

P03-312

DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA OR SCHIZOAFFECTIVE DISORDER, PREVALENCE AND IMPORTANCE IN SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION. 4D STUDY

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Introduction: Depressive symptoms in patients with schizophrenia has been associated with overall worse outcomes.

Objective: Assess the prevalence and evolution of depressive symptoms, measured with the Calgary Depression Scale for Schizophrenia (CDSS), and its importance in subjective evaluation.

Methods: Non-interventional, prospective (6 months of follow-up) study of a cohort of patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorders who have had a clinical relapse that required a change in the therapeutic strategy.

Results: 305 patients were included, 288 (94.4%) was the population analyzed and 272 (89.1%) completed the follow-up. 226 (78.5%) of patients have a diagnosis of schizophrenia, the rest were diagnosed of schizoaffective disorder.

	CDSS (mean)	Depression (CDSS≥5)
Baseline	6.5*	53.5%
Month_1	4.4*	40.3%
Month_3	3.5*	32.2%
Month_6	2.7*	23.3%
*p<0.001 vs. basal		

[Evolution of depressive symptoms]

CDSS (unlike SWN-K, PANSS, DAI-10, ICG-G nor PSP) at baseline was correlated ($r=-0.18497$, $p=0.0016$) with Patient Global Impression (PGI) in month_6.

Depressive symptoms were the only ones at baseline with statistically significant association to positive response in SWN-K and PGI in the multivariate analysis.

Conclusions: Over 50% of patients had depression in relapse time, with a good progress of those symptoms in the follow-up period.

Depressive symptoms were the unique at baseline associated with a good subjective evaluation from the patient.

Study sponsored by AstraZeneca Spain