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Cytomegalovirus seropositivity and serointensity are associated with hippocampal volume and verbal memory in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder

Houenou J^{a,b,c,d*}, d'Albis MA^{a,b,c,e}, Daban C^{a,b,c}, Hamdani N^{a,b,c}, Delavest M^{b,f}, Lepine JP^{b,f}, Vederine FE^{a,c}, Carde S^{a,c}, Lajnef M^{a,b}, Cabon C^g, Dickerson F^h, Yolken RH^h, Tamouza R.ⁱ, Poupon C.^d, Leboyer M^{a,b,c,e}

a) Inserm, U955, Equipe 15 « Psychiatrie Génétique », Créteil, F-94000, France

b) Fondation Fondamental, Créteil, F-94010, France

c) AP-HP, Groupe Henri Mondor - Albert Chenevier, Pôle de psychiatrie, Créteil, F-94000, France

d) Neurospin, CEA Saclay, Gif-Sur-Yvette, France

e) Université Paris Est, Faculté de médecine, Créteil, F-94000, France

f) AP-HP, Service de Psychiatrie, Hôpital Lariboisière Fernand Widal, Inserm U 705 Cnrs UMR 8206, Paris Diderot University, F-75010, Paris, France

g) Plateforme de ressources biologiques, GH Henri Mondor, Créteil, F-94000, France

h) Stanley Research Program, Sheppard Pratt, Baltimore, MD, USA

i) AP-HP, Laboratoire Jean Dausset d'Immunologie et d'Histocompatibilité & INSERM, UMRS 940, Hôpital Saint Louis, Univ Paris Diderot, Paris, F-75010, France

*Corresponding author:

Dr Josselin Houenou, AP-HP, Groupe Henri Mondor - Albert Chenevier, Pôle de psychiatrie, 40 rue de Mesly, Créteil, 94000, France.

Tel : +33 1 49 81 30 51

Fax : +33 1 49 81 30 59

Email : josselin.houenou@inserm.fr

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is a member of the herpesviridae family that has a limbic and temporal gray matter tropism. It is usually latent in humans but has been associated with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and cognitive deficits in some populations. Hippocampal decreased volume and dysfunction play a critical role in these cognitive deficits. We hypothesized that CMV seropositivity and serointensity would be associated with hippocampal volume and cognitive functioning in patients with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder.

Methods: 102 healthy controls, 118 patients with bipolar disorder and 69 patients with schizophrenia performed the California Verbal Learning Test (CVLT) and had blood samples drawn to assess CMV IgG levels. A subgroup of 52 healthy controls, 31 patients with bipolar disorder and 27 patients with schizophrenia underwent T1 MRI for hippocampal volumetry. We analyzed the association between CMV serointensity and seropositivity with hippocampal volume. We also explored the correlation between CMV serointensity and seropositivity and CVLT scores.

Results: In both patients groups but not in controls, higher CMV serointensity was significantly associated with smaller right hippocampal volume. Further, in the group of patients with schizophrenia but not bipolar disorder, CMV serointensity was negatively correlated with CVLT scores.

Conclusion: CMV IgG titers are associated with decreased hippocampal volume and poorer episodic verbal memory in patients with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder. The mechanism of this association warrants further exploration.

Keywords: cytomegalovirus, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, hippocampus, verbal memory

1. INTRODUCTION¹

Human cytomegalovirus (CMV) is a member of the herpesviridae family. Herpes viruses are large enveloped DNA viruses. CMV is being transmitted by intimate contact with infected excretions such as saliva, urine, cervical and vaginal excretions, semen, breast milk, or blood. Risk factors for CMV exposure are breast-feeding, crowding, increased contact with infants and toddlers, poor hygiene, multiple sex partners and promiscuity (Gaytant et al., 2002). The prevalence of CMV infection in adults is at least 60% in developed countries and 80% in developing countries (Gaytant et al., 2002; Staras et al., 2006). CMV is neurotropic and asymptomatic in humans, except in certain conditions (congenital infection, immunodepression) (Bristow et al., 2011). In immunocompetent subjects, CMV infection is considered to be latent, asymptomatic and non-pathogenic. Some authors have nevertheless suggested a neuronal, or at least gray-matter, tropism of CMV during this latent phase (Perron et al., 2009; Shinmura et al., 1997; Tsutsui, 2009; Tsutsui et al., 2005). CMV has an affinity for the limbic structures (Yolken and Torrey, 2008) and for the temporal lobe (Hoffmann et al., 2010) as described for other herpesviruses. Animal models suggest that CMV may persistently infect neuronal cells, with a specific tropism for the hippocampus (Arai et al., 2003; Shinmura et al., 1997).

Several but not all studies have reported an association between CMV antibody status and schizophrenia and bipolar disorder (BD). Elevated levels of CMV antibodies in cerebrospinal fluid of patients with schizophrenia and BD have been observed (Albrecht et al., 1980; Rimon et al., 1986; Torrey et al., 1982). More specifically, CMV may be associated with cognitive deficits in schizophrenia, while such an association is not present in healthy young adults. Shirts et al. reported an association between CMV and Trail Making Test performance in patients with schizophrenia (Shirts et al., 2008). Dickerson et al. reported an association between CMV seropositivity and deficit schizophrenia (Dickerson et al., 2006a). Deficit schizophrenia is a putative schizophrenia subtype characterized by primary and enduring negative symptoms. Patients suffering from deficit schizophrenia have poor cognitive performance (Casella et al., 2008) and hippocampal dysfunction (Mucci et al., 2007). Interestingly, in healthy elderly subjects, CMV titers were associated with cognitive decline (episodic memory) in a prospective study (Aiello et al., 2006).

Most studies have focused solely on CMV seropositivity as a measure of previous exposure (Dickerson et al., 2006a; Shirts et al., 2008; Watson et al., 2012). But one research group has demonstrated a dose-response relationship between CMV serointensity (titer) and cognition (Aiello et al., 2006). It has been suggested that this association between CMV latent infection and decreased cognitive performance may be mediated by chronic inflammatory response and subsequent decreased hippocampal volume (Almanzar et al., 2005).

Decreased hippocampal volume is consistently described in schizophrenia (Adriano et al., 2012). In BD, hippocampal volume is usually reported normal, but decreased only in the most severe forms of BD (Strasser et al., 2005). Postmortem, spectroscopy and neuropsychological studies also add evidence for alterations in hippocampal structure and function in BD (Frey et al., 2007). Declarative memory impairment is also common in euthymic BD (Bora et al., 2009).

Considering the association of CMV with cognitive deficits in schizophrenia and BD, its gray matter, limbic and temporal affinity, and the known hippocampal dysfunctions in BD and schizophrenia,

¹ Abbreviations : CMV : cytomegalovirus ; BD : bipolar disorder ; HC: healthy controls; CVLT: California Verbal Learning Test; CVLT-RC-A: CVLT Recall score for list A; PANSS: Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale; YMRS: Young Mania Rating Scale; MADRS: Montgomery-Asberg Depression Scale

we hypothesized that CMV seropositivity and/or antibody levels would be associated with altered hippocampal volume and function, as measured by a verbal memory test in patients. The CVLT (California Verbal Learning Test) is a widely used test of episodic verbal memory in psychiatric populations and is strongly but not exclusively, related to hippocampal functioning (Alexander et al., 2003; Chepenik et al., 2012; van Erp et al., 2008). We included two groups of patients, schizophrenia and BD, as elevated rates of CMV antibodies do not seem specific to schizophrenia but are also present in patients with BD (Tedla et al., 2011; Torrey et al., 1982).

2. METHODS

2.1 Participants

We included 102 healthy controls (HC), 69 patients with schizophrenia and 118 patients with BD who underwent the clinical, cognitive and serological assessment ("CVLT sample") (California Verbal Learning Test) (table 1). Among them, 52 HC, 27 patients with schizophrenia and 31 patients with BD additionally underwent an MRI scanning ("MRI sample") (table 2). Patients were recruited from two psychiatry departments of university-affiliated hospitals (Créteil and Paris, France). HC were recruited through advertisements. They differed from the "MRI sample" in the sex ratio and from the "CVLT sample" in age, sex ratio and level of education (table 1 and 2).

Inclusion criteria for study participation were age between 18 and 65, no history of alcohol or drug abuse/dependence, no history of mental retardation, no previous head trauma with loss of consciousness, and no current or past cardiac or neurological disease. We excluded subjects with any significant cerebral anatomic anomaly.

In addition, HC were free of any personal past or present personal psychiatric disorder and first-degree family history of schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder or BD. Participants were not included for MRI if MRI was contraindicated or if pregnant. The study was approved by the local IRB (Henri Mondor Hospital, Créteil, France). After complete description of the study to the subjects, written informed consent was obtained.

2.2 Clinical and cognitive assessment

DSM-IV personal and familial diagnoses were assessed using the Diagnostic Interview for Genetic Study (DIGS) and the Family Interview for Genetic Study (FIGS) (Elizabeth, 1992; Nurnberger et al., 1994). All patients had a state evaluation of their symptoms with PANSS, YMRS and MADRS (Kay et al., 1987; Montgomery and Asberg, 1979; Young et al., 1978). The verbal memory evaluation consisted of a California Verbal Learning Test (Delis et al., 1988). We calculated the CVLT Recall for list A (number of total correct answers in list A; CVLT-RC-A) and CVLT-Recognition scores (recognition hits). We chose 1/ a total learning score as both short and long delayed recall tests but also total learning scores have been proven associated with hippocampus (Tischler et al., 2006; van Norden et al., 2012; Ystad et al., 2010) 2/ CVLT-Recognition score as neuroimaging evidence indicates that hippocampus is crucial for achieving recognition memory tasks (Heun et al., 2006; Reed and Squire, 1997; Wais et al., 2006).

2.3 MRI procedure

All images were acquired on the same Siemens 3T Tim Trio MRI system, equipped with a standard 12-channel head coil) at NeuroSpin (Saclay, France). T1 data were obtained using a 3DT1-weighted sequence (voxel size = 1 × 1 mm, slice thickness = 1.1 mm, TR = 2300 ms, TE = 2.98 ms, FOV = 256 mm, nex = 1, 160 slices, flip angle=9°).

2.4 MRI analysis: T1 data processing

We applied the algorithm FMRIB's Integrated Registration and Segmentation Tool (FIRST) to segment the hippocampi and separately estimate volumes of left and right hippocampus. FIRST is part of FMRIB's Software Library (FSL 4.1.9; <http://www.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/fsl>) and semi-automatically performs both registration and segmentation of the mentioned subcortical regions (Patenaude et al., 2011). During registration, the input data (3D T1 images) are transformed to the Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI) 152 standard space, by means of affine transformations based on 12 degrees of freedom. A sub-cortical mask is applied, to exclude voxels outside the subcortical regions. This step is followed by segmentation based on shape models and voxel intensities obtained from manually segmented images from the Center for Morphometric Analysis, Massachusetts General Hospital (Boston, MA, USA). Absolute volumes of subcortical structures are calculated, taking into account the transformations made in the first stage (Patenaude et al., 2011). Finally a boundary correction is used to determine which boundary voxels belong to the structure or not, based on a statistical probability.

As recommended by the authors of FSL (<http://fsl.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/fsl/fslwiki/first/UserGuide>), we checked all the registrations (on axial, coronal and sagittal views); all segmented subcortical regions were visually checked for gross segmentation errors. No misregistration or gross segmentation errors were found. During this procedure, the authors were blind for the diagnoses. We used this FSL automated segmentation as it has been recently compared with manual segmentation that is currently the gold standard. FSL proved reliable for segmenting hippocampi, with intraclass correlation coefficients > 0.66, and small difference between mean volumes, both in controls and patients suffering from mood or anxiety disorders (Nugent et al., 2012).

Additionally, we computed total intracranial volumes obtained by the sum of gray matter, white matter and CSF on the segmented images. Segmentation into those compartments was performed with SPM8 "New Segment" Module (Wellcome Department of Cognitive Neurology, London, UK) running on Matlab R2011 (MathWorks, Natick, USA).

2.5 Biological measurements

Blood was obtained by forearm vein and drawn in EDTA containing tubes. The samples were centrifuged for 10 min at 4 °C and the resulting plasma aliquoted into Eppendorf tubes, which were frozen immediately at -80 °C.

We employed solid phase immunoassay techniques to measure IgG class antibodies to human CMV in the sera of the study individuals. Details have been previously described (Dickerson et al., 2003). Briefly, the assays were performed by the reaction of diluted aliquots of sera to specific CMV antigens immobilized onto a solid phase surface, with the subsequent quantitation of IgG antibodies by reaction of bound antibodies with enzyme labeled anti-human IgG and enzyme substrate. The optical density of the ensuing enzyme-substrate reaction was quantified by means of spectrophotometric instrumentation. The assays for antibodies to CMV employed antigens derived from virion proteins. Reagents for these assays were obtained from IBL Laboratories, Hamburg Germany. Following the performance of the immunoassay procedures, a ratio was calculated for each sample by dividing the optical density of each sample by that of the mean optical density values of standard sera with defined levels of reactivity. The presence of antibodies to CMV was defined for each participant's sample by the measurement of a ratio greater than a predetermined cut-off level of 1.15. An individual with serum antibodies detected by these methods was defined as having serologic evidence of exposure to that infectious agent.

2.6 Statistical analysis

We performed linear regressions between CMV IgG titers and hippocampal volumes. We also

computed linear regressions between CMV IgG titers and CVLT scores. Age, sex, number of years of education (final grade/graduation reached as a marker of premorbid socio-economic status) were entered as covariates, as they are known to influence brain structure, hippocampal function and CMV seropositivity (Staras et al., 2006). Present symptom scores (PANSS for patients with schizophrenia, MADRS and YMRS for patients with BD) were additionally used as covariates for CVLT analyses. When significant associations were identified, we repeated the regressions in a secondary analysis with total intracranial volume as an additional covariate. Normality of the residues was checked with QQ plots. We performed t-tests to compare demographics and CMV titers between groups (controls and patients).

We used R statistical package version 2.13.1 for these analyses

3. RESULTS

3.1 Demographics and clinical characteristics

The socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of the subjects are presented in Tables 1 and 2. In the “MRI sample”, the groups were similar for age, handedness and years of education. They differed for sex, with more women in the HC group than in the patient groups. Comparison of CMV antibody titers between patients and HC revealed no statistically significant difference.

In the “CVLT sample”, patients with schizophrenia had a lower number of years of education and lower CMV antibody titers than HC. Patients had a lower mean CVLT score than controls. There was no significant correlation between CMV antibody titers and the PANSS total score ($p > 0.1$).

3.2 Hippocampal Volumes and CMV antibodies

Within the patients with schizophrenia group, we found a significant negative correlation between CMV IgG antibody titer and right hippocampal volume, with a slope (non standardized beta) of 115 mm³ per unit of CMV antibody titer ($p = 0.037$; $t = -2.24$; see Fig.1). When we compared the groups of seropositive and seronegative patients, the difference was also significant, with CMV positive patients having a mean decrease of 247 mm³ in the volume of the right hippocampus as compared to the CMV negative group ($p = 0.01$; $t = -2.8$).

Within the patients with BD, a similar significant negative correlation between CMV IgG antibody titer and right hippocampal volume (non standardized beta of 79 mm³ per unit of CMV antibody titer; $p = 0.044$; $t = -2.1$; see Fig.1). When we compared the groups of seropositive and seronegative patients, the difference was also significant, with CMV positive patients having a mean decrease of 256 mm³ in the volume of the right hippocampus as compared to the CMV negative patients ($p = 0.044$; $t = -2.1$).

These associations remained significant after adding total intracranial volume as a covariate. Duration of the disease was not significantly associated with hippocampal volume, neither in patients with schizophrenia nor in patients with BD.

In patients, no such significant associations were found between the left hippocampal volume and CMV antibody titers.

No correlations were found between hippocampal volumes and CMV antibody titers in the controls group.

3.3 Verbal Episodic Memory (CVLT) and CMV antibodies

In the larger sample of 102 HC, 69 patients with schizophrenia and 118 patients with BD who underwent the clinical, cognitive and serological assessment (“CVLT sample”), we performed the CVLT and the CMV antibody assays.

We found a significant negative correlation between the CVLT recognition score and the CMV antibody titers in the schizophrenia group ($p=0.01$; $t=-2.6$). This difference was also significant when considering CMV IgG as a dichotomous variable ($p=0.015$; $t=-2.5$). A trend toward a negative correlation between the CVLT-RC-A and the CMV IgG level was found ($p=0.06$; $t=-1.9$).

No such association was found in the patients with BD or in the control group.

4. DISCUSSION

In patients with BD or schizophrenia, we found a negative association between CMV seropositivity, serointensity and right hippocampal volume. High CMV serointensity was also correlated with low episodic verbal memory measured with the CVLT scores in patients with schizophrenia. These results were obtained after adjustment for age, sex and education and were not present in HC.

To our knowledge, we are the first to report an association between CMV antibody titers and decreased hippocampal volume or episodic verbal memory dysfunction in patients with BD or schizophrenia.

CVLT is widely used as a probe of hippocampal function, including in patients with schizophrenia or BD (Chepenik et al., 2012; van Erp et al., 2008). We chose to focus on two CVLT scores only: total learning score and recognition. We used this approach in order to decrease the number of tests to be performed. In addition, all CVLT scores, including learning total score, have been reported to be highly correlated (Ystad et al., 2010).

To date, latent CMV infection is largely considered to be asymptomatic and non-pathogenic. Indeed, in our study, within the control group, we found no association of CMV antibody titers with hippocampal dysfunction or volume change. Nevertheless, a few studies suggest that this may be different in populations liable to brain damage. In a prospective study of healthy elderly subjects, initial CMV titers were associated with a decline in episodic memory (Aiello et al., 2006). The few existing previous studies in schizophrenia show heterogeneous results about the impact of CMV on cognitive function. Shirts and colleagues reported an association of CMV seropositivity with impaired cognitive function in schizophrenia (measured by the Trail Making Test, a composite measure of visual search, working memory, and psychomotor speed) (Shirts et al., 2008). A very recent study found an association between CMV seropositivity and a composite heritable measure of cognitive performance in patients with schizophrenia (Watson et al., 2012). Two other large studies failed to find an association between CMV seropositivity and measures of global cognitive functioning in schizophrenia (Dickerson et al., 2003; Yolken et al., 2011), maybe because the tests used were less sensitive to deficits in verbal memory tests.

Similar to our result, two studies found that another herpesvirus, HSV (Herpes Simplex Virus), is related to cognitive (executive) deficits and gray matter decreases in patients with schizophrenia but not in controls (Prasad et al., 2010; Prasad et al., 2012b; Schretlen et al., 2010). HSV-1 is also associated with cognitive deficits in patients with BD but not (or at a far lesser extent) in HC (Aiello

et al., 2006; Dickerson et al., 2004; Dickerson et al., 2006b; Gerber et al., 2012).

Therefore, some authors have proposed that patients with schizophrenia and patients with BD display an increased brain susceptibility/liability to exogenous assaults (Schretlen et al., 2010). Infectious assaults such as CMV or HSV do not cause schizophrenia or BD per se. Rather, schizophrenia and BD may render brains liable to CMV- or HSV-damaging effects that would not be present in HC. Our results support this hypothesis.

Several putative mechanisms may account for this association between CMV serointensity and hippocampal decreased volume and altered function.

First, one can assume a direct effect of CMV on early neurodevelopment. Our finding of a decreased hippocampal volume associated with CMV antibody titers is consistent with the hippocampal tropism of CMV observed in animal models, especially in the latent phase of infection (Arai et al., 2003; Shinmura et al., 1997; Tsutsui et al., 2005). Herpesviruses display a common temporal and particularly hippocampal tropism with hippocampal dysfunction. In HSV encephalitis, hippocampal volume reduction is frequent and memory impairment is a cardinal symptom (Geuze et al., 2005). Intranasal inoculation of mice with HSV-1 resulted in the spread of HSV-1 to the hippocampus, amygdala, midbrain and brainstem via the olfactory bulb (Barnett et al., 1993). Epstein-Barr-Virus infections have also been reported to point to hippocampal damage (Hausler et al., 2002; Kremer et al., 2010). Recent studies highlighted the possible role of HHV-6 in mesial temporal lobe epilepsy with detection of HHV-6 DNA in medial temporal areas (Fotheringham et al., 2007; Niehusmann et al., 2010).

But we think this effect is unlikely in our population. We cannot define the date exposure to CMV in the patients in our sample. But the live birth prevalence of congenital CMV infection in the developed world is below 1% (Kenneson and Cannon, 2007). In addition, the prevalence of congenital CMV is below 2% all over the world (Gaytant et al., 2002). Epidemiological studies report that the prevalence of CMV antibodies increases with age ranging from 36% in 6-11 years-old children to 90% in those aged >80 years in the US (Staras et al., 2006). These data and other suggest that CMV seroprevalence increases with age throughout the lifespan. Therefore, it seems unlikely that CMV exerts effects on the hippocampus through interference with early neurodevelopment.

A more probable explanation is that the association is related to the immune response to infection by CMV. A general dysregulation of immune response has been observed both in schizophrenia and BD. In schizophrenia, HLA polymorphisms are among the strongest associated loci with liability to disease (Shi et al., 2009; Stefansson et al., 2009). Higher levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines have been frequently reported and anti-inflammatory medications are being assessed in schizophrenia (Mansur et al., 2012). The presence of chronic hippocampal inflammation of schizophrenia has been suggested by a PET study (Doorduyn et al., 2009). Similarly, in BD, pro-inflammatory processes have been observed, such as elevated levels of cytokines, especially IL-6. Significant associations have been reported between BD and HLA polymorphisms (Hamdani et al., 2012; Purcell et al., 2009). The chronic systemic inflammation in BD and schizophrenia is a possible trigger for lower hippocampal volumes and poorer cognitive performance (Marsland et al., 2008; Marsland et al., 2006; Mondelli et al., 2010).

In patients, chronic infection with CMV would induce an abnormally elevated production of proinflammatory cytokines that would cause hippocampal damage (Lokensgard et al., 2002). In this model, the latent CMV infection would trigger a chronic immune response, possibly during its reactivations. A reflect of this activation would be the higher levels of CMV antibodies. The

deregulation of immune response in BD and schizophrenia may account for a higher impact of CMV latent infection on brain tissue in patients relative to controls.

Lastly, we cannot exclude a direct neurotoxic effect of CMV on adult neurons, especially during reactivations. Animal models of CMV infection do not support this hypothesis (Shinmura et al., 1997; Tsutsui et al., 2005). An alternative explanation may be a dysregulation of neurotransmitter signaling due to CMV: some authors have reported that CMV infection inhibits the expression of NMDA receptors in primary neuronal cultures and in the developing mice hippocampus (Kosugi et al., 2005). This disturbance of NMDA signaling linked to CMV may be related to functional alteration of hippocampal function.

The association of higher CMV antibodies titers with smaller hippocampal volume was right-sided. Interestingly, in a prospective study of patients with first-episode psychosis (affective disorder or schizophrenia), baseline right hippocampal volume has been associated with poor outcome at follow-up (de Castro-Mangano et al., 2011).

Limitations

The association between CMV serointensity and verbal memory performance was only present in patients with schizophrenia. This suggests that the association of CMV antibody titers with damage to hippocampal function may be related to different mechanisms in patients with schizophrenia and BD. This finding needs to be confirmed in larger samples of both populations, including patients with BD with and without psychotic features.

Secondly, we did not correct for multiple comparisons. Nevertheless, the similar associations in different groups of patients (schizophrenia and BD) along with the convergence of data for hippocampal size and function strongly support our results. This limitation should be addressed in a future study with larger statistical power to perform correction for multiple comparisons.

Thirdly, our study was cross sectional by nature. This limits the degree to which causal inferences can be made. In particular, there is evidence that lithium, antipsychotics and antidepressants have an effect on hippocampal volumes (Ebdrup et al., 2011; Moore et al., 2000). The cross sectional design and the multiple (current and past) medication classes taken by the patients, preclude our analyzing these medication effects. Future longitudinal studies may help solve this issue.

Fourthly, we used number of years of education as a proxy for premorbid socioeconomic status. This variable may have been impacted by the onset of the disease. Such an impact, if existent, would be rather small in our study as patients have a mean number of years of education very similar to that of the controls, at least for the "MRI sample". Socioeconomic status is conventionally indicated by the number of years of individual education and occupation (Watson et al., 2012). Occupation is likely to be confounded by the illness status and severity.

Fifthly, raw CMV IgG levels were higher in patients than in controls in the larger sample ("CVLT sample"). Such a result is also present in very recent reports (Watson et al., 2012). This may be linked to several factors but does not modify our conclusions since our main analyses were intra-group correlations. Furthermore, most of the existing studies do not found any association between CMV levels and schizophrenia or BD per se, but with subforms of these diseases (e.g. deficit schizophrenia). This is another argument for a further exploration of CMV in subgroups of patients.

Lastly, we only explored the hippocampal region, as it is a preferential site of infection for CMV and is also crucial for episodic memory processes. However, episodic memory is also dependent on other brain regions such as the right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (Henson et al., 1999; Johnson et al., 2001; Sowell et al., 2001). We chose to focus on hippocampi as their volumes have

been shown to be the best predictor of recall and recognition discriminability (Kramer et al., 2005). Nevertheless, future, larger studies should explore this issue.

5. Conclusion and perspectives

In our sample, high CMV IgG titers are associated with both decreased hippocampal volume and poorer episodic verbal memory in patients with schizophrenia or BD. This is the first study to report such an association. The mechanism of the association between CMV antibody titers and hippocampal volume and function warrants further exploration and, if confirmed, may generate novel prophylactic and therapeutic approaches as with other herpesviruses. A recent randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial using valacyclovir as an add-on to antipsychotics has shown the efficacy of valacyclovir to reduce impairments on some cognitive tasks (Prasad et al., 2012a). If an immune mechanism is confirmed, trials involving anti-inflammatory and cytokine blocking agents may also be considered. Finally, several CMV vaccines are currently under development for immunocompromised individuals (transplant patients, HIV, fetus). Some of these vaccines are already under phase I and phase II clinical trials. But there is no clear prospect of an efficient vaccine in the near future (Schleiss, 2008). In sum, our study opens new potential mechanistic, prophylactic and therapeutic avenues for cognitive deficits in schizophrenia and BD.

Authorship contributions

JH, MAD, CD, NH, JPL, FD, RH, RT, CP and ML designed the study. JH, MAD, CD, NH, MD, FEV, CC, SC recruited the subjects and collected the data. JH, ML, FD, RH, ML managed the literature searches and analyses. Authors JH and ML undertook the statistical analysis and author JH wrote the first draft of the manuscript. All authors contributed to and have approved the final manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

Robert Yolken is a member of the Stanley Medical Research Institute Board of Directors and Scientific Advisory Board. The terms of this arrangement are being managed by the Johns Hopkins University in accordance with its conflict of interest policies. None of the other authors reports any biomedical financial interests or potential conflicts of interest.

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Figure 1

Right hippocampal volumes and levels of antiCMV IgG in the schizophrenia group

Figure 2

Right hippocampal volumes and levels of antiCMV IgG in the bipolar disorder group

Table 1: sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the “CVLT sample”

Mean (SD)	Healthy controls	Patients with BD	Patients with schizophrenia	p-value
N	102	118	69	
Age	37.8 (13.9)	45.3 (12.6)	39.4 (13.1)	p<0.05
N males	65	59	50	p<0.05
Years of education	12.4 (2.6)	13.0 (2.6)	10.9 (2.5)	p<0.05
CMV IgG (optical density ratio)	2.98 (2.0)	2.63 (2.0)	2.24 (1.7)	p<0.05
Age at onset		26.3 (10.2)	23.9 (6.8)	NS
PANSS			68.0 (27.3)	
MADRS		7.0 (9.3)		
YMRS		3.8 (5.4)		
CVLT Recall for List A	54.0 (8.3)	47.4 (11.4)	38.1 (11.5)	p<0.05
CVLT Recognition Score	14.8 (1.8)	13.9 (2.4)	13.4 (2.4)	p<0.05

Table 2: sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the “MRI sample”

mean (SD)	Healthy controls	Patients with BD	Patients with schizophrenia	p-value
N	52	31	27	
Age	36.6 (11.8)	38.2 (12.5)	31.4 (9.9)	NS
N males	21	21	7	p<0.05
N left handed	2	2	2	NS
Years of education	12.3 (2.9)	13.1 (2.4)	11.8 (2.9)	NS
CMV IgG (optical density ratio)	2.7 (2.0)	2.5 (1.9)	2.7 (1.7)	NS
Right hippocampal volume (mm3)	3880 (475)	4026 (370)	3786 (506)	NS
Left Hippocampal Volume (mm3)	3913 (397)	3907 (403)	3746 (509)	NS
Age at onset		23.0 (8.4)	22.7 (4.6)	NS
PANSS			71.6 (20.6)	
MADRS		6.2 (7.0)		
YMRS		3.9 (5.9)		

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