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N-METHYL-D-ASPARTATE RECEPTOR DEFICITS AND SCHIZOPHRENIA

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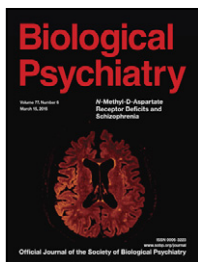
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e27  Clinical and Electrophysiological Effects of D-Serine in a Schizophrenia Patient Positive for Anti-N-Methyl-D-Aspartate Receptor Antibodies

Uriel Heresco-Levy, Andrea R. Durrant, Marina Ermilov, Daniel C. Javitt, Kazushi Miya, and Hisashi Mori



The magnetic resonance image on the cover, collected from a female patient with schizophrenia positive for anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor antibodies, shows asymmetrical increased foci of high signal intensity in the cortex and subcortical white matter of both left frontal lobe and parietal-occipital lobes. Following administration of D-serine, Heresco-Levy *et al.* (in this issue, pages e27-29) report the patient showed symptom improvement and decreases in both delta and beta spectral power in the right frontotemporal region, compared to baseline.



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