

## THE SOCIAL COGNITION IN THE TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA WITH LONG ACTION ANTIPSYCHOTICS

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**Objectives:** An important target of the antipsychotic treatment in schizophrenia is the regaining of the social functionality, correlated with the decrease of the positive and negative symptoms, the improvement of cognitive competence and social cognition.

**Methods:** We have done research on a lot consisting in 20 male patients, aging between 25-30 years, with paranoid schizophrenia diagnosis according to DSM IV and a maximum 3 years period of evolution of disease from the first psychotic episode. The lot we are studying consists of two subdivisions: 10 patients treated with Flupentixol depot in the last 12 months (20mg/14 days) and 10 patients treated with Risperidone long-action (37.5mg/14 days). Admission scores were PANSS  $\leq 45$  and  $> 4$  on CGI. 12 months later the patients were evaluated using the same scales and the Social Cognition and Object Relations Scale for the level of social cognition, the scores being correlated with others social risk factors.

**Results:** The patients treated with Flupentixol depot presented a lower level of amelioration of positive symptoms and a dysfunction of the social cognition, while the patients treated with Risperidone long-action have shown the amelioration of the positive and negative symptoms and improvement of the social cognition.

**Conclusions:** The long action antipsychotics present an increased adherence at the treatment, being by far a better treatment option than the standard medication. Risperidone long-action has a better action against positive and negative symptoms and improves the social cognition in a significant way, compared to the first generation antipsychotics.