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IMPROVING USE OF RESOURCES-HEALTH CARE IN PATIENTS WITH PSYCHIATRIC PATHOLOGY AFTER INTRODUCTION OF RISPERIDONE LONG-ACTING INJECTION (RLAI)

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Enhance adherence to treatment is one of the main objectives in psychiatric clinical practice. The aim of this study is to evaluate changes in the use of oral antipsychotic medication, the use of rehabilitation resources and the number and duration of income in Psychiatric Inpatient Unit, comparing one year before and one year after RLAI's introduction, in patients with different psychiatric disorders, followed up by Mental Health Center and have maintained adherence to treatment for a defined period. We performed an observational, retrospective study by reviewing medical records of patients in ambulatory monitoring. The sample consisted of all patients (112) who had maintained RLAI treatment for a year, excluding those who did not fulfill the guideline correctly (14), remaining n=98. We included patients of various pathologies, establishing groups as qualitative variables (F.20=56; F.25=12; F.22-28=20; F.60=10); of both sexes (V=71; M=27) and all ages. The preliminary results obtained showed a greater use of rehabilitation resources and decreased use of oral antipsychotics.