

ferent conditions impact on their overall well being and be active participants. The tool will be practically demonstrated.

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0070

The efficacy and safety of lurasidone in adolescent patients with schizophrenia: Results of functional and quality of life measures from a 6-week, double-blind, placebo-controlled study

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Introduction Lurasidone, an atypical antipsychotic, demonstrated efficacy and safety in adults with schizophrenia.

Objective/Aims To evaluate the efficacy and safety of lurasidone in adolescent patients with schizophrenia.

Methods Adolescents (13–17 years old) with schizophrenia were randomly assigned to six weeks of double-blind treatment with lurasidone 37 mg/day, 74 mg/day or placebo. An ANCOVA using an LOCF approach was performed to assess change from baseline on secondary study endpoints: Pediatric Quality of Life Enjoyment and Satisfaction Questionnaire (PQ-LES-Q) and Children's Global Assessment Scale (CGAS).

Results Patients were randomized to lurasidone 37 mg/d ($n=108$), 74 mg/day ($n=106$), or placebo ($n=112$). Placebo-adjusted LS mean improvement at week 6 on the PQ-LES-Q was 5.3 ($P=0.001$) and 5.8 ($P<0.001$) for the 37 mg/day and 74 mg/day groups, respectively; and, on the CGAS was 4.6 ($P=0.002$) and 4.9 ($P<0.001$) for the 37 mg/day and 74 mg/d groups, respectively. The most common adverse events occurring at $\geq 5\%$ in either lurasidone group and at least twice the rate of placebo were: nausea, somnolence, akathisia, vomiting and sedation. Mean change in weight at week 6 for placebo, 37 mg/day, and 74 mg/day groups was 0.05 kg, 0.17 kg, and 0.49 kg, respectively. Lurasidone treated patients did not show clinically meaningful differences from placebo on laboratory measures of cholesterol, triglycerides, glucose, and prolactin.

Conclusions Adolescent patients with schizophrenia treated with lurasidone demonstrated significant improvement in quality of life and function. Lurasidone was generally well-tolerated and associated with minimal changes in weight and metabolic parameters. Sponsored by Sunovion Pharmaceuticals Inc. ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT01911429.

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Clinical characteristics associated with suicide attempt in patients with bipolar disorder

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Introduction Bipolar disorder (BD) is a chronic, highly disabling condition, associated with a high burden of morbidity and mortality, often secondary to suicidal behaviors. In previous reports, different variables have been associated with a higher risk of suicidal acts, with variable effect.

Objectives To evaluate which socio-demographic and clinical variables correlate with suicide attempts in bipolar patients.

Aims To enrich literature data about suicidal behaviour in BD.

Methods A sample of 362 BD patients (DSM IV-TR) was retrospectively collected and divided in two subgroups, in relation to the presence of a previous suicide attempt. Socio-demographic and clinical variables were compared between attempters and non-attempters using Corrected multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA).

Results A total of 26.2% of analyzed patients attempted suicide in their lifespan, and approximately one third of them had multiple suicide attempts (i.e. ≥ 2 ; 31%). Depressive polarity at index mood episode, higher number of psychiatric hospitalizations, comorbidity with alcohol abuse, eating disorders and psychiatric poly-comorbidity were significantly associated with suicide attempt. Additionally, treatment with lithium, poly-pharmacotherapy (≥ 4 current drugs) and higher recurrence of psychosocial rehabilitation were significantly more frequent in patients who attempted suicide.

Conclusions The present paper reported a correlation with some specific clinical variables and the lifetime presence of suicide attempt in patients with BD. Although these retrospective findings did not address the causality issue, they may be of clinical relevance in order to better understand suicidal behavior in BD and to adopt proper strategies to prevent suicide in higher risk patients.

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What is the relationship between the levels of work-stress and burnout?

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Objective Burnout is constantly becoming more exhaustively researched topic. It is assumed there is strong relationship between burnout and work-stress. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between burnout and work-stress in order to test the hypothesis that there is an association between these two variables.

Method The study sample comprised of economically active Czech population, that was a representative sample. Data was gained through combination of interviews and questionnaires