NDD. 10. New Candidate Genes Corroborate Genetic Theory For Schizophrenia: A Systematic Review

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Introduction: Schizophrenia (SCZ) is a complex and multifactorial disorder whose cause is not yet a consensus in the academic community, therefore opening discussion to various causal theories, including those mentioning biochemical factors, cerebral blood flow, molecular biology of specific tissues, stress exposure, drug consumption, nutritional risks, viral infections, social behaviors, and genetic load. Objectives: To propose a hierarchy of SCZ causes, in relation to the genetic load and so encompassing the other theories as being intrinsic or extrinsic consequence factors. Methods: We have conducted a bibliographic review using the descriptors “schizophrenia” and “genetics” to the PubMed.gov platform, hosted by the National Center for Biotechnology Information between May, 11th 2013 and May, 12th 2013. Results: 59 new candidate genes for SCZ were reported distributed as follows: 3 genes in chromosome (Chr) 1, 5 genes in Chr 2, 4, genes in Chr 3, 9, genes in Chr 4, 1, genes in Chr 5, 6, genes in Chr 6, 3, genes in Chr 8, 2, genes in Chr 9, 5, genes in Chr 10, 4, genes in Chr 11, 5, genes in Chr 12, 1, gene in Chr 13, 1, gene in Chr 14, 1, gene in Chr 16, 1, gene in Chr 17, 1, gene in Chr 18, 1, gene in Chr 19, 1, gene in Chr 20, and 5 genes in Chr 22, also being responsible for other diseases other than SCZ only. Conclusion: Recent hot-research publications highlighting the discovery of new candidate genes for SCZ, reinforces the theory of the genetic load as the cause of SCZ, as well as encompasses other theories as intrinsic and extrinsic consequence factors, thus confirming the multifactorial spectrum of the disease which frequently triggers SCZ and its frequent association with other diseases.