

P02-289

COMPARISON OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN TYPE1 AND TYPE2 DIABETIC PATIENTS

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Aim: Psychiatric disorders are from prevalent outcomes of chronic diseases such as diabetes mellitus. In spite of focused attention of prior researchers on psychiatric distresses of diabetes type2, there were not enough researches about psychopathology of diabetes type1. The aim of this study was to compare psychopathology of diabetes type1 with type2, and assess its relationship to demographic factors.

Method: In this cross-sectional study, all of type1 and type2 diabetic patients who have medical records in "Khorasan Center of Diabetes Researches" matched about age and gender, then assessed their psychopathologies by using SCL-90-R questionnaire. Finally, 66 diabetic patients (33 with type1 and 33 with type2) completed the questionnaires and results processed by SPSS software.

Results: The most prevalent pathology in SCL-90-R items was related to paranoid ideations (69.7%) and less prevalent item was phobic anxiety (33.3%). Prevalence of psychopathology in diabetic patients was 56.1%, in type1 diabetics more than type2 (66.7%, 45.5%), and in men more than women (63.3%, 50%). Independent t-test did not demonstrate a significant correlation between psychopathology and type of diabetes ($P=0.156$), but obsessive-compulsive symptoms and hostility in diabetes type1 have seen more than type2 ($P < 0.05$). ANOVA only could demonstrate relationship of education ($P=0.006$) and frequency of complications ($P=0.011$) to psychopathology.

Conclusion: Great prevalence of psychiatric disorders in diabetic patients, need more attention for early diagnosis and treatment.