

Conclusions The association found between verbal fluency and negative symptoms may be indicative of an overlap between those constructs. Finally, verbal fluency might have a strong influence on the clinical impression of negative symptoms, especially on alogia.

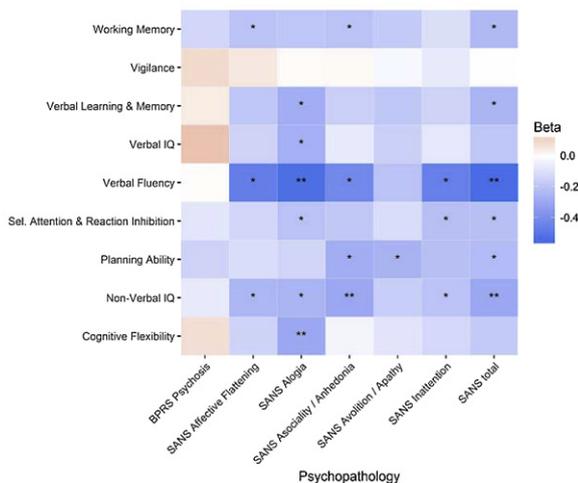


Fig. 1 Cognitive variables associated with psychopathological symptoms. *P.05; **P.01.

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EW0484

Schizophrenia and pregnancy: The tactics of management

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Purpose The study of literature data of the treatment of pregnant women with schizophrenia and making recommendations on the management of this category of patients.

Methods Theoretical analysis of a number of scientific works of foreign researchers, which studied questions of application of psychotropic drugs in patients with schizophrenia during pregnancy.

Discussion The important source of problems for patients with schizophrenia is a protection against pregnancy. The number of children born in mentally ill mothers has increased at least three times. Hereditary factors in children born from two parents with schizophrenia plays, an important role: approximately 46–68% of these children may develop schizophrenia. In studies on psychotic means, there were no increase in number of anatomical anomalies or deviations in the development associated with this treatment. Low doses do not have a deleterious effect on fetal body weight, duration of pregnancy, fetal or neonatal mortality, as well as the frequency of malformations and deformities. Neither oral nor deposited anti-psychotic drugs are not associated with malformations and malformations of the fetus.

Conclusion (1) The drugs should be administered at the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible time and decrease in the dose during the last days before the birth. (2) Pregnant women with acute psychotic disorders are dangerous, both for herself and for the child. (3) After the birth due to high risk of recurrence or exacerbation of schizophrenia taking anti-psychotic drugs should be in full dose.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Alteration of cerebral blood flow measured with SPECT in patients with first episode psychosis

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Introduction Single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) is a valid method for measuring regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF). Recent studies regarding rCBF in patients with first episode psychosis (FEP) reported heterogeneous results, but were limited with small sample size. Neuroimaging can help us in setting the diagnosis of illness, as well as in following the progress and finding more effective treatment for psychotic disorders.

Objectives To compare, baseline alterations of the rCBF using SPECT with psychopathological status in FEP during acute phase.

Aims To investigate the changes of rCBF in patients with FEP during acute phase.

Methods We conducted a study on 40 drug-naïve patients with FEP at acute phase of illness during their hospitalization at Zagreb University hospital centre. The diagnosis was confirmed using diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, fifth edition. rCBF was measured with SPECT and psychopathological status rated with the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale.

Results Our findings showed moderate to severe parieto-temporal perfusion deficits, mild to moderate parieto-fronto-temporal perfusion deficits or borderline perfusion deficits in all but one patient.

Conclusion Our results showed alteration in rCBF at the beginning of the illness that indicate a biological marker of psychotic disorder.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Treatment adherence in psychosis: A 2 years follow-up of first-psychotic episode patients

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Introduction Much research on psychosis has focused on early detection and the development of effective interventions. However, the effectiveness of any intervention depends on the willingness of the patient to engage with an intervention in a sustained manner. Disengagement from treatment by patients with serious mental illness is a major concern of mental health services.

Objectives This study aims to examine the prevalence of disengagement in a longitudinal cohort of first episode psychosis (FEP) patients.