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VARIABLES ASSOCIATED TO MEMORY AND LEARNING OUTCOMES IN PSYCHOSIS

J.E. Muñoz Negro[1], *I. Ibáñez Casas*[2], *C. Perán Urquízar*[3], *A. Soler Iborte*[4], *P. Álvarez Camarero*[5], *J.A. Cervilla Ballesteros*[6]

[1]UGC Salud Mental Hospital Universitario San Cecilio, Servicio Andaluz de Salud, [2]CIBERSAM Granada, Universidad de Granada, [3]Hospital Universitario San Cecilio, Servicio Andaluz de Salud, Granada, [4]USM Linares, Servicio Andaluz de Salud, Linares, [5]USM Linares, Servicio Andaluz de Salud, [6]CIBERSAM Granada, Universidad de Granada, Servicio Andaluz de Salud, Granada, Spain

Introduction: The cognitive processes are rather relevant in order to achieve a comprehensive and integrative recovery in schizophrenia and other psychosis.
Aim: To research the different variables implied in cognitive outcomes in psychosis in order to increase our knowledge to establish therapeutic interventions in this field.
Methods: An overall of 73 patients were included in the study. We used the SCIP and STROOP tests to measure the cognitive processes. We applied a comprehensive questionnaire for clinical and epidemiological variables including PANSS, S-GPTS, GAF and SIX. After that, we constructed a binary logistic regression model with the following variables: positive, negative and general psychopathology PANSS subscales, PANSS subtype, first or second generation antipsychotic, stimulant drugs use, tobacco use, sex, age, onset age, number of psychotic episodes, global functioning and family history.
Results: Having more than two family members affected by any psychiatric disease was associated to a lesser outcomes in short-term and immediate memory. Likewise higher scoring in positive subscale PANSS was also associated to a worse performance in short-term and long-term memory, so stimulant drugs use was also related to a lesser immediate memory and working memory. Finally, a better global functioning appeared as a factor related to a better overall learning.
Conclusions: Our data show that a heavy genetic factor exists as a variable influencing cognitive performance. Moreover, stimulant drugs use and positive symptoms are another variables which can be controlled in order to improve cognitive performance.

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