

PW01-175 - COMPARISON OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS

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Objective: The goal of the study was to analyze and compare the quality of life of patients with schizophrenia who live in rural and in urban districts.

Methods: Our group was randomly selected and consisted of 123 urban and 116 rural patients. We used standardized international mental health quality of life scale (QOL-36) questionnaire implemented by Phillip W. Long (2003). Statistical analysis was conducted with SPSS 16.0 program.

Results: Social problems are equally common to both groups of respondents regardless their age and the length of the disease ($p < 0,05$). Professional - economic problems: 59% in districts, 91% in a city; insufficient income - 88% in districts, 69% in a city. Problems in sexual sphere were by 31% of urban patients and 77% of rural patients. Sleep disorders are bothering 34.6% of districts residents and 81% of city residents. The quality of life is estimated equally bad by the residents, despite their age and the duration of the disease.

Conclusions: The most frequent problems both in districts and in a city: unemployment, low income; cognitive disorders, physical fatigue, lack of interest/feelings; difficulties in communication with close friends. Problems are of different importance to urban and rural residents - sleep disorders (not important for rural residents), problems in sexual sphere (not important rural residents). The quality of life is estimated equally bad by the patients with schizophrenia, despite their age and the duration of the disease.