

## DIABETE AND SCHIZOPHRENIA: RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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**Introduction:** Type II diabetes is more common in patients with schizophrenia than in the general population. Although disorders of glucose metabolism have been described in patients with schizophrenia before the introduction of atypical antipsychotics, a diabetogenic effect of these has been implicated.

**Objectives:** The aims of our study were to:

- assess the prevalence of diabetes in a population of patients with schizophrenia.
- determine the relationship between diabetes, atypical antipsychotics and schizophrenia.

**Patients and methods:** This is a retrospective study of 60 patients with schizophrenia. Data collection was done based on patient records.

**Results:** The majority of patients were male with a sex ratio of 2. The average age of our patients was 38 years. 40% of patients (25) had diabetes. 33% of patients were put under an atypical anti psychotic. The diagnosis of diabetes succeeded that of schizophrenia in 40% of cases.

**Conclusion:** Our results indicate that patients with schizophrenia are more likely to develop type II diabetes. We caution clinicians to consider the risk and be vigilant about this development.