

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT RESPONSE APPLYING PANSS, GAF AND MOCA IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

S. Fisekovic¹, A. Memic¹, L. Burnazovic-Ristic²

¹Clinic of Psychiatry KCS, ²Institute of Pharmacology, Clinical Pharmacology, Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina

Introduction: Schizophrenia (SCH) is considered the most serious psychiatric disorder with complex pathogenetic and pathophysiological mechanisms and inadequate treatments.

Objectives: Given the association of psychotropic medication and cognitive, functional, and neuropsychiatric symptoms (NPS), the use of certain measuring instruments among patients who suffer from schizophrenia is important because the quantification of treatment effects is crucial for optimizing the management of patients with schizophrenia.

Aims: To assess the efficacy of antipsychotic therapy in schizophrenic patients with predominantly negative and positive symptoms, cognitive impairment and social, occupational and psychological dysfunction.

Methods: Two main groups were selected for analysis: (N=34) included patients taking first-generation antipsychotics (FGAs) and (N=16) included patients taking second generation antipsychotics (SGAs). We used the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS), Global Assessment Functioning (GAF) and Montreal Cognitive Assessment Scale (MOCA).

Results: Out of the total number of examinees (n=50), 15/50 (30 %) were males and 35/50 (70 %) were females; the age of onset was 38.4 ± 1.77 ; duration of illness (mean \pm SD) 32.5 ± 5.00 ; SANS-Total (mean \pm SD) (23.82 ± 9.962); SAPS-Total (mean \pm SD) (28.6 ± 9.74). Analysis of the PANSS scale bipolar index shows that patients on SGA, on average, had lower scores (2.37 ± 12.5) compared to patients on FGA (5.91 ± 9.61).

Conclusions: Preliminary evidence showed that there are no significant advantages in the use of atypical antipsychotics compared with typical ones in a group of patients suffering from schizophrenia. It is important to realize what role the advancement of antipsychotics has played and what still needs to be accomplished to further improve the outcome of sch patients.