Committees
Two committees are involved in organising a well-run, successful congress. The Executive Committee is responsible for general management: the Scientific Programme Committee (SPC) is responsible for providing you with an up-to-date, well-balanced scientific programme.

The Executive Committee
The Executive Committee is ECNP’s executive organ. It is charged with setting the organisation’s strategic agenda, planning its activities, representing it publicly and managing its funds and assets, subject to the final oversight of the General Assembly.

The Executive Committee consists of six officers – the president, vice-president, president-elect, past-president, secretary and treasurer – and a maximum of six councillors. Members sit for three-year terms, and can be re-elected a maximum of four times.

Scientific Programme Committee
The chair of the Scientific Programme Committee (SPC) is appointed by the Executive Committee for three consecutive ECNP Congresses. For each congress, the chair SPC submits a proposal of committee members to the Executive Committee for approval, taking into account scientific standing of potential candidates, as well as the overall geographical and disciplinary balance. The independent SPC is charged with ensuring that the programme is of a uniformly high standard and balanced across the field of applied and translational neuroscience.

Members 32nd ECNP Congress: (7-10 September 2019, Copenhagen, Denmark):
Andreas Reif, Germany, chair
Astrid Linthorst, United Kingdom, past-chair
Gil Zalsman, Israel, chair Educational Committee
Andreas Meyer-Lindenberg, Germany, editor-in-chief journal ENP
Ole Andreassen, Norway
Elisabeth Binder, Germany
Francesca Cirulli, Italy
Alexander Gerhard, United Kingdom
Emily Holmes, Sweden
Gabriella Juhász, Hungary
Marin Jukic, Sweden
Ehud Klein, Israel
Mark Millan, France
Carmen Moreno, Spain
Christopher Pryce, Switzerland
Michelle Roche, Ireland
Nicolas Singewald, Austria
Kerstin von Plessen, Denmark

Congress venue
The congress will take place in:
Bella Center Copenhagen
Center Boulevard 5
2300 Copenhagen
Denmark
Types of sessions
ECNP offers a variety of different sessions designed to appeal to a wide range of congress participants. Please find below an overview of the sessions that will be held at the 32nd ECNP Congress in Copenhagen 2019.

Scientific sessions

**Brainstorming Session (BS)**
Small focused interaction sessions organised by ECNP members on a topic of their choice. The organiser of the session and a second expert in that specific field of interest will initiate the discussion.

**Career Development Session (CD)**
These training sessions each feature a leading expert in the field. The expert is specifically invited to share with you his/her wealth of knowledge and experience. The topics are especially interesting for early career scientists, but sessions are open to all participants. Career development sessions are held daily.

**Keynote Lecture (KL)**
The keynote lecture features a world-renowned speaker who is especially invited to present on a topic of interest that should appeal to all congress participants.

**Plenary Lecture (PL)**
The plenary lectures are presented by internationally eminent scientists. Six plenary lectures are scheduled, one of which will be held by the 2019 ECNP Neuropsychopharmacology Award winner.

**Parallel sessions**
Five parallel sessions are scheduled daily in the morning and in the afternoon (on Saturday only in the afternoon). The parallel sessions are divided into symposia (S), educational update sessions (E) and innovative format sessions.

**Regulatory Spotlight Session (S)**
A special regulatory dialogue session with the European Medicines Agency (EMA). Designed for open and active engagement amongst EMA stakeholders, the session promises to be an excellent opportunity for scientific and regulatory exchange.

Industry sessions

**Satellite Symposium (C)**
These scientifically oriented sessions (1 hour 30 minutes) are organised by and with educational financial support from industry. The programmes have been reviewed for balance and rigour by the Scientific Programme Committee. These sessions might be accredited for European accreditation (CME) depending on the industry organising the satellite symposium.

**Expert Science Exchange (CE)**
The expert science exchange sessions provide the opportunity for focused, scientifically driven engagement between industry and a small group of participants. Each session is 60 minutes and has a limited capacity of 80 participants. Admittance is given on a first-come-first-served basis. The sessions are organised and financially supported by industry. These sessions do not come with CME credits.

ECNP’s independent Scientific Programme Committee (SPC) composes the programme of the 32nd ECNP Congress with the intention of providing participants with high-quality, balanced and educational content across the field of applied and translational neuroscience.

European CME credits
The European Accreditation Committee in CNS (EACIC) has granted a total of 29 CME credits to the 32nd ECNP Congress, for Saturday-Tuesday.
OUR aims and objectives
ECNP is committed to ensuring that advances in the understanding of brain function and human behavior are translated into better treatments and enhanced public health.

ECNP’s goals
• Support innovative research in the convergent disciplines of neuropsychopharmacology and facilitate the communication of ideas, discoveries and best practices.
• Encourage the scientific activities of countries in Europe and co-ordinate the development of common European standards.
• Promote the entry of young scientists into the field and support their ongoing professional development.
• Provide guidance and information to the public on matters relating to brain function and the treatment of brain disorders.
• Facilitate dialogue with regulators, government bodies, international agencies and industry.
DECLARATION FOR AIFA

To whom it may concern:

The ECNP is organizing its ECNP2019: 32nd Congress of the European College of Neuropsychopharmacology in Copenhagen, Denmark, from 07 to 10 September 2019.

The targeted audience of the ECNP’s congress comprises researchers, healthcare professionals, neurologists, psychiatrists and pharmacologists with specific expertise and interest in the science, management and prevention of neurological and mental diseases.

The total amount of hours of the meeting is 32 hours.
Saturday, September 7th

12:15 - 13:45

C.02 - Managing adult ADHD people with psychiatric comorbidity
Focused on adults with ADHD and comorbid psychiatric disorders – anxiety disorders, mood disorders, and substance abuse. Clinical challenges with the coexistence of multiple psychiatric disorders include diagnostic clarification and development of a pharmacologic and psychotherapeutic algorithm. Ultimately, the delineation of specific concurrent psychiatric conditions is critical to effective treatment. The treatment objective is to treat one disorder without making concurrent disorders worse.

This symposium will address identifying and diagnosing adult ADHD in the context of anxiety symptoms. Treatment options and the sequence of treatment choices will be discussed. This session will also highlight differentiating ADHD from bipolar disorder as well as distinguishing both when they are concurrent. Diagnostic prioritization and pharmacologic sequencing will be discussed. The use of stimulants to treat ADHD with co-morbid bipolar disorder will be discussed. Also discussed will be ADHD in the presence of active/remitted substance abuse and a review of an international consensus statement on screening, diagnosis. The use of stimulants in the substance abuse population will be specifically addressed.

Chair: David Goodman, USA

Managing ADHD and comorbid mood disorders
Speaker: David Goodman, USA

Managing ADHD and comorbid anxiety disorders
Speaker: Larry Klassen, Canada

Managing ADHD and comorbid substance use disorders
Speaker: Cleo Crunelle, Belgium

12:15 - 13:45

C.01 – Bipolar disorder & pregnancy
Bipolar disorder (BD) typically occurs in the beginning of the childbearing years in women. Mood stabilizers and atypical antipsychotics throughout life are the cornerstone of treatment. Bipolar symptoms can be exacerbated during pregnancy and postpartum. There is limited evidence in the literature on how physicians could manage treatments before and during pregnancy: abrupt switching, descending, cross titration, plateau cross and descending plateau. The main objective when switching drugs is to preserve the efficacy and aiming at optimal safety for the mother and the fetus. The criteria to be taken into account for making the decision, which include the risk of certain adverse reactions associated with some treatment options, will be discussed.

Valproate and related substances (VPA) are indicated, in some countries, for treating BD. In 2014 following the PRAC’s (Pharmacovigilance Risk Assessment Committee at the European Medicines Agency) review of the data of VPA in women of childbearing potential (WCBP), restrictions on the use of valproate, and risk minimization measures (RMMs) were implemented. In February 2018, following an evaluation of the effectiveness of these RMMs, the PRAC recommended new RMMs to ensure the appropriate use of VPA in WCBP and avoid any unnecessary fetal exposure to VPA. These updated RMMs will be presented during the session.

Chairs: Wieslaw Jerzy Cubala, Poland and Ana Gonzalez-Pinto, Spain

12:40 - 13:05

Bipolar disorder and pregnancy: identified risks
Speaker: Dominika Dudek, Poland
C.03 – Patient-centricity in depression: how to measure what is most important?
Major depressive disorder (MDD) is a common and serious condition that causes deficits on cognitive, physical and emotional domains. Full functional recovery across all domains has become of increasing importance in recent years, with evidence suggesting that daily functioning as an indication of recovery. However, assessing and measuring functional recovery in MDD remains challenging in clinical practice.
In this symposium, we will discuss how depression symptoms relate to functional impairment in MDD, outlining how treatment goals for people with MDD are evolving to incorporate all symptoms, including physical, cognitive and emotional symptoms, and their direct impact on functional recovery. The session will then explore data obtained using the Leuven Affect and Pleasure Scale, suggesting that people with MDD value the full range of emotional functioning as an indication of recovery, while physicians may often assess recovery using different markers. The session will conclude by describing the type of impairments in functioning that are specifically relevant in working people with MDD and how work functioning in MDD can be assessed, as well as how treatment strategies may improve work functioning in this specific population.

Educational financial support provided by H. Lundbeck A/S

Chair: Koen Demyttenaere, Belgium

12:15 - 12:45
Targeting functional recovery: beyond symptom response and remission
Speaker: Glenda MacQueen, Canada

12:45 - 13:15
Recovery from depression: are physicians and people on the same page?
Speaker: Koen Demyttenaere, Belgium

13:15 - 13:45
Does good work equal good health in working people with MDD?
Speaker: Pratap Chokka, Canada

C.04 – Improving outcomes of schizophrenia with long-acting antipsychotic treatment: impact on people and carers
Participants will be provided with an overview of the current evidence for the benefits of using long-acting antipsychotic treatments, as well as the potential barriers associated with their use in the long-term management of people with schizophrenia. The faculty will emphasise the need for comprehensive long-term treatment plans that address needs and societal burden, and also involve both people and carers to achieve better outcomes. The relevance of the pharmacokinetic properties of long-acting antipsychotics for the long-term treatment and relapse prevention of schizophrenia will be presented. The benefits and limitations of the use of long-acting antipsychotic treatment in people with early phase and first episode schizophrenia will be identified and discussed. The faculty will examine the needs and expectations of both people and their carers and how best to address these when setting treatment goals and assessing treatment options.
This will be an interactive symposium, allowing time for delegates to ask questions which will be answered and discussed by the faculty members.

Chair: István Bitter, Hungary
Co-Chair: Anders Fink-Jensen, Denmark
14:55 - 15:15
Welcome and introduction
Speaker: István Bitter, Hungary

15:15 - 15:35
Comprehensive long-term treatment programmes for improving schizophrenia outcomes
Speaker: Silvana Galderisi, Italy

15:35 - 15:55
Clinical benefits of the pharmacological characteristics of long-acting antipsychotic treatment
Speaker: David Taylor, United Kingdom

15:55 - 16:10
Treating early phase schizophrenia: can we do better?
Speaker: Robin Emsley, South Africa

16:10 - 16:15
Panel discussion with all Speakers (general Q&A session)
Speaker: Anders Fink-Jensen, Denmark

Closing remarks
Speaker: Anders Fink-Jensen, Denmark

14:45 – 16:15
C.06 – Demystifying common issues in major depressive disorder: recognise and act!
This Medscape Education symposium will address the common challenges in treating people with major depressive disorder (MDD) and ensuring full functional recovery that encompasses all dimensions, from mood, to cognition and physical symptoms. Quality of life of people with MDD, and difficulties with daily life and in the workplace will be discussed. Scales and tools for measuring depressive symptoms and treatment response, as well as patient-focused instruments to delineate treatment goals will be presented. Selecting appropriate, targeted, therapeutic strategies for managing people with MDD and the latest treatment guidelines will also be covered. The emphasis is on the need for the holistic treatment of each individual person. This symposium is interactive and audience involvement is encouraged. It is a CPD-accredited educational activity with enduring elements to be made available after the event on www.medscape.org.

Educational financial support provided by Medscape Psychiatry (unrestricted grant from H. Lundbeck A/S)
Chair: Roger McIntyre, Canada

14:45 - 15:15
Identifying common issues in the management of MDD: where to next?
Speaker: Maj Vinberg, Denmark

15:15 - 15:45
Contemporary treatment targets: everything the psychiatrist needs to know
Speaker: Mark Opler, USA

15:45 - 16:15
Treating the patient and not the disease: truly improving quality of life
Speaker: Roger McIntyre, Canada
S.04 – Panel Discussion – Neuroimaging in psychiatry: opportunities and challenges in large-scale collaborative efforts

Do we really need to establish large-scale international scientific collaboration in neuroimaging to psychiatric diseases? From one side, this might be a unique opportunity for a real progress in the field, but from the other side, we should also consider the great challenges that such effort entails. In this discussion panel, researchers from the international consortiums ENIGMA and IMAGEMEND – whose formation has been promoted to overcome the “replication crisis” in the field – will discuss the added value and future directions of large-scale collaborative neuroimaging in psychiatry across the lifespan. Data from the different working groups of the consortiums for major depressive disorder, bipolar disorders, obsessive compulsive disorder, autism, ADHD and schizophrenia will be presented. The results of these collaborations speak to the heterogeneity of brain alterations within and across psychiatric disorders and the need for sophisticated methodology to assess the feasibility of using neuroimaging in clinical diagnostics and disease outcome monitoring in psychiatry.

Chair: Daniel Mueller, Canada

16:55 - 17:02
S.04.01: Large-scale neuroimaging of major depressive disorder – the ENIGMA-MDD Working Group
Speaker: Lianne Schmaal, Australia

17:02 - 17:09
S.04.02: Subtyping bipolar disorder based on neuroimaging - from team science to clinical relevance?
Speaker: Ole A. Andreassen, Norway

17:09 - 17:16
S.04.03: The strengths and limitations of large-scale meta- and mega-analyses in pediatric and adult OCD: experience from the ENIGMA-OCD working group
Speaker: Odile van den Heuvel, The Netherlands

17:16 - 17:23
S.04.04: Neuroimaging in child-psychiatric disorders – the ENIGMA-autism and ENIGMA-ADHD Working Groups
Speaker: Jan K. Buitelaar, The Netherlands

17:23 - 17:30
S.04.05: From etiologic insight to diagnostic and prognostic use of neuroimaging in psychiatry - what do large-scale collaborations tell us?
Speaker: Andreas Meyer-Lindenberg, Germany

17:37 - 18:25
Discussion

S.01 – The glymphatic system, an uncharted framework in sleep medicine and neurodegenerative diseases

The Speakers will present the most recent understanding of the glymphatic system – a newly described macroscopic pathway of the central nervous system – and discuss its impact and clinical-pharmacological implications on neurodegenerative diseases and sleep disorders. The glymphatic system enables the flow of cerebrospinal fluid to move from the periventricular space into and through the brain parenchyma, allowing the removal of neuronal waste products (including amyloid beta). The best described promoters of the glymphatic system is non-REM sleep, proposing that sleep may govern essential restorative processes of the nervous system. Secondly, elements such as posture, respiration, the heart beat and even adrenergic inhibition, may modulate the flow and clearance properties of the glymphatic pathway. This links the glymphatic system to the pathophysiology of clinically relevant diseases such as sleep disorders, Alzheimer’s and hydrocephalus, hereby providing a novel mechanistic framework for treating and/or alleviating symptoms of these diseases.

Chair: Sebastian Camillo Holst, Denmark
16:50 – 17:15
S.01.01: Glymphatic fluid transport and Alzheimer’s disease
Speaker: Helene Benveniste, USA

17:15 - 17:40
S.01.02: Non-invasive MRI of glymphatic function
Speaker: Jack Wells, United Kingdom

17:40 - 18:05
S.01.03: Pharmacological modulation of glymphatic mechanisms and their impact on sleep and wakefulness
Speaker: Maiken Nedergaard, Denmark

18:05 - 18:30
S.01.04: A human perspective on imaging the glymphatic system
Speaker: Vesa Kiviniemi, Finland

16:50 – 18:30
S.02 – Repurposing of statins for the treatment of depression
The development of new drugs for Major Depressive disorder (MDD) – one of the most important contributors to impaired human health – remains a challenge. In this symposium, the Speakers will provide preclinical and clinical evidence of using statins – among the most widely used and safe medications – for the treatment of MDD. The Speakers will provide evidence for a specific subtype of MDD, with atypical features and obesity-related immunometabolic dysregulations that might be an interesting target group for the putative antidepressive effects of statins. Next, they will discuss the overlapping pathophysiology of comorbid obesity and MDD and will present the rationale for adjunct antidepressive therapy with simvastatin in people showing such comorbidity.

Chairs: Christian Otte, Germany an Rainer Rupprecht, Germany

16:50 - 17:15
S.02.01: Immune-metabolic depression: evidence for a subtype of depression
Speaker: Femke Lamers, The Netherlands

17:15 - 17:40
S.02.02: Comorbidity of major depression and obesity: rationale for statins as antidepressive treatment
Speaker: Christian Otte, Germany

17:40 - 18:05
S.02.03: Statins in the treatment of major depressive disorder
Speaker: Ole Köhler-Forsberg, Denmark

18:05 - 18:30
S.02.04: Statins in the treatment of major depressive disorder
Speaker: Estela Salagre, Spain

16:50 – 18:30
S.03 – Better treatments for eating disorders: targeting the interplay between brain and metabolism
Eating disorders – such as anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa and binge eating – are psychological illnesses, in which individuals show abnormal eating behaviors often resulting in either insufficient or excessive food intake. For a better understanding of the aetiology of these disorders and to develop new treatments, it is crucial to investigate how the deregulation of the “dialog” between brain structures and peripheral metabolic signals occurs, and if eating disorders have basis in an abnormal neurodevelopment. The current picture that emerges from different disciplines is that eating disorders are not purely diseases caused in the brain, that metabolism and microbiome play a role, and that there is a clear overlap in different dimensions with other psychiatric...
diseases. In this symposium, Experts in the field will give a clear exposition of such picture, presenting their data from genetics, epigenetics, physiology and neuroimaging experiences in models of eating disorders. Finally, they will provide an intriguing perspective on how these findings will impact the development of new treatments of eating disorders.

Chairs: Roger Adan, The Netherlands and Odile Viltart, France

16:50 - 17:15
**S.03.01: Epigenetics, genetics and physiology in anorexia nervosa and remission**
Speaker: Nicolas Ramoz, France

17:15 - 17:40
**S.03.02: Toward an integrative model of altered brain response and behavior in anorexia nervosa**
Speaker: Guido Frank, USA

17:40 - 18:05
**S.03.03: Pharmacological treatments for eating disorders**
Speaker: Janet Treasure, United Kingdom

18:05 - 18:30
**S.03.04: AVPR1A: a new target for anorexia nervosa treatment**
Speaker: Rim Hassouna, USA

16:50 – 18:30
**E.01 – Diagnosis and treatment of high functioning autism**

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is increasingly recognised as an important disorder and basic structure, not only for child and adolescent, but also for adult psychiatry and psychotherapy. The clinical phenotype may vary considerably depending on IQ, the ability of affected people to communicate, and psychiatric comorbidities. While low functioning variants of autism are rarely overlooked, high and very high functioning variants of autism (high IQ, normal language on a superficial level of description and analysis) may not be picked up, in particular in presence of severe psychiatric comorbidities (such as depression, psychosis, OCD, ADHD, personality disorder and others). Specific psychotherapeutic and pharmacological options are available to improve the situation of such people, even though most pharmacological options are off label so far. The most important point, however, is to reach a correct diagnosis to disentangle the complex relationship between the primary structural diagnosis of ASD, the secondary problems of mobbing and social exclusion, and the evolving psychiatric states of depression, anxiety or psychosis. In this educational seminar, the Speakers will focus on the latter variants, when ASD is often overlooked, and diagnoses of psychiatric comorbidities are being treated without recognizing the role of autism. To illustrate the clinical relevance of the issue, video cases of such people will be presented and discussed. Next, the Experts will also present an overview of what should be done in such constellations from a therapeutic point of view.

Chair: Jeffrey Glennon, The Netherlands

18:45 - 18:55
**KL.01.01: Welcome from the president**
Speaker: Celso Arango, Spain
19:05 - 19:55
KL.01.02: Linking circuit dynamics with molecular datastreams at cellular-resolution across the vertebrate brain
Speaker: Karl Deisseroth, USA

20:00 – 21:00
Welcome reception for all participants in the Auditorium foyer
Sunday, September 8th

07:45 – 08:45

BS.01 – Improving preclinical data quality in neuropsychopharmacological research: is the glass half empty or half full?

Many data in the field of Neuropsychopharmacology cannot be reproduced due to methodological shortcomings or issues with internal and external validity of research data itself. This might have sometimes far-reaching consequences on drug development and translation to people. Created with the support of the EU, a new IMI consortium – the European Quality in Preclinical Data (EQIPD) consortium – gathers scientists from leading universities, pharmaceutical companies, contract research organizations and ECNP to address these critical issues. The goal of EQIPD is to investigate the variables that influence the quality of preclinical data in CNS R&D, to compare the quality of studies conducted by the pharmaceutical industry with that of academic research and to develop a fit-for-purpose, preclinical quality management system. EQIPD is also developing an online education platform that provides certified training in areas such as optimizing a research design, internal validity, data analysis and standards for reporting. Malcolm Macleod – coordinator of the project – will set the scene with a short description of the infrastructure, goals and objectives of EQIPD. Thomas Steckler – the project leader – will then focus on the quality management system and the education platform. In this brainstorming session, the EQIPD team envisages to increase the awareness about preclinical data quality issues and the activities of the consortium. Is EQIPD on the right track to address the needs of the scientific community? (EQIPD website: https://quality-preclinical-data.eu/)

Chair: Thomas Steckler, Belgium

07:45 - 08:45

Expert: Malcolm Macleod, United Kingdom

07:45 - 08:45

BS.02 – Beyond ketamine: novel 5-HT1A biased agonists as safer and rapid-acting antidepressants

Treatment of depression is undergoing a profound rethink. Unlike antidepressants that inhibit neurotransmitter reuptake, ketamine possesses rapid-acting antidepressant (RAAD) activity and is efficacious in profoundly-depressed and treatment-resistant people. However, ketamine also elicits psychotomimetic, urinary and cardiovascular side-effects which limit its use. Therefore, there is interest in identifying novel and safe RAAD drugs by elucidating ketamine’s mechanisms of action. Recently has been pointed to an important role of cortical serotonin 5-HT1A receptors. Overall, it appears that activation of 5-HT1A receptors in frontal cortex and phosphorylation of extracellular regulated kinase (pERK) therein may be a promising strategy to achieve a RAAD profile. This brainstorming session will address important issues concerning ketamine and 5-HT1A receptors at therapeutic and drug discovery levels. First, the Speakers will consider how limiting are the side-effects of ketamine for its use in people with depressive disorders. Second, they will discuss to what extent cortically-selective 5-HT1A receptor activation (notably by recently-discovered ‘biased agonists’) can mimic the RAAD properties of ketamine in animal models. Next, they will further explore the current status of drug discovery in the search for novel antidepressants with ERK-activation properties and specifically of 5-HT1A receptor-targeted biased agonists. Finally, they will examine how established and emerging brain imaging technologies (such as PET, fMRI and fUS) can support the identification and development of novel cortically-targeted RAADs.

Chair: Kamilla Miskowiak, Denmark

07:45 - 08:45

Expert: Luc Zimmer, France

07:45 - 08:45

Expert: Adrian Newman-Tancredi, France

07:45 - 08:45

BS.03 – Solving the “riddle” of pharmacogenomics in psychiatry
Pharmacogenetics so far have focused on candidate genes that commonly fail to replicate, and genome-wide association expertise have not been successful in identifying replicable and valid biomarkers of pharmacological treatment response. Although the biological mechanisms and genes involved with psychopharmacotherapy outcomes are better understood, pharmacokinetic mechanisms (e.g. metabolism) that point to drug metabolizing enzymes (e.g., CYP2D6, CYP2C19) are the most well characterized among the numerous potential genes and variants thought to be involved in the pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of psychiatric medications. However, beyond the above, success in pharmacogenetics/-genomics and its translation into clinical practice remains modest across a wide range of psychiatric disorders: sample size limitation associated with low statistical power to detect pharmacogenetic variants are valid criticism. The response to pharmacological treatment is likely to be complex and involves various biological and psychological mechanisms. Hence, taking an extended approach using systems biology methodologies and multi-trait prediction modelling including machine learning might help overcome some of the previous more simplistic approaches. Adding pharmaco-transcriptomics, -epigenomics and eQTL analyses to pharmacogenomic analyses paves the road to a “system biology” understanding of pharmacogenomics. This brainstorming session will explore functional pharmacogenomics, prediction modelling of complex traits, systems biology methodologies and experimental psychopharmacology, as potential ways forward in the field of pharmaco-response genomics as well as in better understanding the mechanisms of response to treatment.

07:45 - 08:45
Chair: Ehud Klein, Israel

07:45 - 08:45
Expert: Bernhard T. Baune, Australia

07:45 - 08:45
Expert: Roos Van Westrhenen, The Netherlands

09:00 - 10:40
E.02 – Novel psychoactive substances: from pharmacology to clinical presentation in the Emergency Room

Novel psychoactive substances (NPSs) are increasingly sold over the Internet and used as substitutes for classical recreational substances. The availability and use of NPSs has grown while information on their pharmacology, behavioural, and psychological effects is limited. There is increasing concern about the health risks which is also fed by media coverage about NPS-related adversities. Worldwide, only few research groups investigate the pharmacological and toxicological properties of NPS to provide clinically important information. The Experts will first illustrate how in vitro pharmacological data can be used to estimate whether a novel substance is psychoactive in humans and whether it acts more as a hallucinogen, psychostimulant or MDMA-type substance. Then the clinical toxicology of different NPSs is presented and it will be discussed what has to be expected when NPS users visit the emergency room and whether there are differences compared with intoxications with classic psychoactive substances. Finally, the Experts will present the different methods to detect NPS use in blood and urine and discuss their validity and use in the assessment of acute intoxifications using data from the European Drug Emergency Network.

09:00 - 10:40
Moderator: Kim Kuypers, The Netherlands

09:05 - 09:50
E.02.01: Pharmacology of NPS and how it relates to their clinical effects
Speaker: Matthias E. Liechti, Switzerland

09:50 - 10:35
E.02.02: What to expect when NPS users visit emergency rooms?
Speaker: Christopher Yates, Spain
S.05 – Gene therapy for brain disorders, a pioneering approach with multifaceted methods

In the last years, the use of gene replacement strategies to treat rare disorders has unveiled the therapeutic potential of this approach. It has also been demonstrated safety and efficacy of gene therapy for the treatment of neurological diseases and showed that viral vectors are efficient and safe tools for the delivery of genetic material in the human brain. In this symposium, the Speakers will focus in novel gene transfer approaches to correct gene expression and delivery strategies to obtain the targeting of the whole brain. The sessions will cover a broad range of topics to provide an exhaustive picture of the state-of-the-art of gene therapy applied to different brain disorders: a liver gene transfer approach to correct the neurodegeneration in Pompe disease, a metabolic disorder with central nervous system involvement; the use of a class of non-coding RNA, called SINEUPs, to activate gene translation and their application in neurodegenerative disorders; the use of CRISPR to increase gene expression to treat genetic and acquired epilepsy; new gene therapy strategies for the treatment of familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

Chair: Giuseppe Ronzitti, France

S.07 – Big data and team science shape our understanding of ADHD

Intensification of international collaboration as well as increased data sharing have enabled much faster discovery in the field of psychiatry research. Especially for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), this has resulted in important and unexpected new insights into the etiology of the disorder and its phenotypic presentation across the lifespan. In this symposium, the Speakers will highlight four areas of research, emphasizing how Big data and team science have made a difference to our understanding of ADHD. First, they will present recent successes in identifying the molecular underpinnings of ADHD and discuss what these findings tell about the dysregulation of biological processes and comorbidity with other disorders. Second, they will cover recent advances in brain imaging, showing a surprising shift from childhood to adulthood, in how the ADHD brain is shaped in its gray matter structure and white matter connectivity, and where this is similar and distinct from other neurodevelopmental disorders. Next, an overview of the current knowledge on neurocognitive deficits in ADHD across the lifespan and reward processing problems will be provided. Finally, they will present new findings from the Scandinavian registries about the comorbidity profiles of ADHD across the lifespan, focusing on the links between diseases of late adulthood and ADHD.

Chair: Barbara Franke, The Netherlands
**S.07.01: Genetic risk loci and polygenic architecture of ADHD**  
Speaker: Ditte Demontis, Denmark

09:25 - 09:50

**S.07.02: From altered brain morphology and connectivity to disease in ADHD**  
Speaker: Martine Hoogman, The Netherlands

09:50 - 10:15

**S.07.03: Reward processing in ADHD – a case for big and good data?**  
Speaker: Michael Plichta, Germany

10:15 - 10:40

**S.07.04: What do we learn about comorbidity patterns in ADHD across the lifespan from large scale registry research?**  
Speaker: Ian Wong, United Kingdom

09:00 - 10:40

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**S.06 – Rediscovering opioid modulators for the treatment of depression**

Up until the middle of the last century opium was used as a primary pharmacological agent for the treatment of melancholia. However, following the introduction of the monoamine oxidase inhibitors and tricyclic antidepressants clinical use of opioids was essentially side-lined due to the inherent risks of abuse and addiction. Increased insights into the biology of the opioid system may have opened up for the possibility of separating antidepressant and addictive properties. This symposium will bring together researchers to discuss the latest data supporting a role for the endogenous opioid system as a viable treatment target for the treatment of mood disorders. Novel collaborative research on the changes in, and effects of modulating, the endogenous opioid system on affective responding in various preclinical models of relevance for depression will be presented and discussed. The putative molecular mechanisms underpinning the effects of opioid modulation on affective responding will be addressed. Translating the effects observed the clinical scenario is imperative and as such translational approaches to highlight the effects of opioid modulators will be discussed. Finally, a drug discovery perspective on opioids as a viable target for depression will be discussed. Together this symposium will provide a bench-to-bedside view supporting continued research and development in exploring the opioid system for the treatment of mood disorders.

Chairs: David Nutt, United Kingdom and Connie Sanchez, USA

09:00 - 09:25

**S.06.01: Industry perspective: opioid system modulation as therapeutic target for mood disorders**  
Speaker: Connie Sanchez, USA

09:25 - 09:50

**S.06.02: Opioid receptors and affective responding: molecular and circuit mechanisms**  
Speaker: Brigitte L. Kieffer, Canada

09:50 - 10:15

**S.06.03: The endogenous opioid system and mood: evidence from animal models**  
Speaker: John Kelly, Ireland

10:15 - 10:40

**S.06.04: Translating opioid biology from rodent to human - is there a path forward?**  
Speaker: Shane O’Mare, Ireland

09:00 - 10:00

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**CE.01 – Who is at risk for what? - What we can learn from register data about people with ADHD and their outcomes**

While randomized controlled trials (RCTs) excel by limiting sources of bias and confounding, the design is not always optimal for answering all the important questions we have about our people and their development. People are not always representative of the more heterogeneous group of people we see in the clinics, sample sizes may not be large enough to capture the effects of various characteristics on outcomes, and people act differently when followed under strict research protocols. Furthermore, follow-up periods are often short, and
clinicians operate and make decisions in a more flexible and diverse manner. The objective of the presentation is to nuance our understanding of the developmental trajectories of our people and to inform the audience about the current level of knowledge about at-risk groups.

Speaker: Christina Mohr Jensen, Denmark

09:45 - 10:30
CA.01 – On writing science: what do top editors look for?
In these two parallel campfires, we will discuss how to write high-quality papers. Explaining the relevance of your scientific question, using the proper method, concisely presenting your data, defining the future direction of your research: these are just few of the many points that you need to consider when you are setting up your experiments and writing your article. Editors from top journals will share their ideas, tips and recommendations during this campfire, to guide you in the finest “art” of writing science.

Expert: Andreas Meyer-Lindenberg, Germany

09:45 - 10:30
Expert: Niall Boyce, United Kingdom

09:45 - 10:30
Expert: Dost Ongur, USA

10:00 - 11:00
CE.02 – Emotional functioning in MDD: symptom or side effect?
Major depressive disorder (MDD) is a clinically heterogeneous condition that consists of emotional, cognitive and physical domains, severely impacting on people’s quality of life. To achieve full functional recovery, improvements across all domains have become of increasing importance in recent years. Unfortunately, emotional blunting is a common reason for people with MDD to stop treatment and it is also associated with a poorer quality of remission.
While someone suggests that emotional blunting may be a side effect of MDD treatment, an emerging body of evidence indicates that emotional blunting, including loss of interest and pleasure, may be a key symptom of MDD.
In this Expert science exchange, Experts will discuss their differing views on the role of emotional blunting in MDD and will consider if emotional blunting is a symptom or side effect of MDD treatment. In particular, the differences between anhedonia and emotional blunting and the impact of emotional blunting on functional recovery will be discussed.

Chair: Andrea Fagiolini, Italy

Managing emotional blunting as part of the treatment of depression
Speaker: Andrea Fagiolini, Italy

Emotional functioning: a key component of depression
Speaker: Roger McIntyre, Canada

12:00 – 12:30
IN.01 – Postpartum depression: how does it really feel?
Postpartum depression (PPD) is the most common complication of childbirth, affecting approximately 11% of mothers in Europe. If PPD goes unrecognized it can have serious consequences for not only the mother, but also the child. Consequences that can last for years.
In this session you will hear directly from someone who has suffered from PPD. How it feels; how it affects a new mother’s life; their experience in seeking and getting help. The session is about understanding the impact of PPD from the mother’s perspective.

Chair: Danielle Posthuma

12:30 – 13:30
Women-in-Science session
In this session, we will first introduce the ALBA Network. This network was recently founded by a group of leading European scientists to promote equality and diversity in the brain sciences. The goals of the network are to (1) promote best practices to counteract bias; (2) recognize outstanding contributions to science and diversity; (3) provide networking and mentoring opportunities to promote careers for members of underrepresented groups. ALBA is supported by FENS, IBRO and SFN.

The ALBA network and its goals will be presented by founding member Francesca Cirulli. Francesca is the current president of the European Brain and Behavior Society (EIBBS) and an active member of ECNP. Following the introduction of ALBA by Francesca, there will be time for networking and for suggesting ideas, on how ECNP could further promote equality in “Neuroscience Applied”.

Presenter: Francesca Cirulli, Italy

12:30 – 13:30  
**NS.01 – Towards a pharmacologically-driven prescription of psychotropic drugs: the Neuroscience based Nomenclature (NbN)**

It has become clear that the current pharmacological nomenclature of psychotropic medications does not reflect our contemporary knowledge, nor does it inform properly the clinician of neuroscience-based prescriptions. Very often we prescribe “antidepressants” for “anxiety” disorders or “second-generation antipsychotics” to depressed people. This practice is confusing. Neuroscience based Nomenclature (NbN) is a new pharmacologically-driven (rather than disease-based) nomenclature for medications with CNS indications. It is a result from an unprecedented unique collaboration of 5 leading organizations: ECNP, CINP, ACNP, AsCNP and IUPHAR. During this symposium, the presenters from the NbN taskforce will discuss how NbN has been developed and illustrate how it can be used as a tool which can help the clinicians to make informed, updated and pharmacologically-driven decisions on the prescription of psychotropics. The Speakers will review the current NbN nomenclature of medications for psychosis, depression and anxiety and provide a live demonstration of the NbN app.

Chair: Joseph Zohar, Israel

12:30 - 12:42    
**Introduction to the NbN**  
**Speaker:** Joseph Zohar, Israel

12:42 - 12:54

**NbN and anxiety disorder**  
**Speaker:** David Nutt, United Kingdom

12:54 - 13:06

**How to use NbN in the treatment of depression?**  
**Speaker:** Pierre Blier, Canada

13:06 - 13:18

**NbN and medications for psychosis.**  
**Speaker:** Stephen M. Stahl, USA

12:18 - 12:30

**How it actually works - Live demonstration**  
**Speaker:** Joseph Zohar, Israel
S.12 – Debate – Screen time, problematic use of internet and e-addictions: science or fiction?

Discussant
discussant: Naomi Fineberg, United Kingdom

Discussant
discussant: Max Davie, United Kingdom

Discussant
discussant: Marc Potenza, USA

S.11 – Moderators of risk and resilience trajectories following exposure to early adversity

Stress effects on mental health risk are well established and particularly pronounced with exposure during developmental periods. The severity, duration, and type of stressor as well as key critical periods during the sensitive equilibrium of brain development have been suggested to prime individuals for long-term negative outcomes. This symposium will explore child and adult outcomes following early-life stress at different developmental stages, from in utero to early childhood. First, the Speakers will explore how developmental trajectories of different cell types respond to glucocorticoids, by using three-dimensional cerebral organoids to model the fetal human brain in vitro. They will focus on the integration between genetic and environmental factors that poise brain cells for stress vulnerability and resilience. Next, using a longitudinal epidemiological cohort, they will identify how antenatal stress influences childhood outcomes and explore gene-by-environment interactions shaping risk or resilience towards psychopathology. Further, they will show how early-life experiences influence individual outcomes by shaping variation in DNA methylation and provide evidence that early child outcome intervention programs may also affect DNA methylation.

Chairs: Cristiana Cruceanu, Germany; Maurizio Popoli, Italy

S.11.01: Brain organoids as models of the developing human brain: deciphering the molecular signature of prenatal stress
Speaker: Cristiana Cruceanu, Germany

S.11.02: Longitudinal influence of gene-by-environment interactions on emotional and cognitive development in childhood
Speaker: Thorhildur Halldorsdottir, Germany

S.11.03: Early intervention and variation in DNA methylation: moving towards causality
Speaker: Kieran O'Donnell, Canada

S.11.04: Modeling the time-varying effects of early life adversity on DNA methylation
Speaker: Erin Dunn, USA

S.09 – Negative symptoms in schizophrenia: a fresh take on an old problem

Negative symptoms still represent an unmet need in the treatment of people with schizophrenia. Their pathophysiological mechanisms are not clear yet, it is largely acknowledged that they do not respond to antipsychotic treatments and interfere with people’ functional recovery. This symposium brings together leading experts of clinical assessment, pathophysiological models and treatment of negative symptoms in schizophrenia. They will review advances and challenges of the research field, overcome methodological pitfalls and create the
basis for large scale research projects. First, they will present the current conceptualizations of negative symptom domains, and how to assess them. They will focus on the current understanding of the cognitive mechanisms and involved neural systems of the avolition/apathy domain (anticipatory anhedonia, asociality and amotivation), which has the highest impact on functional outcome. Next, they will discuss the validity of animal models to evaluate the effects of antipsychotics on negative symptoms. Finally, the new pharmacological treatments for the negative symptoms and their putative mechanisms of action will be presented.

Chairs: Silvana Galderisi, Italy; Armida Mucci, Italy

15:20 - 15:45
S.09.01: ECNP Schizophrenia Network pan-European experience on negative symptom assessment
Speaker: Mette Ødegaard Nielsen, Denmark

15:45 - 16:10
S.09.02: Apathy: clinical characterization and neuroimaging findings
Speaker: Stefan Kaiser, Switzerland

16:10 - 16:35
S.09.03: Animal models of avolition/apathy: focus on genetic and environmental interactions
Speaker: Colm O’Tuathaigh, Ireland

16:35 - 17:00
S.09.04: New pharmacological treatments for negative symptoms.
Speaker: Michael Davidson, Israel

15:20 - 17:00
E.03 – Pharmacogenetics for personalised medicine in psychiatry: where are we and what is next?
Antipsychotics, antidepressants and mood stabilizers are essential components of the pharmacological treatment in most psychiatric disorders. Unfortunately, lengthy trials are often required before the optimum medication treatment is found for each person. Thus, predictive factors to optimize the individual benefit-risk would be extremely beneficial in the clinical practice. However, the underlying reasons for this large inter-individual variability in terms of treatment response are not fully understood. Together with many other factors – such as age, gender, compliance, constellation of symptoms and co-morbidity – genetic factors have an influence on a large extent upon drug dose, response and side effects of medications. This educational session, chaired by leading experts of the field, targets researchers, trainees and clinicians as key audience, and will provide a state-of-the-art summary and update on pharmacogenetics and its clinical utility to tailor future personalised treatments in psychiatry. First, a review of literature, clinical utility and current expert recommendations (e.g., CPIC, DPWG) about the use of genetic information in clinical practice will be provided. Next, the results of ongoing implementation educational approaches – such as UPGx in Europe, eMERGE and IGNITE in the US, and IM-PACT in Canada – evaluating treatment outcome in psychiatric care with the use of genetic information will be presented. Finally, the symposium will end with a synopsis of practical guidelines for clinicians, researchers and trainees.

Moderator: Julia Stingl, Germany

15:25 - 16:10
E.03.01: Pharmacogenetics in psychiatry: from case reports to bedside?
Speaker: Daniel Müller, Canada

16:10 - 16:55
E.03.02: Using pharmacogenetics in psychiatry: do YOU already have your DNA passport?
Speaker: Ron van Schaik, The Netherlands
S.10 – Improved sleep for better mood: preventing depression by treating insomnia
The Global Consortium for Depression Prevention recently stated that our best chance to combat the global pandemic of depression is to provide preventive interventions to people at risk. Intriguingly, people suffering from insomnia form the highest risk group. Disturbed sleep has both immediate and late effects on emotion regulation and depression. If insomnia and depression are just two different expressions of a common underlying genetic vulnerability, how do neurobiological characteristics of both disorders overlap? Are epigenetic modifications due to early life stress exposure or to current environmental factors involved? What are the brain mechanisms underlying the finding that disrupted sleep can interfere with recovery from traumatic experiences and interfere with the dissolving of emotional distress? Can we prevent depression or enhance recovery and resilience to relapse by interventions aimed to improve sleep? The present session includes four representatives of the European Sleep Research Society Insomnia Network to provide an integrated view of the latest findings on this most important link.

Chairs: Eus J.W. van Someren, The Netherlands; Sue Wilson, United Kingdom

15:20 - 15:45
S.10.01: Sleep characteristics of mental disorders
Speaker: Chiara Baglioni, Germany

15:45 - 16:10
S.10.02: Poor sleep predicts adult depression
Speaker: Tiina Paunio, Finland

16:10 - 16:35
S.10.03: MRI and GWAS reveal emotion regulation key to the biology of insomnia
Speaker: Eus J.W. van Someren, The Netherlands

16:35 - 17:00
S.10.04: Treating and preventing depression by addressing insomnia – long-term follow-up of RCTs
Speaker: Kerstin Blom, Sweden

15.15 – 16:15
CE.03 – How do you approach the treatment of depressive episodes today? What pathways are thought to play a role in depression?

Our understanding of depression is constantly evolving, with many different pathways thought to play a part in the disease and how it can be treated. This interactive session will explore our ever-expanding knowledge of the pathways driving depression. You will hear Experts in the field discussing different treatment approaches, and addressing the question; should people remain on chronic anti-depressive treatment, or can depression be treated in a different way?

15.45 – 16:30
CA.02 – The future of brain research: a conversation with Karl Deisseroth
Karl Deisseroth is one of the leading neuroscientists in the world and will be our keynote Speaker at the Congress. His lab developed a technology called optogenetics to control specific neurons with light using genes from microbes. His lab also developed a versatile methodology called hydrogel-tissue chemistry (HTC, which includes CLARITY, STARmap, and variants for expanding and contracting biological tissue) that allows the transformation of biological systems – including the mammalian brain - into intact and optically transparent forms suitable for high-resolution structural and molecular of physiological function and disease. The work of Prof. Deisseroth exemplifies our improvement in understanding the brain and how research is supporting this, by developing new methods and technologies. In this campfire, we will discuss with him the future of brain research. We invite you to join the discussion and know more about the opportunities and challenges that we will face in the field of applied neuroscience in the coming years.

Chair: Karl Deisseroth, USA
C.09 – Patient functioning in schizophrenia: can we change the burden?
Schizophrenia is a devastating disorder with a lifetime prevalence of 1%. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia affect 5-60% of people, and cognitive deficit is also widely present. While positive symptoms can generally be well-controlled, the negative symptoms are more challenging, having a severe impact on quality of life. Cognitive impairment is a core symptom of schizophrenia, and it is crucial for the long-term prognosis, functioning, however it is still considered as a major medical unmet need. Accordingly, any treatment option for negative or cognitive symptoms is decisive for people living with schizophrenia, to gain back a meaningful life.

The first lecture will summarize the mechanism of action of the partial agonist antipsychotics, the newest family of the dopaminergic modulators, with a special focus on the similarities and differences between them.

The second lecture will present the treatment options for negative symptoms of schizophrenia, and possibilities of improving patient functioning in this population.

The last lecture will pass over to another strong determinant of functional recovery, the cognitive dysfunction, and its deteriorating effect on social and occupational functioning.

Chairs: Stefano Pallanti, Italy; Christoph U. Correll, Germany

17:30 - 18:00
Partial agonists antipsychotics: a step forward
Speaker: Gerhard Gründer, Germany

18:00 - 18:30
Treatment of negative symptoms and improvement in patient functioning
Speaker: Christoph U. Correll, Germany

18:30 - 19:00
Cognitive symptoms and schizophrenia: the future challenge
Speaker: Dame Til Wykes, United Kingdom

17.30 – 19.00
C.12 – Major Depressive Disorder (MDD): from biological basis to patient reality
The symposium aims to translate the basic science of major depressive disorder (MDD) into a clinical perspective and ultimately what this means for the patient. The underlying condition of the brain in MDD will be described with explanation of how this manifests as patient symptoms. The effect of treatment on the brain in MDD will be further elucidated. Treatment guidelines and strategies will be discussed, emphasizing the need for effective treatment sequencing, early decision-making and the potential for moving faster with treatment using fast-acting therapies. The experience with MDD will be explored in terms of what is important to the patient living with MDD, including how they feel and describe their experience within the treatment pathway in MDD. The multidisciplinary faculty will give their perspective on each topic from basic science, clinician and patient to fully integrate the theme of translating basic science through to what this means for the patient throughout the symposium.

Chairs: Siegfried Kasper, Austria
o-Chairs: Gitte Moos Knudsen, Denmark

17:30 - 17:40
Welcome & introduction
Chairss: Siegfried Kasper (Austria) & Gitte Moos Knudsen (Denmark)

17:40 - 17:55
The neurons: the pathway to change
Speaker: Christine Denny, USA

17:55 - 18:05
C.07 – Are relapse prevention and functioning sufficiently prioritised in the treatment of schizophrenia?

In this satellite symposium, we will discuss how the short-term management of schizophrenia reflects the long-term goals of treatment. Are relapse prevention and functioning in people with schizophrenia fully understood, and should addressing these outcomes be considered more urgently?

Are the challenges and possibilities with regard to relapse prevention and functioning in people with schizophrenia fully understood?
Regarding relapse prevention and functioning in people with schizophrenia, the importance of continuity of care cannot be underestimated. The value of early intervention services will be highlighted, and the benefits of taking the patient’s perspective into consideration and recognising achievable goals will be examined.

Do we speak the same language regarding functional recovery and quality of life in people with schizophrenia?
We will consider what we, as physicians, understand by the terms ‘functional recovery’ and ‘quality of life’ for schizophrenia people, through defining the differences between quality of life and feelings of happiness, satisfaction or pleasure. We are interested in how these ‘outcomes’ link to relapse prevention, and the ultimate goal of functional recovery.

Should we challenge the way we assess functioning?
Data suggest that the majority of clinicians assess functioning through clinical interview. Is objective assessment of functioning necessary, and which tools could be used? And, could experience sampling methods be used in clinical practice?

Is there a sense of urgency to optimize relapse prevention and functioning in people with schizophrenia?
Long-acting injectable (LAI) antipsychotic use early in treatment may break the cycle of frequent relapse that affects so many people with schizophrenia. We will review the designs and results of recent and ongoing relapse prevention experience with first-episode psychosis or early-phase schizophrenia.

Educational financial support provided by Otsuka Pharmaceutical Europe Ltd. and H. Lundbeck A/S

Chairs: Charlotte Emborg, Denmark
Are the challenges and possibilities with regard to relapse prevention and functioning in people with schizophrenia fully understood?
Speaker: Stephan Heres, Germany

Do we speak the same language regarding functional recovery and quality of life in people with schizophrenia?
Speaker: Charlotte Emborg, Denmark

Should we challenge the way we assess functioning?
Speaker: Matthew Taylor, United Kingdom

Is there a sense of urgency to optimise relapse prevention and functioning in people with schizophrenia?
Speaker: John M. Kane, USA

Monday, September 9th

07:45 – 08:45
BS.04 – Too strict or too loose: should we reconsider the eligibility criteria in clinical trials?
Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) have eligibility criteria for the inclusion of participants. However, the theoretical basis for using specific eligibility criteria, and their ranges, is often unclear. The key question of this brainstorming session is whether we should thoroughly reconsider current eligibility criteria, and their inclusion ranges, in order to make RCTs more representative for the population as a whole. Ideally, the RCT would be representative for the population that will use the drug under investigation. However, external validity may be at stake when applying too many, or too restrictive eligibility criteria. For example, a recent investigation found that eligibility percentages of insomnia people who were screened for participation in RCTs in USA and the Netherlands were 4% and 0%, respectively. However, using less stringent inclusion criteria significantly increased the number of eligible insomnia people. Thus, being more flexible in the applied inclusion ranges may be cost- and time-effective, and may increase the number of eligible people in RCTs and the representativeness of the trial for the population as a whole. Alternatively, it can be argued that RCTs should have very strict inclusion and exclusion criteria to ensure safety of participants, ensure comparability with other RCTs, and rule out all potential factors that could influence drug efficacy.
Chairs: Iria Grande, Spain

Expert
Expert: Joris Verster, The Netherlands

Expert
Expert: Gillian Bruce, United Kingdom

07:45 – 08:45
BS.05 – Anorexia nervosa calls for new treatment options: state-of-the-art and future landscapes
Anorexia nervosa (AN) afflicts females in their second decade of life causing long lasting health, familial, social, and personal problems. Treatment options are limited, with weight rehabilitation and psychotherapy representing the two major pillars. Because treatment with SSRIs and atypical neuroleptics have not proven superior to placebo in terms of weight gain, novel pharmacological strategies are urgently required to overcome this current impasse. The insight gained into body weight regulation and other psychiatric illnesses over the past 25 years has paved the way towards novel treatment strategies in AN. For example, the recent approval of
metreleptin for the treatment of lipodystrophy by the EMA allows for the first time the off-label use of metreleptin to treat people with AN (which, similarly to lipodystrophy, is characterized by hypoleptinemia). The reduced secretion of leptin in adipocytes upon caloric restriction and weight loss represents the trigger for several starvation related neuroendocrine adaptive processes. In theory, metreleptin in people with AN could allow the dissection of the primary symptoms of this eating disorder from those induced via starvation. Unfortunately, off-label use is hampered by the very high costs for metreleptin. Another area of potential interest is psychedelics, with esketamine recently being approved for treatment resistant depression in USA. Given the chronic nature of AN and high co-morbidity with mood disorders, psychedelics may be a fruitful avenue to further explore. This brainstorming session aims to pinpoint the urgent need for pursuit of novel pharmacological strategies, to discuss and rank promising novel pharmacological treatment strategies (such as metreleptin or psychedelics), and to instrumentalize ECNP to make headway with respect to urgently required experiences.

Chair: Bernhard Baune

07:45 - 08:45

**Expert**

Expert: Johannes Hebebrand, Germany; Carol Kan, United Kingdom

07:45 – 08:45

**BS.06 – Psychedelics in psychotrauma: is it time for a revival?**

Psychedelics have a long history in medicine. After the discovery of the psychedelic properties of LSD in the early 1950s, their use in psychiatry was explored, but the results of these early investigations were mixed. Due to regulatory reasons, research into the therapeutic use of these substances was impeded, and definitive conclusions never reached. Because of the urgent need to advance pharmacological treatments for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and treatment-resistant PTSD in particular, novel opportunities are being sought, with rapidly increasing focus on the therapeutic potential of psychedelics, specifically MDMA, ketamine, psilocybin and medical cannabis. The Speakers at this brainstorming session will explore the potential therapeutic benefits of these ‘old’ compounds in PTSD, discuss current hypotheses linking these substances to stress regulation, extinction learning, and memory reconsolidation processes, and consider metaplasticity as putative central process in the mediation and potential manipulation of maladaptive memories in PTSD.

Chair: Karen Ersche, United Kingdom

07:45 - 08:45

**Expert**

Expert: Eric Vermetten, The Netherlands; R z Gross, Israel

09:00 – 10:40

**S.16 – ECNP’s Got Talent**

ECNP entertains numerous activities for early stage researchers, such as schools and workshops. Here we see some of the brightest and most talented early career scientists in applied neuroscience from all over Europe. For this new format, we have selected the most promising ones of this already prestigious group and challenged them to compete against their peers by giving the best presentation of the career. Be prepared for high-performance presentations, excellent science – and a jury that is as entertaining as it is relentless. Not only fame, but also an award is to be won in this talent showcase that demonstrates that Europe and ECNP has enormous scientific potential.

Chair: Paulina Cieślik, Poland

Mutual activation of muscarinic and mGlu2 receptors as a new treatment of schizophrenia-related cognitive deficits

Speaker: Paulina Cieślik, Poland

09:16 - 09:27

**Intellectual disability-related genes increase ADHD risk and locomotor activity in Drosophila melanogaster**
A homozygous missense mutation in SLC7A5 leads to autism spectrum disorder and microcephaly
Speaker: Lisa Knaus, Austria

Comfort for the troubled mind: unravelling the neural basis for stress-feeding
Speaker: Louisa Linders, The Netherlands

The role of the E3 ubiquitin ligase Cullin 3 in brain development and neurodevelopmental disorders
Speaker: Jasmin Morandell, Austria

Neuron-glia interaction in stress-related behaviors
Speaker: Benjamin Portal, France

The acute effects of cannabidiol on emotional processing and anxiety
Speaker: Yumeya Yamamori, United Kingdom

DNA methylation at the myelin basic protein gene - susceptibility to prenatal stress in mouse and man
Speaker: Magdalena Weidner, Germany

S.15 – Coma and chronic disorders of consciousness: the journey from synaptic transmission and brain networks to therapy
The field of coma research has made spectacular achievements within the past decade. Functional neuroimaging, elaborate EEG paradigms and improved clinical bedside techniques are paving the way for a more nuanced understanding of the many facets of disorders of consciousness. Task-negative and task-positive brain networks are crucial for top-down and bottom-up information processing, being disrupted in coma and chronic disorders of consciousness. Hence, neurologists are increasingly thinking in terms of neuronal connectivity as opposed to isolated pathological lesions. In this symposium, the neurobiological mechanisms of impaired consciousness are discussed, highlighting the origin of specific clinical signs and syndromes, the recognition of which is crucial to discerning the state of consciousness. In addition, we will make the case that key concepts of clinical consciousness research require the full range of neuroscience disciplines, from molecular neuroscience, elucidating basic neuronal signaling, to artificial intelligence, enabling us to understand complex cortical computations that ultimately result in human consciousness.

Chairs: Olivia Gosseries, Belgium; Daniel Kondziella, Denmark

S.15.01: Symptomatology and classification of people in coma and chronic disorders of consciousness
Speaker: Daniel Kondziella, Denmark

S.15.02: Advanced neurophysiology in coma and chronic disorders of consciousness
Speaker: Benjamin Rohaut, France

S.15.03: Functional brain imaging in coma and other disorders of consciousness
Speaker: Patrick Fisher, Denmark
S.15.04: What are the treatment options in people with disorders of consciousness?
Speaker: Olivia Gosseries, Belgium

09:00 – 10:40

S.14 – Alterations in the adolescent brain are precursors of mood disorders: a critical window for course alteration
The event will focus on structural and functional networks in adolescence in relation to the onset of internalizing disorders, with an emphasis on translational aspects including rodent, human and post-mortem experiences, and will outline new rationale for targeted prevention. First, a new translational model of depression in adolescent mice, high-resolution diffusion tensor imaging in mice with a depression-like phenotype, and subsequent analyses of myelin changes will be presented. The second presentation will report on people with early-life adversity and eventual depression and suicide, showing post-mortem myelin abnormalities involving long-term impairment of oligodendrocyte function in the anterior cingulate cortex. The third presentation will report adolescents with subthreshold depression showing white matter regional variations that have individual predictive value regarding depression outcome, and changes in adolescents with full depression indicating extension of alterations. Finally, the last Speaker will present an analysis of the whole brain functional connectivity of core regions involved in mood disorders, showing different trajectories of functional connectivity across pubertal stages between boys and girls.

Chair: Jean-Luc Martinot, France

09:00 - 09:25
S.14.01: A translational model for adolescent depression – how rodents can inform clinical research
Speaker: Eleni Tzavara, France

09:25 - 09:50
S.14.02: Severe child abuse lastingly alters the brain: consequences on oligodendrocytes, myelination, and glial communication
Speaker: Naguib Mechawar, Canada

09:50 - 10:15
S.14.03: Brain structure changes in transition: from subthreshold symptoms to affective disorder diagnosis
Speaker: Marie-Laure Paillere Martinot, France

10:15 - 10:40
S.14.04: Pubertal maturation: gender risk for depression and intrinsic functional connectivity
Speaker: Monique Ernst, USA

09:00 – 10:40

E.04 – Influence of sex differences on the response to psychopharmacological treatment
In previous decades, the inclusion of men in clinical trials overshadowed women and hindered the progress of understanding women’s response to medication. Major depression are women, although major depression is affecting women two times more than men. In schizophrenia or acute manic episods, women are respectively about 35% or 50% of the included people. However, this situation is not powered to allow sex specific-analysis. Combining these may allow sex specific-meta-analyses with regard to efficacy. Interestingly, a relatively early age at onset and a more severe course of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder in men compared to women suggest that estrogen has a protective role for the development and the course of both disorders, a protection that is lost after menopause. It should also be considered that estradiol – the most potent estrogen in fertile women – has an impact on the major neurotransmitter systems (e.g. the serotonergic and dopaminergic systems) that are also involved pharmacodynamically in the drug treatment of schizophrenia and acute manic episode. Therefore, menopausal state, as a surrogate parameter for level of estrogen, may be a determinant for possible sex differences in efficacy. The aim of this event is to present efficacy from sex specific meta-analyses submitted to the regulatory authorities for marketing authorization.

Moderator: Wim van den Brink, The Netherlands

09:05 - 09:30
E.04.01: Sex differences in the pharmacotherapy in major depression episode
Speaker: Tamar Wohlfarth, The Netherlands

09:30 - 09:55

E.04.02: Sex differences in the pharmacotherapy of bipolar disorder
Speaker: Jasper Zantvoord, The Netherlands

09:55 - 10:35

E.04.03: Sex differences in response to antipsychotic medication in schizophrenia
Speaker: Jonathan Rabinowitz, Israel

S.13 – Exploring the dual role of microglia in vulnerability and recovery from depression
Major depressive disorder (MDD) is one of the most relevant public health challenges at clinical, social and economic levels. Nonetheless, the field of MDD treatment has not substantially progressed over the last decades. A main cause of this enormous burden is the limited comprehension of the neural mechanisms underlying the psychopathology. Recent evidence is indicating the brain immune system, and particularly microglia, as deeply implicated in the onset and progression of MDD. Indeed, microglial cells regulate a number of key brain functions -- including synaptic plasticity, remodelling of neuronal circuits and inflammatory processes -- found to be dysregulated in the psychopathology. The present symposium focuses on major advances in the understanding of mechanisms regulating microglial function and the role of microglia both in the vulnerability as well as the recovery from MDD. The Speakers will discuss their recent findings exploiting a multilevel approach that combines animal models and post-mortem brain samples from depressed individuals. Their analyses range from cellular and subcellular neuroimaging, high-throughput molecular biology, state-of-the-art microglia-based transcriptomics and proteomics, to classical electrophysiology, and behavioural phenotyping. By focusing on microglia-synapse interactions, this symposium will provide novel insights into the molecular and cellular mechanisms underlying MDD and represent a point of major importance for the future development of novel therapeutic strategies able to specifically target microglia.

Chairs: Annamaria Cattaneo, Italy; Marie-Eve Tremblay, Canada

09:00 - 09:25

S.13.01: Inflammation in psychiatric disorders and its relevance for anti-inflammatory treatment
Speaker: Valeria Mondelli, United Kingdom

09:25 - 09:50

S.13.02: Dark microglia: remodelling neuronal circuits in psychiatric disorders
Speaker: Marie-Eve Tremblay, Canada

09:50 - 10:15

S.13.03: Neuron microglia interaction in psychiatric and neurodegenerative disorders
Speaker: Carl Sellgren, Sweden

10:15 - 10:40

S.13.04: Interplay between inflammation and neuroplasticity in promoting antidepressant treatment
Speaker: Igor Branchi, Italy

CE.04 – How do you approach the treatment of depressive episodes today? What pathways are thought to play a role in depression?
Our understanding of depression is constantly evolving, with many different pathways thought to play a part in the disease and how it can be treated. This interactive session will explore our ever-expanding knowledge of the pathways driving depression. You will hear Experts in the field discussing different treatment approaches, and addressing the question; should people remain on chronic anti-depressive treatment, or can depression be treated in a different way?
09:45 – 10:30

CA.04 – From researcher to entrepreneur: creating your own spin-off

This is the right campfire for those researchers who wish to transform their innovative ideas and technologies into new and promising high-tech companies. The jump from being a researcher to an entrepreneur is not easy: how to develop your idea into a private company? Is the market interested in it? Where to find the funds? How to put together the right team? And what is a business plan? Early career scientists and senior researchers with a desire to know more about this are welcomed to sit down at this campfire.

09:45 - 10:30

From researcher to entrepreneur: create your own spin-off
Expert: Gerard R. Dawson, United Kingdom

10:00 - 11:00

CE.05 – Targeting mental health disorders to reduce the burden of noncommunicable chronic diseases

Noncommunicable chronic diseases (NCCDs) including cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes account for 71% of all deaths globally. Global initiatives have aimed to reduce the burden of NCCDs through targeted action on risk factors, however a unified understanding about how to address and modify NCCD risk factors is lacking. Mental health issues, such as depression and anxiety are major risk factors for NCCDs and are linked to increases in mortality and morbidity.

This year, Dr. [Name] will lead a panel of specialists from multidisciplinary fields as they discuss the evidence of a complex and bidirectional link between mental health and NCCDs. Panelists will also discuss more complex clinical issues and the role of pharmacological and non-pharmacological strategies to target and reduce modifiable risk factors associated with NCCDs.

Panelists will leave you with information regarding clinical interventions aiming at optimizing care for people, which can be integrated into your everyday practice. For those who are not attending the ECNP meeting this year, the audio of the session will be broadcasted live and will later be available as a podcast, so you’ll be able to join and listen from anywhere at any time.

Chair: Tamar Steckler, Belgium

12:00 - 12:30

IN.02 – Vortioxetine: a multimodal antidepressant for the treatment of major depressive disorder

Major depressive disorder (MDD) is a multidimensional disorder consisting not only of mood, but also physical and cognitive symptoms. Treating the mood, cognition, and physical symptoms of MDD forms the foundation of functional recovery. However, cognitive symptoms in depression are highly prevalent and persistent, even after treatment.

Vortioxetine is multimodal antidepressant drug approved for the treatment of major depressive episodes in adults. In this product theatre, we will share details of the extensive vortioxetine clinical development programme in MDD. This programme has established vortioxetine as an efficacious antidepressant both in the short-term and in the long-term, and across all three symptom domains of MDD including cognition.

Speaker: Roger McIntyre, Canada

15:20 - 17:00

S.19 – The aggressive brain: neurobiology, sex-based differences and treatment of aggression-associated disorders
Out-of-context and exacerbated aggression are large socio-economic as well as medical burdens of our society, which has stimulated extensive research on the neurobiological mechanisms underlying offensive behaviors in recent years. The symposium will present and discuss recent findings on the neurobiology of both female and male aggression, reaching from basic research in animal models to human, and specifically: novel targets and signalling pathways for the pharmacological treatment of aggression obtained in a zebrafish model of aggression; the involvement of the brain neuropeptides oxytocin and vasopressin in the regulation of male versus female aggression in rats; the neuroendocrine and autonomic parameters linked to conduct disorder (CD) in adolescent girls and boys; the results from the programme START NOW, which aims to improve emotion regulation, distress tolerance, mindfulness and interpersonal effectiveness in CD girls. The presented experiences were performed by EU-funded consortia of aggression and violence (i.e. the FemNat-CD consortium on the Neurobiology and Treatment of Adolescent Female Conduct Disorder, and the Aggressotype consortium on “Aggression subtyping for improved insight and treatment innovation in paediatric psychiatric disorders”).

Chairs: David A. Slattery, Germany

15:20 - 15:45
S.19.01: Between love and rage: oxytocin and vasopressin modulate female aggression
Speaker: Inga Neumann, Germany

15:45 - 16:10
S.19.02: Autonomic nervous system correlates of conduct disorder in girls and boys.
Speaker: Lucres Nauta-Jansen, The Netherlands

16:10 - 16:35
S.19.03: Uncovering novel targets for the treatment of aggression using zebrafish models
Speaker: Will Norton, United Kingdom

16:35 - 17:00
S.19.04: Start now: a program to improve emotion regulation in female people with disruptive behaviour disorder
Speaker: Christina Stadler, Switzerland

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15:20 - 17:00
S.18 – Multidisciplinary approaches for targeted therapies for neurodevelopmental disorders

Neurodevelopmental disorders are often accompanied by intellectual disability. Though different in their etiology, they may share clinical and neuropathological overlaps and, importantly, common molecular alterations. In the framework of potential therapies for neurodevelopmental disorders, this symposium will present a genomic approach to untangle diversities and overlaps between neurodevelopmental disorders, the molecular mechanisms underpinning brain alterations, and the exploitation of common therapeutic interventions for different disorders. Moreover, the Speakers will discuss recent advances in the field of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) from a multi-disciplinary perspective, highlighting how different disciplines can complement each other into a more coherent picture of ASD for a future successful target identification and drug development. Pharma-industry Experts will also provide further insights into translatability of preclinical findings to clinic. Thus, while discussing the bench-to-bedside translation, this symposium will also provide a forum for discussing ways for better academia-pharma industry collaborations, a key for successful translation of disease mechanisms into novel therapies.

Chairs: Renata Bartesaghi, Italy; Marija-Magdalena Petrinovic, United Kingdom

15:20 - 15:45
S.18.01: Autism spectrum disorders and intellectual disabilities : translating genetics into disease mechanisms
Speaker: Frederic Laumonnier, France

15:45 - 16:10
S.18.02: Deregulated mTOR-mediated translation in different intellectual disabilities
Speaker: Maria Luz Montesinos, Spain
Psychedelics have been used for centuries in religious ceremonies, to benefit physical and spiritual health and well-being. However, for many years, research on LSD and other serotonin psychedelics has been limited by regulatory reasons. Recently, a revamped interest for the study of psychedelics, such as psilocybin, is emerging especially for the potential medical properties and the therapeutic application in psychiatric disorders, including depression, anxiety, addiction and obsessive-compulsive disorder. Clinically, the classic psychedelic compounds possess intriguing characteristics as therapeutics, including the apparent need for only intermediate administration. Recent human brain imaging provide a novel perspective on the neural pathways affected by psychedelics and mediating its clinical properties. This symposium will align Experts in translational psychopharmacology of psychedelics drugs, who will elaborate on what human neuroimaging has revealed about psychedelic effects on distributed neurobiological mechanisms and prominent unexplored aspects of psychedelic effects on brain function. Further, they will discuss the opportunities and challenges associated with human clinical research aimed at further unravelling the neural pathways associated with this novel therapeutic strategy.

Chair: Gitte Moos Knudsen, Denmark

S.17 – Exploring the potential of psychedelics to treat psychiatric disorders

S.17.01: LSD-induced states in humans
Speaker: Katrin Preller, Switzerland

S.17.02: Lysergic acid diethylamide reverses anxious-like behavior and modulates serotonergic neurotransmission in a chronic stress model
Speaker: Danilo De Gregorio, Canada

S.17.03: Psilocybin occupancy and regulation of 5-HT2AR in the human brain
Speaker: Martin Korsbak Madsen, Denmark

S.17.04: Psychedelics: therapeutic potential and mechanisms
Speaker: Robin Carhart-Harris, United Kingdom

E.05 – Cognitive remediation in bipolar disorders

Moderator: Andreas Reif, Germany

E.05.01: Functional outcome across bipolar illness stages: traditional and internet-based approaches
Speaker: Caterina del Mar Bonnin Roig, Spain

E.05.02: The structure, course, and consequences of cognitive impairment in bipolar disorder
15:20 - 17:00

**S.20 – ECNP inspired! An uncommon journey through fear, virtual reality and Sherlock Holmes**

“ECNP inspired!” will offer a different side of applied neuroscience to the Congress participants. In this unique session, the Speakers will talk passionately and freely about an inspiring topic: fear and hormones in social psychopathologies, virtual reality to treat people, and the story of a “neuroscientist who lost her mind” are just few examples of the exciting talks of this year.

Chair: Karin Roelofs, The Netherlands

15:25 - 15:40

**S.20.1: Freeze! Fear and hormones in social psychopathologies**
Speaker: Karin Roelofs, The Netherlands

15:40 - 15:55

**S.20.2: Food for thought: diet, microbes & brain health**
Speaker: John F. Cryan, Ireland

15:55 - 16:10

**S.20.3: The fever of the brain: on stress, syphilis and Sherlock Holmes**
Speaker: Carmine M. Pariante, United Kingdom

16:10 - 16:25

**S.20.4: Virtual reality based treatments**
Speaker: Mel Slater, Spain

16:25 - 16:40

**S.20.5: Reward or punishment: how the brain decides**
Speaker: Christopher R. Pryce, Switzerland

16:40 - 16:55

**S.20.6: The neuroscientist who lost her mind**
Speaker: Barbara K. Lipska, USA
CE.06 – Discovering ADHD in adults
This Expert Science Exchange Session aims to provide attendees with the opportunity to gain a holistic understanding of ADHD in adult populations and engage in informal discussion with Experts in ADHD research and management. The session will involve a series of Expert-curated infographic posters complemented by multi-media content to provide an educational journey covering the epidemiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, and management of ADHD in adults. Interaction will give delegates the opportunity to explore different presentations of adults with ADHD, highlighting the diversity of profiles observed in clinical practice.

Chiar: Anthony Rostain, USA

15:15 - 15:35
Speaker: Anthony Rostain, USA; Larry Klassen, Canada; Jette LaBianca, Denmark

C.11 – Transition in schizophrenia: symptoms, treatments and diagnosis - challenges from adolescence to adulthood
The management of schizophrenia is in a transitional period impacting traditional approaches to diagnosis and incorporating more patient-centric methods. Nevertheless, the diagnosis and treatment of schizophrenia still present several unmet needs that make the management of this debilitating mental health disorder extremely challenging. Early diagnosis and appropriate treatment selection are crucial aspects that play a role in the optimization of outcomes for both adolescent and adult people.
This symposium will present an overview of the latest advances in the field of schizophrenia in adolescents and adults with a focus on pharmacological treatment options and how early diagnostic approaches can lead to better outcomes.

Educational financial support provided by Sunovion Pharmaceuticals Inc., Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Co. Ltd. and Angelini

Chairs: Silvana Galderisi, Italy

17:30 - 18:00
The near future for schizophrenia: current challenges and solutions
Speaker: Robin M. Murray, United Kingdom

18:00 - 18:30
Pharmacology of treatment options for schizophrenia
Speaker: Stephen M. Stahl, USA

18:30 - 19:00
Schizophrenia in transition: early diagnosis and optimisation of outcomes
Speaker: Celso Arango, Spain

C.10 – Patient perspectives on treatment outcomes and goals in schizophrenia
In the treatment of schizophrenia, priorities and perceptions of success may differ between clinicians and people. For people, having hope for recovery and control over their treatment, may mean more than just controlling symptoms. Shared goals and understanding between clinicians and people underpin successful treatment.
Antipsychotic treatments are associated with an array of well-documented side effects. However, the functional and emotional impact of these side effects is less well understood. Results of a global survey will illustrate the functional impact of side effects on people. Schizophrenia is heterogeneous in course, symptoms and functional changes. Effective acute treatment, and subsequent maintenance treatment, is vital. Individual responses vary; no ‘one drug fits all’. Finding the right treatment involves consideration of individual characteristics and preferences, and to the unique side-effect profiles of individual antipsychotics. The challenge is to select a treatment plan that is tailored to the patient’s short-term needs, whilst providing opportunity for long-term gains. Patient organizations are able to provide invaluable additional support to people with schizophrenia. The approaches taken by the Mental Health America (founded in 1909), in the pursuit of supporting individual
people to ensure that they have access to information and support, will be discussed.

Educational financial support provided by Otsuka Pharmaceutical Europe Ltd. and H. Lundbeck A/S
Chair: Leslie Citrome, USA

17:30 - 17:48
What do clinical goals mean to people with schizophrenia?
Speaker: Sofia Brissos, Portugal

17:48 - 18:06
Getting the people' perspective on the impact of antipsychotic side effects
Speaker: Rajiv Tandon, USA

18:06 - 18:24
The course and heterogeneity of schizophrenia
Speaker: Diane McIntosh, Canada

18:24 - 18:42
Exploring treatment decision-making for people with schizophrenia
Speaker: Leslie Citrome, USA

18:42 - 19:00
The role of patient organizations in supporting people with schizophrenia
Speaker: Paul Gionfriddo, USA

Tuesday, September 10th

07:45 – 08:45
BS.07 – Early life stress and metabolic adversities pave the way toward comorbid metabolic and mental health problems: how to predict, prevent and treat?
Early-life is a sensitive period for development. Extensive research on the biology of stress indicates that brain maturation can be derailed by excessive or prolonged activation of stress response systems in the body and brain early in life, increasing the risk to develop metabolic and mental diseases later. Strikingly, nutritional challenges can affect early development with similar long-term negative effects on child health and disease risk. There is now robust evidence indicating that metabolic challenges impinge upon energy balance regulatory systems, which, in many cases, overlap with stress-response systems. Although an ever-increasing number of experience support the presence of a bidirectional interactions between nutrition and stress at various psychological, behavioural, and physiological levels, such interaction effects have not yet been systematically examined in the context of early life development. The main aim of this brainstorming session is to raise awareness on the multifaceted and multilevel relationship between psychological stress and metabolic/nutritional challenges. The Speakers will review the currently available observational and experimental evidence in animals and humans regarding the interplay between maternal psychosocial stress, dietary intake, and nutritional state during pregnancy and lactation, and implications for maternal and child health-related outcomes. The discussion should open on the means to prevent such potential negative effects in term of prevention, therapy and health promotion policies. Ultimately, focusing on the effects shared by different, but often co-occurring, adverse perinatal conditions, it should favour the discovery of novel targets for prediction, prevention and treatment of often comorbid mental and metabolic disorders.
Chair: Kerstin Jessica von Plessen, Switzerland

07:45 - 08:45
Expert: Francesca Cirulli, Italy; Aniko Korosi, The Netherlands

07:45 – 08:45
BS.08 – The clinician-researcher: an endangered species?
Clinical experience will remain a prerequisite for research to be translated into clinically relevant outcomes. The neuroscience field is evolving rapidly, but medical pre- and postgraduate training is not keeping up. Medical doctors go through a lengthy training to become clinical specialists, but this usually does not prepare them for a research career. Hence, clinicians with research ambition will usually dive into research with a significant
handicap and several years older compared to preclinical scientists and face the additional challenge of continuously balancing dedicated research time with concomitant clinical responsibilities. Finally, in many countries research activities are less financially rewarding compared to full-time clinical work. Using recent survey data collected by the European Federation of Psychiatric Trainees (EFPT), the Speakers of this session will discuss the current barriers clinical postgraduate trainees encounter when initiating a research career. They will also discuss targeted solutions, including specific changes to postgraduate training curricula as well as extracurricular opportunities (e.g. several of the ECNP initiatives for early career scientists), which can facilitate clinicians to develop their research potential. As an issue that is directly affecting the future of translational neuroscience, this discussion aims to create awareness and join forces to help clinicians successfully take the leap from bedside to bench.

Chair: Raymond Mongeau, France

07:45 - 08:45
Expert: Livia De Picker, Belgium; Anna Szczegielniak, Poland

BS.09 – Biomarkers in autism spectrum disorders: insights from monogenetic synaptopathies

Synaptopathies are monogenetic forms of autism spectrum disorders (ASD) associated with gene disruptions affecting excitatory and inhibitory synapse development and function. These include rare copy number variants (CNV) affecting NRXN1 and SHANK3 genes that substantially increase risk of ASD and ID (intellectual disability), but have phenotypically diverse outcomes including epilepsy, speech and language delay, mood disorders and psychosis. The SynaG is part of the IMI funded AIMS-2-TRIALS (EUAIMS). This is a large international experience to identify biomarkers for ASD and to trial innovative drug therapies targeting core ASD symptoms. The SynaG will investigate biomarkers comparable to preclinical models in individuals with two known ASD CNV syndromes associated with synaptopathies, namely NRXN1 deletions and Phelan McDermid Syndrome (associated with deletion of SHANK3). The protocol is aligned to that in the broader ASD cohorts in EUAIMS to allow for identification of biomarkers characteristic of synaptopathies. The Speakers of this brainstorming session will first discuss the challenges posed by behavioural biomarkers in individuals with a range of intellectual functioning, including those with severe to profound intellectual ability and across the life span: the innovative AIMS-2-TRIALS protocol that has been adapted to this cohort will be presented. Genetic heterogeneity may explain variable or reduced penetrance in CNV syndromes: the Experts will discuss the objectives to identify common and rare genetic second hits that influence the clinical presentation associated with these CNV syndromes. Finally, they will address the future challenges in investigating rare monogenetic syndromes.

(AIMS-2-TRIALS website: https://www.aims-2-trials.eu/)

Chair: Michelle Roche, Ireland

07:45 - 08:45
Expert: Louise Gallagher, Ireland; Eva Loth, United Kingdom

S.24 – New findings in applied neuroscience

“I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.”

Isaac Newton

During this symposium, ECNP gives the opportunity to eight promising early career scientists to present their latest findings. The Speakers are selected from the poster presenters at the ECNP Workshop for Early Career Scientists in Europe, which is held every year in March in Nice, France.

Chair: Martien Kas, The Netherlands

09:02 - 09:14
S.24.01: Differential functional roles for anterior and midcingulate cortex - implications for aggression and sociability

Speaker: Sabrina Van Heukelum, The Netherlands
S.24.02: TRKB receptor interaction with postsynaptic density proteins (PSD93 and PSD95) in the mechanism of antidepressants
Speaker: Senem Merve Fred, Finland

09:26 - 09:38

S.24.03: Apolipoprotein E genotype and cortical structure: global deterioration in non-demented, young to mid-age ε4 homozygotes
Speaker: Janik Goltermann, Germany

09:38 - 09:50

S.24.04: Alzheimer’s disease pathway-specific polygenic scores and structural magnetic resonance imaging markers
Speaker: Judith Harrison, United Kingdom

09:50 - 10:02

S.24.05: Deciphering polygenic risk for inflammation and depressive symptoms: a network analysis approach
Speaker: Nils Kappelmann, Germany

10:02 - 10:14

S.24.06: Impact of type 2 diabetes-associated mood disorders on the electrical properties of brain serotonergic neurons
Speaker: Hugo Martin, France

10:14 - 10:26

S.24.07: Transgenic mouse, carrier of human CYP2C19 gene, as an animal model for hyperdopaminergism-induced hyperkinesia
Speaker: Filip Milosavljević, Serbia

10:26 - 10:38

S.24.08: Angiotensin involvement in trauma processing - exploring candidate neurocognitive mechanisms of action of PTSD prevention
Speaker: Lorika Shkreli, Germany

09:00 – 10:40

S.23 – Ribonucleoprotein particles and granules, key hotspots for the biology and disease of the brain
Over the past decade, an increasing body of work investigating the biology of RNA-protein interplay has shed novel insights into neuronal homeostasis and pathology in a broad spectrum of neurological disorders identifying new approaches for therapeutic interventions. Cellular RNA molecules interact with a diverse array of nearly 2,000 RNA-binding proteins (RBPs) to form ribonucleoprotein particles (RNPs) while RBPs use aggregation of low complexity domains as a means to regulate the localization and utilization of RNA by forming RNA granules, such as transport granules and stress granules (SGs). The unique biology of RBPs and SGs is altering our view of the neuronal function and the genesis of protein misfolding diseases. Notably, RBPs mutations are associated with many disorders, such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), while recent evidence suggests the essential role of somatodendritic trafficking and formation of SGs in protein accumulation/aggregation in Alzheimer’s disease (AD) and stress-related pathologies. The symposium will present recent human- and animal-based evidence about the essential role of RNA and RBPs, and in particular on: the intracellular trafficking and dendritic/synaptic signaling regulating neuronal homeostasis; the molecular mechanisms of protein aggregation in different neurological diseases with diverse etiology such as AD, stress-driven depression, ALS and Huntington’s; novel diagnostic and biomarker approaches with clinical value based on the RBPs role; the antisense oligonucleotide therapy for splicing-correcting or reducing damaged proteins.

Chair: Mark J. Millan, France
S.23.01: The role of RNA binding proteins in the pathophysiology of Alzheimer’s disease: insights into novel pathways for disease therapy  
Speaker: Benjamin Wolozin, USA  
09:25 - 09:50

S.23.02: Stress granules and Tau protein interplay in stress-driven brain pathology: a link from depression to Alzheimer’s disease  
Speaker: Ioannis Sotiropoulos, Portugal  
09:50 - 10:15

S.23.03: RNA-proteins interplay in Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) and Frontotemporal Lobar Degeneration (FTLD)  
Speaker: Magdalini Polymenidou, Switzerland  
10:15 - 10:40

S.23.04: RNP granules as key regulators of neuronal homeostasis and disease  
Speaker: Simon Alberti, Germany  
09:00 – 10:40

S.22 – A blue light hits the circadian system: impact of sleep-wake cycles and light/dark therapy in progression of mood disorders  
Sleep-wake disturbances are common symptoms in mood disorders, particularly in bipolar disorder (BD). Modern technology offers longitudinal detection of circadian rhythms and sleep disturbances. As such, there is now potential for objective and personalized monitoring of rest-activity patterns through actigraphy. The breakthrough discovery of the blue light-sensitive non-image forming system that suppresses melatonin and interferes with sleep, has renewed interest in irregular light-dark cycles as a possible trigger and maintaining factor of BD episodes. The dysregulation of the circadian system through light exposure might serve as an avenue to new insights in basic pathophysiological mechanisms and yield new targets for treatment. The Experts of the symposium will explain how chronotherapy can be utilized to stabilize rhythms and mood in BD and show how modelling circadian activity patterns in psychiatric disorders may provide biological variables to reflect symptom changes and different mood states. Next, they will discuss the effects of blue light on quantitative EEG measures and the role of sleep spindles in all-night polysomnography in people with BD. Finally, they will demonstrate the therapeutic effect of blocking blue light in mania and discuss potential pathways for the exerted regularization of sleep and activity patterns based on animal models.

Chairs: Karoline Krane-Gartiser, Norway; Frank Bellivier, France  
09:00 - 09:25

S.22.01: Light therapy for mood disorders  
Speaker: Klaus P.J. Martiny, Denmark  
09:25 - 09:50

S.22.02: Modeling circadian activity patterns as diagnostic and prognostic markers in mood disorders  
Speaker: Karoline Krane-Gartiser, Norway  
09:50 - 10:15

S.22.03: The effect of blue light exposure on measures of sleep in bipolar disorder  
Speaker: Philipp Ritter, Germany  
10:15 - 10:40

S.22.04: Treating mania by blocking blue light exposure: potential neurobiological pathways for its effect on sleep and activity patterns  
Speaker: Tone Henriksen, Norway
E.06 – Treat the untreatable: how to deal with resistant ADHD
ADHD is a common neurodevelopmental disorder, estimated as ~10% in children and 4-7% in adults. The main pharmacotherapy consists of psychostimulants, although there are also second- and third-line medications, whose efficacy is however smaller both in children and adults. Still, some people seem resistant to ADHD pharmacotherapies. This educational symposium has two goals. First, the Speakers will explain how to assess the treatment through understanding who is really a resistant ADHD patient, how to monitor, and what could be done to minimalize the number of these people. The main reasons for such a resistance are: 1) "pseudo" resistance, when only some of the medications or very few dosages were tried (especially when translating from immediate release medication to a long acting one); 2) an inadequate dosage, especially in people who need an uncommon (higher or lower) dosage; 3) patient’s hypersensitivity (especially to stimulants) and unresponsiveness to medications; 4) patient’s incompliance, masked as a resistance (especially in adolescents). Second, the Experts will discuss how to treat the resistant ADHD people, presenting the most up to date pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment options.

Moderator: J. Antoni Ramos-Quiroga, Spain

E.06.01: Treatment resistant ADHD in children
Speaker: Iris Manor, Israel

S.21 – Revealing the brain’s molecular architecture: a hands-on PsychENCODE
Chair: Elisabeth Binder, Germany; Andreas Reif, Germany

Chromosomal conformation (‘3d genome’) and epigenome mapping in the human brain, in context of psychiatric disease
Speaker: Schahram Akbarian, USA

From gwas to function: leveraging psychencode data to interpret gwas findings
Speaker: Danielle Posthuma, The Netherlands

Leveraging PsychENCODE for large-scale functional genomic characterization of psychiatric disease mechanisms in human brain
Speaker: Michael J. Gandal, USA

S.26 – Computational brain models enhance our understanding of mental illnesses
Two recent scientific revolutions have a game-changing potential to advance the research on heritable mental disorders. First, the genetic revolution allows us to sequence the whole genome of humans at affordable costs and has enabled an enormous growth in genomic information derived from human samples. First insights from the analysis of thousands of genomes from individual schizophrenia people revealed that hundreds of genes are involved in brain function and disease, making it clear that mental disorders are complex, polygenic disorders where hundreds of genes contribute in an interactive manner at the same time. These available genetic data represent a major, untapped resource and may offer the key to identify and unravel the molecular pathways and pathophysiological processes that occur in the brain. Yet, the wealth and complexity of the genetic information represents a major obstacle to its exploitation in psychiatry today. Second, the computational revolution, that is rapidly transforming science as we know it, can provide the resources and algorithms that we need to unravel the wealth and complexity of genetic and neuroimaging information. Advanced biophysical modelling can dissect complex biological information and integrate it into mechanistic computational models. These models can be complemented and fine-tuned with new biological discoveries and managed to utilize and integrate multidisciplinary data, making them invaluable for unravelling the complexity of mental disorders. In this symposium, we present the latest tools and discoveries in computational neuroscience and biostatistics that streamline the future of the emerging field of biophysical psychiatry.

Chair: Ole A. Andreassen, Norway; Henricus G. Ruhé, The Netherlands
S.26.01: Towards biophysical psychiatry – basic principles and transformative potential  
Speaker: Gaute Einevoll, Norway

S.26.02: How can modelling of the human brain network provide insight into mental illness?  
Speaker: Sacha van Albada, Germany

S.26.03: Using biophysically detailed neuron modeling to explore the functional effects of schizophrenia risk genes  
Speaker: Tuomo Mäki-Marttunen, Norway

S.26.04: Synaptic signaling - models as useful tools  
Speaker: Jeanette Hellgren Kotaleski, Sweden

S.25 – New Frontiers in Digital Health  
In a world in which there are more mobile phones than cars, our memories and medical records reside in the cloud, 3D printing makes possible to print implantable organs, medical e-visits are becoming the rule rather than the exception, and artificial intelligence and big data allow to do things that were unthinkable just a decade ago, we need to make sure that we get the best that digital medicine has to offer to people with brain disorders. The digital (and very much App) economy in health care is already here, and digital tools designed for brain disorders are at the forefront of this boom. It should now be clear that they are here to stay – and transforming rapidly. Digital health is mostly applied to measure (e.g. digital biomarkers), diagnose (with advance algorithms to support clinicians, digital diagnostics) and treat (novel software-based therapies, digital therapeutics). It has recently been published in depression, anxiety, eating disorders, schizophrenia, Alzheimer’s disease, Parkinson’s disease, and many other brain disorders, comparing internet tools (such as online CBT, psychoeducation, symptom monitoring, etc.) to standard care, and showing promising results. However, enthusiasm for the changes that digital medicine will bring about should be tempered by the recognition that, at present, we are still at the stage where there is abundant exuberance and excessive hype. There is a clear need to apply to digital medicine the same stringent criteria that we apply to drugs in RCTs, in order to collect evidence-based information about real effectiveness. The best worldwide Experts in digital health applied to neuroscience gather annually at the ECNP New Frontiers Meeting in Digital Health. This symposium at the Congress will reflect the main outcomes from the last meeting (10-11 March 2019; Nice, France) and will offer unique perspectives on this intriguing research field.

Chair: Celso Arango, Spain

A constructive ethical perspective on digital medicine  
Speaker: Pim Haselager, The Netherlands

E.07 – EPA Educational Session - Solving the paradoxes of anorexia nervosa  
Moderator: Johannes Hebebrand, Germany

E.07.01: Dieting…while needing calories  
Speaker: Siegfried Kasper, Austria

E.07.02: Too much exercising…while already too thin  
Speaker: Philip Gorwood, France
S.27 – Epigenetics of anxiety disorders, depression, and suicidal behaviour: from biomarkers to intervention

Epigenetics refers to stably heritable traits (or "phenotypes") that cannot be explained by changes in DNA sequence. Epigenetic modifications regulate patterns of gene expression by different mechanisms. For example, changes in DNA methylation and/or histone modification can modify chromatin structure and accessibility, thereby affecting gene transcription. Modifications in mRNA and protein expression levels can be achieved by gene silencing via long non-coding RNAs or miRNAs. RNA editing on introns can alter mRNA levels, by modification of microRNA target sites, but can also directly affect protein primary sequence, when editing occurs at splicing site or in exon coding sequence. An increasing body of evidence shows that epigenetics modifications are involved in the physiopathology of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) and other brain disorders. These modifications – which can be induced by stress exposure and transmitted transgenerationally – can affect different pathways, from neurotransmitters and ion channels to immune system, and may be used as biomarkers of disease. Interestingly, epigenetic modifications of gene expression have also been linked to increased suicide risk. Treatments may therefore act at least in part though epigenetic modifications, which can possibly be followed-up during the treatment itself. In this symposium, Experts in the field will review the current knowledge on the major mechanisms in epigenetic regulation and their role on MDD, anxiety disorders and suicide. Next, they will discuss future developments for epigenetics-based biomarkers and therapies.

Chair: Dinah Weissmann, France

15:20 - 15:45
S.27.01: single cell transcriptome findings in depression
Speaker: Gustavo Turecki, Canada

15:45 - 16:10
S.27.02: DNA methylation and antidepressant response to electroconvulsive treatment
Speaker: Bart Rutten, The Netherlands

16:10 - 16:35
S.27.03: Epigenetics of panic disorder
Speaker: Angelika Erhardt, Germany

16:35 - 17:00
S.27.04: Specific RNA editing modifications as biomarkers for depression and suicide
Speaker: Fabrice Chimienti, France
The invited faculty participating in the ECNP’s premier educational event comprises world-renowned experts and opinion leaders in the global neurological and mental diseases medical professional community.

Researchers, healthcare professionals, neurologists, psychiatrists and pharmacologists with specific expertise and interest in the science, management and prevention of neurological and mental diseases – from both the academy and clinic worldwide are painstaking selected and vetted by the Congress Program Committee in the various disease areas and learning pathway to ensure audience of receiving applicable, fair, balanced, unbiased, evidence-based scientific, clinical and cutting-edge presentations.

All invited faculty (speakers and chairs) are specialized researchers, healthcare professionals, neurologists, psychiatrists and pharmacologists.
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<th>Title</th>
<th>Firstname - Lastname</th>
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<td>Prof</td>
<td>Barbara K. Lipska</td>
<td>Cell Biology Emory University</td>
<td>Center for Translational Social Neuroscience</td>
<td>Neuroscientist</td>
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<td>Prof</td>
<td>Jeanette Hellgren Kotaleski</td>
<td>Karolinska Institutet</td>
<td>Department of Neuroscience</td>
<td>Neurologist</td>
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<td>Prof.</td>
<td>Angelika Erhardt</td>
<td>Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry</td>
<td>Department of Psychiatry</td>
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