character traits with the effects of possible cofactors taken into account (e.g. age, gender, medications).

Results
We noted a positive correlation between YMRS scores and Novelty Seeking (p = 0.03). There was a positive correlation between IDS-30-C scores and Harm Avoidance (p = 0.0002) and a negative correlation with Self Directness (p < 0.0001) scores. No relationships were noted with possible covariates with the exception of Self Directness where female gender (p = 0.04) and antidepressant use (p = 0.05) were related to higher scores and where antipsychotic use (p = 0.02) was related to lower scores.

Conclusions
The findings of our study suggest that some personality and character traits may vary according to mood state in patients with BDI. Our findings also suggest that gender and medications used to treat the illness may influence self-directedness. Longitudinal studies are required to fully characterize the relationships between personality and character traits and mood state in BDI.

Case Report: A Novel Cause of Wheezing - Churg-Strauss Syndrome

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Introduction
A 58 year old female who presented to the Emergency Department due to worsening of a non-blanching diffuse purpuric rash over her extremities and abdomen.

Materials and Methods
Patient has a history of asthma exacerbations that led to more than 5 hospitalizations per year. She has nasal polyps, cerebrovascular accident, diabetes, peripheral neuropathy, vision impairment, chronic abdominal pain, and recurrent deep venous thrombosis without pulmonary embolism, and a benign nasal sinus tumor with chronically eosinophilia on blood count. Patient was diagnosed with Churg Strauss Syndrome (CSS). Pubmed literature search was conducted to find publication on the diagnosis and treatment of CSS within the last 5 years. Twenty-five papers were identified for evaluation by the authors. Seven papers were included for the poster presentation based on content and relevance.

Results
CSS is a small and medium vessel vasculitis. The incidence of this condition ranges from 0.11 to 2.66 per million people per year with prevalence of 10.7 to 14 per million. Sufferers are predominately female with an average age of 38 to 54 years. Diagnosis is often delayed due to varied timing of symptom presentation. American College of Rheumatology and the Chapel Hill Consensus Conference are accepted by diagnosis, while treatment in generally guided by the Fifer Factor Score (FFS).

Conclusions
Patient has an ANCA(-) CSS with biopsy consistent with eosinophilic infiltration. The patient FFS score was 1 and responded well to Prednisone and in remission on Methotrexate. As clinicians, we need to remember that not all wheezing is asthma and that frequent recurrent exacerbation may warrant further evaluation.

The Zinc Finger Protein ZPR1 Improves Spinal Muscular Atrophy Phenotype in Mice

Xiaoting Jiang, MD; Lan He, PhD; Laxman Gangwani, PhD

Introduction
Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) is caused by mutation of the survival motor neurons1 (SMN1) gene and is characterized by degeneration of spinal motor neurons. The zinc finger protein ZPR1 interacts with the SMN protein and is required for nuclear accumulation of SMN. SMA patients express low levels of ZPR1. Low level of ZPR1 causes neurodegeneration in mice. Reduced expression of ZPR1 causes increase in the loss of motor neurons, increases disease severity and reduces the lifespan of mice with SMA. Overexpression of ZPR1 corrects defects in the nuclear accumulation of SMN in the cells derived from SMA patients. ZPR1