substance use psychoses, delusional disorders, unspecified nonorganic psychoses, post puerperium psychosis).

**Longitudinal Analysis (Prognostic Significance of BLIPS).** Primary outcome measure for the longitudinal analysis was risk of psychosis over time. Predictors of psychosis onset included sociodemographic factors (age, gender, borough, ethnicity, marital status, employment status) and clinical factors (Health Of the Nation Outcome Scale, HoNOS, total score, baseline Social and Occupational Functioning Assessment Scale (SOFAS), CAARMS P1–P4 total score, BLIPS duration, BLIPS subgroup, BLIPS recurrence, presence of seriously disorganizing or dangerous features). BLIPS recurrence was defined as the onset of a second episode of psychosis lasting less than 7 days and not meeting psychosis threshold on the CAARMS 12/2006. Psychosis onset was operationalized according to the CAARMS 12/2006.

**Procedure**

ICD-10 diagnoses of psychosis and other study measures (with the exception of seriously disorganizing or dangerous features, see below) were automatically extracted by 1 researcher with the use of the Clinical Record Interactive Search (CRIS) tool (see supplementary eMethods for details on CRIS).

Seriously disorganizing and dangerous features were selected through medical records screening by 2 independent psychiatrists who were blind to the outcome of BLIPS, under the supervision of a clinician who underwent the SIPS/SOPS training.

**Statistical Analysis**

Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the sample were described with mean and SD for continuous variables and absolute and relative frequencies for categorical variables. The primary outcome of the cross sectional analysis (diagnostic significance of BLIPS as compared with ICD-10) was investigated with absolute and relative frequencies tables. The primary outcome of the longitudinal analysis (prognostic significance of BLIPS) was investigated with Kaplan–Meier failure function (1-survival) and Greenwood 95% CIs, indicating the risk of transition to psychosis during the follow-up. The impact of sociodemographic and clinical factors predicting psychosis onset was investigated using Cox proportional hazards models evaluating the effects of potential predictors on psychosis onset and time to transition, after checking for proportional hazards assumption. Predictor factors have been detailed above here. As previously described, in the first stage of factors selection, all potential factors were computed individually in univariate Cox regression analysis. Factors that remained significant at a liberal statistical threshold ($P < .25$) were entered into a multivariate model, built using backward (stepwise, likelihood ratio method) inclusion ($P < .05$). The −2 log-likelihood ratio test was used to evaluate the overall significance of the predictive Cox regression model. The Wald chi-square statistic was used to test the significance of individual factors in the model. This model was generated using the Akaike information criterion modified for survival analyses. Bootstrap resampling ($\beta = 10,000$ bootstrap samples) was used to test the robustness of the final predictive model. Apparent model calibration was assessed by plotting the Cox predicted curves and comparing them with the Kaplan–Meier observed survival curves for the same variable. We further computed Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) curve to test the apparent discriminative ability of the selected model to predict psychosis onset. We used the risk of developing psychotic disorders as reference standard and the selected predictor as index test. We estimated the summary sensitivity and specificity, positive and negative likelihood ratios. We also estimated the Area Under the Curve (AUC). The AUC serves as a global measure of test performance. Values in the range of 0.9–1 are considered outstanding, between 0.8 and 0.9 are considered excellent, between 0.7 and 0.8 are considered acceptable.

For all the analyses above here, statistical tests were 2-sided and statistical significance was defined as $P$ values of less than .05. All analyses were conducted in SPSS, version 22.0 (SPSS, Inc) or STATA 13 (STATA Corp).

**Results**

**Sociodemographic and Clinical Characteristics of the Sample**

As shown in table 1, 80 individuals with BLIPS (59% males) attended the OASIS service until December 2015. Their mean age was 25 years, 72% were single and 40% unemployed. Proportion of white (48%) and black (45%) ethnicities was similar. Most individuals with BLIPS (61%) did
Not meet other UHR subgroups criteria. About one-third (27%) had seriously disorganizing or dangerous features according to SIPS/SOPS. BLIPS lasted on average 6 days.

### Diagnostic Significance of BLIPS

About two-thirds of BLIPS (68%, table 2) received a baseline ICD-10 diagnosis of ATPD. The vast majority of ATPD cases were characterized by schizophrenic symptoms: acute polymorphic psychotic disorder with symptoms of schizophrenia and acute schizophrenia-like psychotic disorder (44/54 = 78%). Conversely, acute polymorphic psychotic disorder without symptoms of schizophrenia accounted for 7% (4/54) of ATPD cases only. The second most frequent ICD-10 baseline psychotic diagnosis in individuals with BLIPS was unspecified nonorganic psychosis (15%), followed by mental and behavioral disorders due to use of cannabinoids (11%) and mania with psychotic symptoms (6%).

### Prognostic Significance of BLIPS

The mean follow-up time was of 881 days (SD = 1038.44). Over follow-up, 8 individuals (11%) had recurrent episodes of BLIPS, 5 individuals had 2 episodes and the remaining 3 experienced 3 episodes over a median period of 121 days.

**Risk of Psychosis in BLIPS.** There were 28 conversions to psychosis (failures) over the follow-up time. The failure function (figure 1) was: at 3 months 0.102 (95% CI 0.053–0.194), at 6 months 0.144 (95% CI 0.082–0.244), at 12 months 0.189 (95% CI 0.117–0.301), at 24 months 0.303 (95% CI 0.205–0.435), at 36 months 0.467 (95% CI 0.335–0.621), at 48 months 0.497 (95% CI 0.360–0.652), at 60 months 0.543 (95% CI 0.394–0.701). The mean time to event was 2363 days (ie, 6.47 y), SD 287, 95% CI 1802–2925 (median 1788 d, ie, 4.89 y).

**Univariate Cox Regression Analysis.** The univariate cox regression analysis revealed that seriously disorganizing
or dangerous features (hazard ratio [HR] = 3.637, 95% CI 1.680–7.874) and BLIPS recurrence (6 out of 8 recurrent BLIPS developed psychosis, HR 3.989, 95% CI 1.589–10.011) increased significantly the risk of psychosis. The remaining factors being studied such as age, HoNOS, SOFAS, CAARMS P1–P4 total score, BLIPS duration, gender, borough, ethnicity, marital status, employment status, and BLIPS subgroup were not significant (Table 3).

Multivariate Cox Regression Analysis The final predictive model included seriously disorganizing or dangerous features only (HR = 4.391, 95% CI 1.370–14.078, Table 3). The failure function, stratified for absence or presence of seriously disorganizing or dangerous BLIPS features (Figure 2) was respectively: at 3 months 0.056 (95% CI 0.019–0.165) and 0.250 (95% CI 0.112–0.501), at 6 months 0.076 (95% CI 0.029–0.191) and 0.350 (95% CI 0.185–0.597), at 12 months 0.124 (95% CI 0.057–0.257) and 0.401 (95% CI 0.229–0.656), at 24 months 0.209 (95% CI 0.112–0.368) and 0.631 (95% CI 0.404–0.853), at 36 months 0.369 (95% CI 0.212–0.590) and 0.778 (95% CI 0.547–0.943), at 48 months 0.369 (95% CI 0.212–0.590) and 0.778 (95% CI 0.547–0.943), at 60 months 0.369 (95% CI 0.212–0.590) and 0.889 (95% CI 0.639–0.991). Visual inspection of apparent model calibration plot (Supplementary Figure 1) shows good agreement between predicted and observed risk.

Model Robustness Bootstrapping confirmed that the multivariate cox regression equation based on seriously disorganizing or dangerous features was not overfit to the

Table 3. Clinical and Sociodemographic Factors Predicting the Onset of Psychosis in UHR individuals meeting BLIPS criteria (n = 80) (Cox Regression Analyses)

|                      | Log-Likelihood χ² | Sig   | β     | SE    | Hazard Ratio | 95% CI   | Wald   | P    |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|------|
| **Univariate analysis** |                   |       |       |       |             |          |        |      |
| Age (y)              | 0.984             | 0.321 | 0.034 | 0.035 | 1.035       | 0.967    | 1.108  | 0.977 | .323 |
| HoNOS                | 2.721             | 0.099 | 0.049 | 0.030 | 1.051       | 0.990    | 1.115  | 2.653 | .103 |
| SOFAS                | 0.242             | 0.623 | 0.008 | 0.016 | 1.008       | 0.977    | 1.039  | 0.242 | .623 |
| CAARMS P1–P4 total score | 1.030           | 0.310 | 0.012 | 0.012 | 1.012       | 0.989    | 1.036  | 0.10    | .91 |
| BLIPS duration (d)   | 1.803             | 0.179 | 0.053 | 0.039 | 1.054       | 0.976    | 1.139  | 1.781 | .182 |
| Gender               | 0.317             | 0.574 | 0.217 | 0.386 | 0.805       | 0.377    | 1.716  | 0.316 | .574 |
| Borough              | 1.056             | 0.590 | 0.115 | 0.474 | 1.122       | 0.443    | 2.843  | 0.059 | .808 |
| Ethnicity            | 0.326             | 0.850 | 0.170 | 0.393 | 1.185       | 0.549    | 2.559  | 0.186 | .666 |
| Marital status       | 0.830             | 0.842 | 0.323 | 0.621 | 1.381       | 0.409    | 4.665  | 0.270 | .603 |
| Employment status    | 0.199             | 0.905 | 0.018 | 0.458 | 0.833       | 0.340    | 2.044  | 0.158 | .691 |
| BLIPS subgroup       | 0.699             | 0.873 | 0.393 | 1.205 | 0.558       | 2.601    | 0.226  | .635 |
| BLIPS seriously disorganizing or dangerous | 12.305 | <0.001 | 1.291 | 0.394 | 3.637 | 1.680 | 7.874 | 0.740 | .001 |
| BLIPS recurrence     | 10.116            | 0.001 | 1.383 | 4.391 | 1.370       | 14.078   | 6.196  | .031 |

| **Multivariate analysis** |                   |       |       |       |             |          |        |      |
| BLIPS seriously disorganizing or dangerous | 7.368 | 0.007 | 1.480 | 0.594 | 4.391       | 1.370    | 14.078 | 6.196 | .031 |

Note: BLIPS, Brief Limited Intermittent Psychotic Symptoms; CAARMS, Comprehensive Assessment of At Risk Mental State; HoNOS, Health Of the Nation Outcome Scale; APS, Attenuated Psychosis Symptoms; SOFAS, Social and Occupational Functioning Assessment Scale.
aFemales vs males.
bSouthwark vs Lambeth.
cBlack vs white.
dSingle vs in a relationship.
eEmployed vs unemployed.
fBLIPS+APS vs BLIPS only.
gSeriously disorganizing and dangerous vs not seriously disorganizing and dangerous.
hRecurrent vs not recurrent.
iFactors selected from univariate analysis: HoNOS, BLIPS duration, BLIPS seriously disorganizing or dangerous, BLIPS recurrence.
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ROC Analysis. The ROC analysis indicated an apparent sensitivity of 0.70, apparent specificity of 0.78 for the presence of seriously disorganizing or dangerous features. The presence/absence of these features correctly classified 0.76 of cases developing psychosis with a likelihood positive ratio of 3.21 and a likelihood negative ratio of 0.38. The apparent AUC was of 0.74 (95% CI from 0.62 to 0.86).

Discussion

To our knowledge this is the first original study of CAARMS-defined BLIPS ever conducted. Since it is based on a large sample and long-term follow-up, it makes clear advances from earlier observations in several ways. First, it enhances the understanding of the diagnostic significance of BLIPS by investigating their relationship with competing ICD-10 diagnoses. We found that most BLIPS met ICD-10 criteria for ATPD (68%) followed by unspecified nonorganic psychosis (15%), mental and behavioral disorders due to use of cannabinoids (11%) and mania with psychotic symptoms (6%). Second, it examines a number of clinical and sociodemographic factors and makes it possible to point out specific predictors for BLIPS, while at the same time highlighting some conceptual limitations. We found that about 1 in 2 BLIPS individuals developed a psychotic disorder over time (5-year failure 0.54). Recurrent BLIPS episodes were relatively infrequent (11%) but associated with higher risk of psychosis onset at the univariate analysis (HR = 3.98). The best predictor of psychosis onset at the multivariate analysis was the presence of seriously disorganizing or dangerous features, which was associated with an extreme high risk (HR = 4.39, 5-year failure 0.89) of transitioning to psychosis.

The first aim of the current study was to address the diagnostic significance of the BLIPS compared to competing ICD-10 diagnoses. Our study’s findings suggest that about two-thirds of BLIPS cases met the diagnostic criteria for ATPDs, further corroborating our recent meta-analytical findings of comparable risk of psychosis between BLIPS and ATPD constructs. Conceptually, the BLIPS definition has more coherence with the ATPD construct as compared to other first-episode diagnoses. Because of this conceptual overlay, depending on the local availability of high-risk services, young adults presenting with brief psychotic episodes may equally receive a diagnosis of established psychosis and start antipsychotic treatment (as ATPD/BPD), or an at-risk diagnosis (as BLIPS/BIPS) and undergo psychological interventions. To overcome these inconsistencies these categories should be further compared, rather than abandoned, as suggested by other publications in this special issue.

Comparative analyses may specifically benefit the UHR research, because there is more knowledge into the epidemiology, course and outcomes of ATPD (eg, large follow-up studies with up to 5426 individuals) than in the

Fig. 2. Kaplan–Meier failure function (risk of psychosis onset) and 95% CIs in Brief Limited Intermittent Psychotic Symptoms (BLIPS) individuals ($n = 80$) stratified for the presence of seriously disorganizing or dangerous features. Log-rank $\chi^2 = 12.31, P = .001$.  

Data: HR 3.637, SE 1.44, $Z = 3.18, P < .001, 95\%$ CI 1.64–8.07, Wald 10.09, $P = .002$.  

BLIPS episodes were relatively infrequent (11%) but associated with higher risk of psychosis onset at the univariate analysis (HR = 3.98). The best predictor of psychosis onset at the multivariate analysis was the presence of seriously disorganizing or dangerous features, which was associated with an extreme high risk (HR = 4.39, 5-year failure 0.89) of transitioning to psychosis.
BLIPS construct (only the current study available). For example, it may be argued that the BLIPS is diagnostically pluripotent and that it is not specific for schizophrenia spectrum psychoses. However, the meta-analytical risk of developing affective psychoses is actually higher in ATPD than in BLIPS (eFigure 4 from Fusar-Poli et al). Thus, there is more evidence for pluripotential outcomes in ATPD than in BLIPS, with up to one-third of initial ATPD cases transitioning to affective psychoses. In fact, we found that BLIPS tend to overlap (78% of baseline BLIPS meeting ATPD criteria) with the ATPD subtypes characterized by schizophrenic symptoms: acute polymorphic psychotic disorder with symptoms of schizophrenia (F23.1) and acute schizophrenia-like psychotic disorder (F23.2). This is probably because BLIPS encompass Schneider’s first-rank symptoms, which have been incorporated into the ICD-10 criteria for schizophrenia. Conversely, ATPD constitutes a heterogeneous category including subtypes with polymorphic, schizophrenic and prevalently delusional symptoms, which are likely to herald longer lasting psychotic and affective disorders.

While acute polymorphic psychotic disorder lasts less than 3 months and refers to the earlier concepts of “bouffée délirante and cycloid psychosis,” featuring varied delusions, hallucinations, perceptual changes, perplexity, and emotional turmoil shifting daily or even faster, the ATPD subtypes with schizophrenic symptoms are set apart from schizophrenia only by temporal criteria of less than 1 month. The available evidence suggests that these subtypes have a high risk to evolve into schizophrenia over the short and longer terms. The overlap between BLIPS and ATPD schizophrenic subtypes is also consistent with meta-analytical evidence indicating the UHR state specifically predicts schizophrenia spectrum psychoses (73% of transitions) rather than affective psychotic outcomes (11% of transitions only). Recent original studies in UHR individuals (n = 271) as contrasted to comparison individuals (n = 171) further confirmed no evidence of diagnostic pluripotentiality with respect to new or incident anxiety, bipolar, or non-bipolar mood disorders.

The second aim of the current study was to address the prognostic significance of the BLIPS under the CAARMS framework and to address the impact of sociodemographic and clinical predictors of psychosis onset. The overall risk of psychosis in the long term (5-year) was 0.54 and it is in line with recent meta-analytical estimates in brief psychotic episodes. This value is also very similar to the 0.56 meta-analytical proportion of diagnostic instability observed from an initial ATPD. The univariate analysis revealed that recurrent BLIPS, although not frequent, had a 4-fold increase in this risk (HR = 3.89) compared to mono-episodic BLIPS. Recurrent BLIPS may have a significant prognostic relevance because repeated episodes of BLIPS would not qualify as transition to psychosis under the CAARMS 12/2006 but rather still as UHR state. However, we found that the vast majority (6/8) of individuals presenting with recurrent BLIPS eventually developed a psychotic disorder (lasting more than 7 d). As the 2 individuals who did not develop psychosis had used cannabis during their index episode, it is possible to speculate that recurrent BLIPS not associated with drug abuse may almost inevitably transit to psychosis. This result, if validated by future studies, would question the clinical utility of a 7-day observation window and watchful and waiting strategies for recurrent BLIPS, advocating more assertive monitoring and focused treatments.

However, BLIPS recurrence did not survive the multivariate analysis, which selected only the presence of seriously disorganizing or dangerous BLIPS features as core predictive factor for BLIPS outcomes, with a 4-fold increase in risk (HR = 4.39). It is possible to hypothesize that the SIPS/SOPS authors had introduced this exclusion criterion on the assumption that this BLIPS subgroup would present with symptoms and behavior that were too extreme to qualify for a state of risk. Such an assumption remained untested for about 2 decades, until our bootstrapping analysis confirmed the robustness of their poor prognostic significance in the CAARMS framework. The BLIPS without seriously disorganizing or dangerous features showed a 5-year 0.37 risk of developing psychosis, as compared with the 5-year 0.89 for the seriously disorganizing or dangerous BLIPS. This was also reflected by an acceptable apparent test performance as observed with the AUC. The high-transition risk in seriously disorganizing or dangerous BLIPS may truly reflect the presence of extreme state factors that are close to the psychosis threshold, as hypothesized by the SIPS/SOPS authors (see clinical implications below). They may have elaborated the seriously disorganizing or dangerous exclusion criterion on the basis of their earlier work on psychopathological subtypes of schizophrenia indicating that a drift toward disorganization (hebephrenia, see supplementary eDiscussion for details) was associated with “deterioration” and poorer functional outcome.

**Implications for Clinical Practice and Research**

There may be some implications for clinical practice and research. The current findings contribute to the recent accumulating evidence pointing to the BLIPS distinctiveness as compared to the other UHR subgroups. Our results indicate that BLIPS represent natural fluctuations of psychosis in individuals with psychotic disorder. Furthermore, it has been argued that the 7-day duration proposed for the BLIPS would be a “clinically meaningful point” (page 134) to initiate antipsychotic treatments for UHR individuals, in order to minimize overtreatment of false positives. However, no studies show that a 7-day cutoff is effective in doing so. In clinical practice, the introduction of BLIPS has not completely prevented antipsychotic treatments of UHR individuals. The findings of our recent meta-analysis revealed that about 30% of BLIPS (or BIPS)
individuals did receive antipsychotic treatments as routine clinical practice of high risk services in the past 2 decades. More to point, the BLIPS construct is not strictly necessary to promote a delayed introduction of antipsychotic medication in favor of potentially safer interventions. In fact, comprehensive psychosocial interventions are already under development for patients receiving a standard diagnosis of first-episode psychosis. Furthermore, the 7-day cutoff and current UHR treatments are based on the assumption that the UHR group is homogeneous. Conversely, our meta-analysis indicated that there is a differential level of risk of developing psychosis across different UHR subgroups (BLIPS > APS > GRD). This suggests that there may be different clinically meaningful points for initiating treatments across BLIPS, APS, GRD subgroups or even within the same subgroup. Stratified interventions targeting the differential level of risk for psychosis in UHR subgroups should be specifically considered by updated international guidelines. Another publication in the current special issue is presenting a pilot attempt to integrate these findings into a developmental clinical staging model that is based on hierarchical symptom severity. In this model, BLIPS cases represent the most severe clinical stage preceding the psychosis onset.

Another implication relates to the clinical significance of disorganizing or dangerous features. Whether these features are predictors of psychosis onset from an at-risk state or early markers of recurrent psychotic disorders already present at baseline clearly depends on the variable psychosis threshold adopted by the CAARMS vs the SIPS. Indeed, disorganizing or dangerous features generate substantial diagnostic disagreement across the 2 instruments (for a full discussion see our previous comparative CAARMS vs SIPS analysis). It is well known that the point at which an individual crosses the line from high risk or UHR state to psychosis threshold is arbitrary. However, the historical association of disorganized symptoms with poor outcomes, reviewed in the supplementary eDiscussion, and the fact that these features yielded an extreme risk of psychosis in CAARMS-defined BLIPS individuals who were already meeting criteria for ATPD may suggest that these individuals have already passed the psychosis threshold at baseline. Unfortunately this finding is of limited psychometric utility in the field, because disorganizing or dangerous features are not operationalized in the available UHR instruments and therefore likely to be affected by assessment biases (see other limitations in the supplementary eLimitations).

Conclusions

BLIPS were most likely to meet the criteria for ICD-10 diagnosis of ATPD at intake, mainly the subtypes with schizophrenic symptoms. About half of BLIPS cases developed a psychotic disorder over follow-up. Recurrent BLIPS were relatively infrequent but tended to transit to psychosis. Seriously disorganizing or dangerous features were associated with an extreme risk of psychosis.

Supplementary Material

Supplementary material is available at http://schizophreniabulletin.oxfordjournals.org.

Funding

This study was supported in part by a 2014 NARSAD Young Investigator Award to PF-P.

Acknowledgment

The authors have declared that there are no conflicts of interest in relation to the subject of this study.

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