Results: Age and deviant-type interacted, with significant increase of MMN amplitudes to duration- and phoneme-deviants with increase of age. Neuropsychological variables correlated with MMN.
Conclusion: The establishment of a developmental database of MMN is crucial as a reference for high-risk populations. MMNs to duration and phonetic deviants might be influenced notably by neurodevelopment.
Policy of full disclosure: None.

P-11-008
Comparison of two video-based assessments for abnormal motor behavior in adolescents at risk for psychosis

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Objective: Motor signs are frequent in schizophrenia (Walther & Strik, 2012). In addition, abnormal movements were reported in subjects at high risk for developing psychosis (Mittal et al., 2011). Video based ratings have previously applied a variety of instruments to study abnormal movements in children and adolescents at risk or in schizophrenia patients (Walker et al., 1994; Gharabawi et al., 2005). In elderly schizophrenia patients different dyskinesia rating scales demonstrated strong agreement in real-life assessments (Dean et al., 2004). However, the agreement of ratings from video-taped interview situations and ratings from video-taped structured assessments is unknown. Furthermore, it still remains unclear whether this applies to younger subjects at risk for psychosis.
Methods: We investigated 21videos of adolescents that underwent screening for psychosis at the center for the early detection and intervention in psychoses, University Hospital of Psychiatry Bern, between 2011 and 2012. Video recordings were available for an interview situation when subjects were seated at a table. In addition, the examination procedure of the Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS) was recorded on video for each participant. Two trained raters separately and blinded to the diagnosis assessed the videos regarding the severity of movement disorders using the AIMS and the Dyskinesia Identification System: Condensed User Scale (DISCUS). The DISCUS is empirically derived and contains 15 items that are rated on a 0–4 (absent to severe) scale (Sprague, Kalachnik, et al., 1984a; Kalachnik, et al., 1988 et 1993). Bivariate correlations between AIMS and DISCUS scores were calculated.
Results: The analyses are still ongoing. Results will be presented at the meeting.
Conclusion: We expect moderate correlation values with higher scores in the structured examination (AIMS).
Policy of full disclosure: None.

P-11-009
Brain activation during self-reflection in ultra-high risk for psychosis

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Objective: Disturbances in the basic sense of the self have been associated with vulnerability for psychosis. The cortical midline structures (CMS) of the brain, the inferior frontal gyrus (IFG), and inferior parietal lobule (IPL) play an important role in self-reflective processing. Previously, our group has reported abnormal activations in these regions in patients with schizophrenia (van der Meer et al., 2012) and in people with high psychosis proneness (Modinos et al., 2011). The aim of the current study was to investigate brain activation during self-reflection in a sample with an ultra-high risk (UHR) for psychosis.
Methods: Twelve UHR-subjects were included in addition to twelve age-, sex- and education-matched healthy controls (HC). All participants performed a self-reflection task during functional MRI scanning. The task comprised a self-reflection, other-reflection and semantic (baseline) condition. Both reflection conditions contained positive and negative related traits.
Results: UHR-subjects attributed more negative ($U = 26$, $p < .05$) and less positive traits ($U = 14.5$, $p < .05$) to themselves than HC. There were no differences for other-related traits. Functional MRI analyses showed that both groups robustly activated the CMS during reflection of the traits to self and others compared to judging semantic baseline sentences. Only during reflection of positive traits to the self, between group differences were present: UHR-subjects showed more activation in the right IFG and left IPL ($p < .001$ unc.).
Conclusion: To conclude, UHR-subjects attributed less positive traits to themselves, which on a neural level was reflected by more activation in areas relevant for self-reflective processing. This could imply a less efficient processing of positive traits and might be associated with low self-esteem and depression symptoms, which have both been described in UHR-individuals.
Policy of full disclosure: None.

P-11-010
Formal thought disorder in high-risk for psychosis individuals

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Objective: Formal Thought Disorder (FTD) has been considered as a central characteristic of schizophrenia for many years. The presence of subtle forms FTD was revealed in first-degree relatives of patients with schizophrenia. FTD in combination with other high-risk criteria may be a valuable predictor of subsequent development of psychosis.
Methods: The presence of FTD in clinical high risk individuals was assessed with methods of experimental pathopsychology (L.Vygotsky, B.Zeigarnik, Yu.F.Polyakov and others). Zeigarnik considers thinking in the framework of activity theory (A.N.Leontiev). Thereafter, it is necessary to distinguish its dynamic, operational and motivational disturbances. The last two ones are typical for schizophrenia. Such disturbances are observed also in remission. The used instruments are 'classifications of objects and words', 'exclusion of objects', 'interpretation of metaphors', 'mediated memorization' and 'pictograms'. All these instruments are widely used as a basic and well validated method of pathopsychological assessment in Russian-speaking countries. We assessed FTD in putatively late prodromal individuals ($n = 28$), characterized by attenuated or brief psychotic symptoms, and in early prodromal individuals ($n = 41$), mainly characterized by the presence of basic symptoms (COPER criteria by Schizophrenia Proneness Instrument).
Results: Distortion of intellectual operations (loose associations) was revealed in 91 % of clinical high risk individuals. There were not significant differences in number of distortions between late and early prodromal individuals. Late prodromal state was associated with higher number of emotionally cold images in pictograms, the presence of diversity of opinion, philosophizing ('disorders of motivational component of thinking'). In high-risk individuals with subsequent development of psychosis were revealed dynamics of FTD after the first psychosis with increasing numbers of distortions of intellectual operations, empty and emotionally cold images in pictograms and difficulties in abstract thinking.