

N. Halouani<sup>1</sup>, C.H. Derbel<sup>1</sup>, M. Ben elkaroui<sup>1</sup>, N. Smaoui<sup>1</sup>, J. Aloulou<sup>1</sup>, O. Amami<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>psychiatry, Hédi Chaker University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia

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Aims:

- To measure the insight of a clinical population of schizophrenics.
- To specify factors correlated with a great insight.

Methods:

- A cross-sectional study on 30 schizophrenic male followed in the Department of Psychiatry B, Hedi Cheker hospital in Sfax, Tunisia.
- For each patient:

We collected the demographic and clinical data and we used the following scales:

- \* The Insight Scale (IS) for the measurement of insight.
- \* Positive and negative syndrome scale (PANSS) to assess the severity of symptoms.
- \* The Drug Attitude Inventory (DAI-10) to assess the assumption relating to drugs.
- \* The Calgary Depression Scale for Schizophrenia (CDSS) to assess depression.
- \* The Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) to determine the degree of life satisfaction.

Results:

The average age of the group was 40,08 years.. Fifteen patients had a primary school and 68% were unemployed. Socioeconomic level was low in 80% of cases. Paranoid schizophrenia was the predominant type (56%). The average duration of hospitalization was 7.28 weeks. Twenty patients consulted regularly after their first hospitalization. The insight was poor in half of cases. Twenty-six patients had a positive subjective response to treatment. The majority of subjects had no depression (84%). Eleven subjects were satisfied with their life.

The great insight was correlated with positive subjective response to treatment ( $p = 0.023$ ).

Conclusion:

The great insight was associated with better drug compliance, with a limited number of relapses and a favorable disease progression. However, it was also associated with poor life satisfaction.