

PREVALENCE OF MENTAL DISORDERS AMONG PRISONERS IN THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO - BRAZIL

S.B. Andreoli^{1,2}, **M.M. Santos**², **M.I. Quintana**², **W.S. Ribeiro**², **S.L. Blay**², **J.G.V. Taborda**³, **J.J. Mari**²

¹Public Health, Catholic University of Santos, Santos, ²Psychiatry, Sao Paulo Federal University, Sao Paulo, ³Psychiatry, Porto Alegre Federal University, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Epidemiological studies conducted with prisoners in several countries have shown a high prevalence of mental disorders.

Objective: To determine the prevalence of psychiatric disorders in the prison population in the State of São Paulo, Brazil.

Methods: Through stratified random sampling, 1,192 men and 617 women prisoners were evaluated for the presence of psychiatric disorders by the Composite International Diagnostic Interview, 2.1 version, according to definitions and criteria of International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). The prevalence estimates of mental disorders and their respective 95% confidence intervals were calculated and adjusted for sample design through complex sample analysis.

Results: Lifetime and 12-month prevalence rates differed between genders. Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of any mental disorder was, respectively, 68.9% and 39.2% among women, and 56.1% and 22.1% among men. Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of anxious-phobic disorders was, respectively, 50% and 27.7% among women and 35.3% and 13.6% among men, of affective disorders was 40% and 21% among women and 20.8% and 9.9% among men, and of drug-related disorders was 25.2% and 1.6% among women and 26.5% and 1.3% among men. For severe mental disorders (psychotic, bipolar disorders, and severe depression), the lifetime and 12-month prevalence rates were, respectively, 25.8% and 14.7% among women, and 12.3% and 6.3% among men.

Conclusions: This study, which was performed with a representative prison population, showed high rates of psychiatric disorders among men and women. Epidemiological studies on mental health needs of prisoners are crucial for planning and development of appropriate health care programs for specific prison populations.