

P03-172

EFFECTS OF DETECTIONS AND CURE IN PRODROMAL STADIUM IN SCHIZOPHRENIA  
RELAPSES ON HOSPITAL TREATMENT DURATION

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is a chronic disease with devastating consequences for individuals, families and society. Illness is characterized by alternately periods of relapses and remission. It is therefore of particular importance recognition of prodromal symptoms, which announced a new worsening of the disease and act with treatment timely. This is to prevent early deterioration of personality, shorter stays in hospital, better socialization and significant economic effects.

Objectives: 126 female patients who were admitted on Female Admission Department of Special Hospital for Psychiatric disease during 2009. with already verified schizophrenia. Patients with somatic disease, social and administrative reasons for prolonged hospitalization were excluded from study.

Aim: Aim of the study was to investigate effects on admission in prodromal stadium in schizophrenia relapses on hospital treatment length.

Method: Patients were divided in to two groups. First group were patients with prodromal symptoms (anxiety, hostility, irritability, insomnia, inapetitia, aggressive behavior, social withdrawal), and second one were patients with manifest psychotic symptoms (delusions and hallucinations). All data about symptoms were given by heteroanamnesis. In research are used descriptive statistical measures (frequencies, percents and arithmetical mean) and CHI-square test for confirmation statistically significant differences.

Results: Results of study revealed very highly significant differences between two groups ( $p=.000, p< 0,005$ ).

Conclusions: Recognizing the importance of prodrome and early intervention affect the length of hospital stay showed that the comparative study was made.