

## P03-70 - PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF CORRELATION BETWEEN PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH FIRST EPISODE OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

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**Objectives:** Analysis of correlation between psychopathology and quality of life (QoL) of schizophrenic patients during 4-6 years after the first psychiatric hospitalisation.

**Methods:** Study population included 74 patients. They were assessed at fixed time-points: 1 month and 13 months after the hospitalisation and 4-6 years after the first examination (T1, T2 and T3, respectively). The following instruments were used to assess symptoms, objective and subjective QoL: PANSS (5-factors), Social Functioning Scale (SFS) and WHOQOL.

**Results:** At T1, the mean PANSS score was 62.4. Significant deterioration was noticed in all groups of symptoms, with the exception of cognitive functions. The greatest deterioration was observed in the negative symptoms and depression/anxiety. At T1, the mean SFS score was 103.4, while mean overall subjective QoL scored 3.3. During the follow-up period, significant improvement of SFS was noticed, with no meaningful change in WHOQOL and concomitant exacerbation of symptoms. QoL was particularly compromised by negative symptoms and depression/anxiety.

Correlation between SFS and negative symptoms varied from -0.61 to -0.76, while those between SFS score and depression/anxiety - from -0.40 to -0.66. Correlation between subjective QoL and negative symptoms as well as depression/anxiety ranged from -0.31 (environment) to -0.64 (physical domain). To a large extent, symptoms were responsible for variance in both SFS and WHOQOL scores.

### **Conclusions:**

- 1) Clinical course of schizophrenia varied, depending on adopted criteria of evaluation.
- 2) Negative symptoms and depression/anxiety had a particularly deleterious influence on QoL. The role these symptoms varied, depending on time elapsed since the first hospitalisation.