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Assessment of Quality of Life and Family Life Support Reference Relatives of Patients with Schizophrenia

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The aim of our study was to investigate the characteristics of quality of life referent relatives of patients with schizophrenia and their family characteristics of resource support. It examined 168 referent relatives (RR) of patients with paranoid schizophrenia. Among the patients were 47 wives, 51 husbands, 70 - one of the parents. Examined were in the age range of 29 to 76 years (mean age: "wife» 44,7 ± 0,9 years, "husband» 53,3 ± 0,5 and "one parent» 62,8 ± 2,2 years). In order to assess quality of life and social functioning, reference relatives of schizophrenic patients were divided into 3 groups. Accordingly, the duration of the disease in patients 4 years - 1 group (n = 57), 4-8 years - 2 (n = 58) group and 8 years - 3 (n = 53) group. In group 1 patients was 16 wives, 14 husbands and 27 people (a parent); 2 and 3 groups, respectively, 18, 17, 23, 13, 12 and 28 people. The control group were 55 mentally healthy individuals, in families that do not live mentally ill person.

Methods: Psychosocial and psychological characteristics relative reference identified by means of psychodiagnostic method using a methodology for assessing the quality of life SF-36. Research resource family support was carried out by questionnaire assessment of family resources

Conclusion: In all groups surveyed in the dynamics of the disease there is a deterioration of social functioning and quality of life. The peculiarities suggest that with the development of schizophrenia in a family member (RR) offset empathic-affiliative tendencies and desires in interpersonal interactions with patients.