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HOW “DUP” AND “EE” PREDICT THE DYNAMIC OD SYNDROMES IN THE LONG - TERM COURSE OF SCHIZOPHRENIA?

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Objective: The study in Krakow investigated the way in which EE and DUP correlated with long term outcomes of the treatment and the course of illness.

Subjects and methods: 58 out of 80 DSM III schizophrenia diagnosed patients took part in 1, 3, 7 and 12 follow-up. The Follow-Up Chart, BPRS, and CFI were used. As the outcome criteria only dynamic of symptoms were included. The dynamic of the symptoms and the relation between DUP and EE were analyzed by repeated measures of ANOVA.

Results:

1. General, positive and negative syndromes decreased rapidly after the first hospitalization, and increased slightly between 7 and 12 yrs. ($p < 0.001$). The negative syndrome decreased less rapidly during the first year.
2. The dynamic of general and positive syndrome were modified by the DUP and by EE. In long DUP (general syndrome: $p = 0.028$; positive syndrome: $p = 0.001$) the dynamic was worse. High EE subjects had more severe syndromes at the admission. After the first hospitalization their results became as good as in the case of low EE (general syndrome: $p = 0.004$; positive syndrome: $p = 0.044$).
3. The dynamic of negative syndrome was neither modified by DUP ($p = 0.896$) or by EE ($p = 0.309$).

Conclusion: The dynamic of general and positive syndromes were modified by DUP during 12 years follow-up and by EE only in acute state in the first episode. The dynamic of negative syndrome was not modified by DUP and EE.