

P-1192 - RESULTS OF EFFECTIVENESS OF LONG TERM USING OF NEUROCOGNITIVE TRAININGS AND ATYPICAL ANTIPSYCHOTICS

A.Sofronov, A.Spikina, A.Savelyev

Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Saint Petersburg, Russia

Neurocognitive deficits in schizophrenia patients is a major health and social problem of modern psychiatry nowadays. Many patients with schizophrenia are of working age and there is a high enough percentage of their disability.

Objective: To study the influence of neurocognitive training on higher cortical functions in schizophrenia patients and to evaluate their effectiveness in the treatment of schizophrenia.

Material and methods: All patients received adequate pharmacotherapy with atypical neuroleptics . Patients of the main group (102 patients) additionally participated in the training of cognitive deficits. Patients in the comparison group (48 patients) received only pharmacotherapy. Study design:The assessment of long term data means prospective follow-up study after 1-year trainings.

Neurocognitive training is a psycho correctional training which aim is to improve the disabled cognitive functions such as memory, attention and executive functions.

All patients took part in the prospective follow-up study. There was a good compliance as well as in group with trainings and in group without them.

During the prospective follow-up study we observed data on compliance and number of re-hospitalizations.

The analysis of follow-up study showed that,

- 1) Number of patients with drug compliance is higher in group with neurocognitive trainings
- 2) Number of patients with partial drug compliance is higher in comparison group
- 3) Number of patients who stopped taking medication was the same in both groups

Conclusion: The neurocognitive training showed itself as an effective method of correcting neurocognitive deficits. Inclusion trainings in the rehabilitation program helps to reduce the term of the patients stay in hospital.