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Schizoaffective Disorder Spectrum: An Overlooked and Underestimated Biomarker Candidate

To the Editor: With great enthusiasm, I read an article¹ published in the Primary Care Companion for CNS Disorders regarding a prospective study of unconjugated bilirubin levels of patients diagnosed with schizophrenia or bipolar affective disorder. This article¹ was published just 2 days after publication of an article² by my colleagues and I that described a 5-year retrospective, observational, controlled study that included not only patients with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, but also patients with schizoaffective disorder. Thus, I was delighted to learn that researchers from other world regions are interested in studying unconjugated bilirubin as a psychosis biomarker and that they are doing it prospectively. My group has been suggesting this kind of longitudinal methodology for studies with unconjugated bilirubin as a biomarker candidate in the schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder spectrum,³ and results of a prospective study were recently published.4

My interest in this fascinating topic began a few years ago following the presentation of a single psychotic patient to the emergency department.⁵ My colleagues and I then began pooling clinical data and managed to publish a preliminary small report.⁶ More recently, after hypothesizing that these disorders could be different points of a same pathological spectrum, a systematic review⁷ was conducted that compared the mean levels of unconjugated bilirubin in patients with schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, and bipolar disorder. It was concluded that unconjugated bilirubin is a promising molecule that could be used as a possible biological marker for schizophrenia, and more research is needed.⁷ Indeed, there is an impending necessity for further research in this area, and I applaud any subsequent efforts.

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