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SWN (SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING UNDER NEUROLEPTICS) IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

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Objectives: To assess the use of SWN in the acute phase of psychiatric disease as a predictor of clinical outcome.

Methods: This study started in June 2009 and at the moment we have recruited 150 patients. The patients were divided into 4 groups according to their psychiatric diagnosis (schizophrenic psychosis, mood disorders, personality disorders, acute stress reaction) and each diagnostic group into three subgroups according to length of stay (T1< 7 days, T2=7-14 days, T3> 14 days). The subjective well-being indicators (subscales SWN: emotional regulation; self-control; mental functioning; social integration and physical functioning) and the severity of illness (CGI-S) were evaluated at admission and discharge.

Results: At discharge there is a statistically significant difference in the SWN subgroups among the four diagnostic groups except for social integration and total score with equal CGI-S scores. Schizophrenic patients and personality disorders show a subjective improvement at T2; mood disorders at T3; acute stress reactions T1=T2. CGI shows a statistically improvement regardless of the length of stay.

Conclusions: Preliminary data suggest that SWN represents a predictor of clinical outcome and remission and together with the clinical evaluation it can help clinician to settle therapeutic programs.