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INTRODUCTION: New psychopharmacology provides a better tolerability profile and drug adherence, which should be accompanied by lower relapse rate, incomings and improvement in psychosocial functioning of patients.

OBJECTIVES: 1.To describe sociodemographic, clinical and psychometric properties of a sample of psychotic patients admitted to the Acute Unit . 2.Assessing the functionality of psychotic patients requiring hospitalization.

METHODS: Sample:patients admitted to the Psychiatric Hospital Unit of the Hospital San Juan de Alicante (August 1 to 31, 2013) , with admission diagnosis of psychotic decompensation (F20). Register of sociodemographic and clinical dates, PANSS , CGI and PSP. Statistical analysis using SPSS .

RESULTS: N=19. 94%=male, 84.2%=single, 68.4%=family support.37%=schizophrenia,52.7%=brief reactive psychosis,10.5%=schizophreniform disorder. 9.7 % first psychotic episodes. 52.6%=toxic consumption. Mean scores:PSP = 50.89, CGI= 4.42,PANSS=89.89.Significant relationship between the support and PSP(35=not,53=yes,p<0.015).Direct relationship between PANSS and CGI (p< 0.0001, 0.89R).

CONCLUSIONS: Although toxics, poor adherence or the long course of the disease are associated with unfavorable scores on scales of function and psychopathology , our results donnot meet it. We attribute the negative results to low sample size and heterogeneity of the group of patients included in the study. Maybe factors such as family support, employment and intellectual level have a greater role. We consider it appropriate to continue the study in the future, standardizing clinical groups and expanding the sample size in order to obtain results with greater statistical significance.