**M38. PHARMACOGENETICS OF DISP1 GENETIC VARIANT IN OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER**

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**Background** A recent genome-wide association study (GWAS) of antidepressant response in obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) reported a genome-wide significant marker in the dispatched homolog 1 (Drosophila) gene (DISP1). This gene encodes for a protein that is important for spinal cord development.

**Methods** In this study, we attempted to replicate this finding by investigating the DISP1 rs17162912 polymorphism in 359 OCD patients with serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SRI: fluoxetine, paroxetine, fluvoxamine, sertraline, citalopram, and clomipramine) antidepressant response data. SRI response was defined categorically as responder ("very much" and "much" improved) and non-responder ("minimal" improvement, "no change", or "worse") using the Clinical Global Impression – Improvement (CGI-I) scale and Pearson chi-squared test was performed between the genotype distribution and SRI response status.

**Results** We did not observe significant association between the DISP1 rs17162912 (P=0.470) with SRI response.

**Discussion** This study did not provide support for a role of the DISP1 rs17162912 in predicting SRI response in OCD patients. Future investigation of the region of DISP1 may provide further insight into whether it contributes to SRI response in patients with OCD.

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**Disclosure:**
Patent application - JLK, CCZ