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Underdiagnosis of Bipolar Disorder in Patients with Primary Diagnoses of Schizophrenia and Recurrent Depressive Disorder in Russian Federation (Observational, Non-interventional, Multicenter, Cross-sectional Diagnostic Study Maria).

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Introduction: The Bipolar Disorder (BD) is underdiagnosed condition worldwide. In Russia BD-II is mostly diagnosed as recurrent depressive disorder (RDD), and most cases of mania or depression with psychotic symptoms (so-called affective-delusional states) have diagnosis of schizophrenia.

Objective: To evaluate BD symptoms within the cohorts of inpatients with primary diagnoses of schizophrenia or RDD.

Methods: Patients with primary diagnosis of schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder RDD were included. Bipolarity Index (BI) was the primary variable. Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) was used as a diagnostic tool. Personal and Social Performance Scale (PSP), Hypomania Checklist (HCL-32), Angst criteria for bipolarity were used for evaluation. Medical history, demographic and clinical data were analyzed.

Results: From 741 patients included in the study, only 12% of them reached diagnostic validity for BD using only BI (score ≥ 60). Using MINI and clinical data the diagnosis was revised to BD in 286 patients (38.6%). BD-I was diagnosed mostly in patients with former diagnosis of acute schizophrenia, BD-II was diagnosed exclusively in patients with former diagnosis of RDD. Mean PSP score in patients with BD was significantly higher (61.5 ± 17.4 score) than in patients with the diagnosis of psychotic syndrome (39.3 ± 16.2) and closer to that one in patients with RDD (63.0 ± 16.8).

Conclusions: In our study BI has not shown to be proper screening instrument for bipolar spectrum disorders. BD is underdiagnosed in Russia.

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