

P-1284 - ANALYSIS OF ONE-YEAR PRESCRIPTION OF ANTIPSYCHOTICS AND RATE OF REHOSPITALIZATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA SPECTRUM DISORDERS IN SLOVAKIA

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is a disorder with chronic course and a need of a long-term antipsychotic treatment to prevent rehospitalizations.

Objectives: To find a possible association between treatment with different types of antipsychotics and rate of rehospitalizations in patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorders.

Aims: To analyze the rate of rehospitalizations in groups of patients treated with typical, atypical and depot antipsychotics.

Methods: Data of 1400 patients discharged from hospitalization in 2010 with ICD-10 diagnoses F20.x were obtained from the General Health Insurance Company which covers the majority of the population with chronic mental disorders in Slovakia. The structure of patients according to age and sex represented the whole adult population hospitalized with diagnoses F20.x in Slovakia.

Results: 27.4 % of patients had 1 to 8 readmissions after the index discharge from hospitalization in the same year. 29347 prescriptions of psychopharmacological drugs were registered for 499886 patient/days in outpatient settings. 14781 prescriptions for antipsychotics consisted of 67.3 % prescriptions for p.o. atypical antipsychotics, 16.9 % for p.o. typical antipsychotics, 11.5 % for atypical depots and 4.2 % prescriptions for typical depots. No statistically significant association between prescriptions of particular group of antipsychotics (typical, atypical, depot) and the occurrence of at least one rehospitalization was found.

Conclusions: No association between prescription of certain type of antipsychotic and probability of rehospitalization based on analyses of prescriptions rate could not reflect the clinical reality properly. Further analyses with consideration of dosage, combinations of antipsychotics and rate of prescriptions for individual patient should be done.