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ASSESSMENT OF MICROALBUMINURIA AND ANKLE-BRACHIAL INDEX IN OUTPATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA TREATED WITH ANTIPSYCHOTICS - A POSSIBLE PREDICTORS OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

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Schizophrenia and related psychoses are associated with excess morbidity and mortality from cardiovascular (CV) disease. Microalbuminuria (MA) is associated with an increased risk of CV disease and mortality. This association is independent of other known CV risk factors such as hypertension, dyslipidemia, obesity, smoking, and impaired renal function. The ankle brachial index (ABI), which is the ratio of systolic pressure at the ankle to that in the arm, is quick and easy to measure and has been used to confirm the diagnosis and assess the severity of peripheral artery disease. Low ABI has been related to an increased incidence of total and CV mortality and CV events.The objective of prospective pilot study was to determine MA and ABI as well as the prevalence of CV risk factors (glucose tolerance status, lipids levels, obesity, hypertension, smoking) and assessment of Framingham risk score in patients with schizophrenia treated with antipsychotic drugs. The study included thirty-three outpatient subjects (female, n= 16), aged 21-66 years. The exclusion criteria included urinary infection and presence of diabetes mellitus.Three patients (7,7 %) has abnormal (>26 mg/d) levels of MA, non of ABI.In conclusion, stratification by MA can help identify a high-risk subset of nondiabetic patients with schizophrenia in risk of CV events.The study has been supported by the Research Project of the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic MZO 00179906