

P-1229 - THE EFFECT OF PREMORBID FUNCTION ON SYMPTOMS SEVERITY IN FIRST - EPISODE OF SCHIZOPHRENIA: AN EGYPTIAN STUDY

H.I.Essawy

Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt

Introduction: Psychiatric research focuses on development of psychosis and first- episode schizophrenia , early detection and Premorbid adjustment are of interest because it may reduce the heterogeneity of the disorder and may have predictive value.

Aim: To study the Premorbid functioning in first episode schizophrenic patients and its relation with symptoms severity , cognitive and executive function as well as it s predictive measure for short term degree of improvement.

Subjects and methods: Fifty patients diagnosed according to ICD -10 criteria as first episode schizophrenia were conducted to Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANAS), Modified Premorbid Adjustment scale (MPAS) , Social Readjustment Rating to evaluate severity and pattern of the symptoms and Premorbid function as well as psychometric assessment including IQ , Wisconsin Card Sorting test (WCST) and Eysenck personality Questioner (EPQ).

Results: Seventy percent of patients showed a disturbance in Premorbid function 38 % had deteriorating Premorbid functioning while 32% have stable poor Premorbid function The deterioration of Premorbid function was statistically correlated with negative symptoms , thought disturbance ,and anergia as well as poor total score of WCST and low IQ.Impairment of executive functions were related to severe paranoid symptom and aggression.

Conclusion: Our study emphasized the importance of measuring Premorbid adjustment to people at risk for schizophrenia in order to detect more precisely the earliest symptoms for early prevention of schizophrenic disorder.