

CS01-04 - PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS AND INCREASED METABOLIC AND CARDIOVASCULAR MORBIDITY IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA. RECOMMENDATION FOR DIAGNOSES AND TREATMENT

M.De Hert

Psychotic Disorders, UPC KUL Campus Kortenberg, Kortenberg, Belgium

Metabolic syndrome, diabetes and other cardiovascular risk factors are highly prevalent in people with schizophrenia. Patients are at risk for premature mortality and overall have limited access to physical health care.

In part these cardio-metabolic risk factors are attributable to unhealthy lifestyle, including poor diet, high rates of smoking and sedentary behaviour. But over recent years it has become apparent that antipsychotic agents can have a negative impact on some of the modifiable risk factors.

The psychiatrist needs to be aware of the potential metabolic side effects of antipsychotic medication and to include them in the risk/benefit assessment when choosing a specific antipsychotic. He should also be responsible for the implementation of the necessary screening assessments and referral for treatment of any physical illness.

Multidisciplinary assessment of psychiatric and medical conditions is needed. The somatic treatments offered to people with severe and enduring mental illness should be at par with general health care in the non-psychiatrically ill population.

The recently published joint recommendations of EPA, EASD and ESC on diabetes and cardiovascular risk in patients with severe mental disorders should be implemented in all mental health services.