

COGNITIVE FUNCTION, CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR OF INPATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA IN FORENSIC UNIT- CLINIC OF PSYCHIATRY IN PRISHTINA

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Background: Schizophrenia is related with high risk of aggressive behavior and poor cognitive performance.

The aim: To study the relationship between cognitive performance, clinical characteristics and history of aggressive behavior in inpatients with schizophrenia.

Methods: In this two year follow-up study 65 inpatients with schizophrenia diagnosis according to ICD-10 criteria were evaluated using neuro-cognitive test WAIS and MMSE, clinical characteristics were based on PANSS and PCL tools and aggressive behavior was assessed based on HCR-20 and medical records. Inpatients were divided in two groups: non-recidivism group (N=28) and recidivism group with aggressive behavior (N=37). Both groups were compared in terms of difference of means and correlation between socio demographic data, clinical symptoms and cognitive performance.

Results: 37 in patients with schizophrenia or 56,9 % were recidivist with aggressive behavior (≥ 1 incident) while 28 of them or 43,1% weren't recidivist. We find significant difference between groups in age at first violence $p < 0,023$, past history of treatment $p < 0,05$ and social status with $p < 0,018$ level of significance. ANOVA test showed group difference in PANSS test ($p < 0,001$). Recidivism group of inpatients shows significantly poor cognitive performance in WAIS ($p < 0,029$) and MMSE ($p < 0,025$) test. Based on Pearson correlation matrix cognitive variable were significantly correlated with positive and negative clinical symptoms of schizophrenia features.

Conclusion: Poor cognitive performance was related with aggressive behavior recidivism and using the methods of behavioral-cognitive programs of rehabilitation is priority for the treatment of inpatients with schizophrenia under measure of psychiatric mandatory treatment.