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# Anais

**ELEVATED SERUM SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE AND THIOBARBITURIC ACID REACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN BIPOLAR DISORDER DURING MOOD EPISODES AND IN SCHIZOPHRENIA****DALTON WIGGERS MEDEIROS; M KUNZ; CS GAMA; AC ANDREAZZA; FA GOMES; M SALVADOR; D LUCENA; V ZANATTO; PS BELMONTE-DE-ABREU; M BERK; F KAPCZINSKI**

**Introduction:** There is increasing evidence that oxidative stress may play a role in the pathophysiology of both schizophrenia and bipolar disorder (BD). **Objectives:** Compare serum Superoxide dismutase (SOD) and thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) in chronically medicated schizophrenic (SZ) and bipolar patients (depressive, manic and euthymic) matched to healthy controls. **Methods:** The sample consisted in 97 chronically medicated SZ outpatients, 84 patients with BD (21 depressed 32 manic and 31 euthymic), fulfilling DSM-IV diagnostic criteria, and 32 healthy controls. Demographic and clinical data (age of onset, medication) were assessed. ANOVA was performed to compare variance between groups and multiple comparisons between groups were assessed using a Tukey test. **Results:** Serum SOD (U/mg protein) levels were significantly increased (p<0.05). **Conclusions:** The present study showed that changes in oxidative stress appear to be confined to the episodes of BD. In this sense, increased oxidative stress may provide a marker of BD activity and/or the allostatic load imposed by the episodes. Moreover, the differences between stable (euthymic) BD and SZ patients suggest that the oxidative pathology in SZ has a tonic character as compared to the phasic changes in BD.