## P02-48 - THE CLINIC-SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INVOLUNTARY HOSPITALIZED SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS IN BULGARIA

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**Introduction:** The study of psychic disorders and violence occupies a central place in the general and forensic psychiatry. A lot of various studies focused on grave crimes against personality, done by mentally diseased people have been carried out. A part of the studies are dedicated to the aggressive behavior of the schizophrenics - the risk of exercing violence turned out to be 3-5 times higher than in the general population.

**Aims:** Comparing of the clinicpsychopathological and socialpsychological characteristics between schizophrenic patients hospitalized voluntarily and those hospitalized non-voluntarily; setting up of:

- 1. the factors forming the dangerous behavior with those patients;
- 2. preventive ambulatory measures of the dangerous behavior.

**Methods:** Patients have been examined in the Regional hospital of psychiatry - Russe: 180 non-voluntary hospitalized schizophrenic patients and 110 schizophrenic patients treated voluntarily in hospital. The diagnoses of the specialists of psychiatry match the requirements of ICD 10. The objective assessment of the social functioning is included in the individual card of the research (assessed in a year,s time too). Also been used: PANSS (with additional questions towards the profile of the aggressive risk); a short version of the questionnaire of the WHO for an assessment quality of life.

**Results, conclusions:** The following factors are important when forming the dangerous behaviour: breaking up of the therapy for 1-3 weeks before hospitalization; obvious psychotic symptoms, personal changes; alcochol abuse; social disadaptation lack of social support, family rows and conflicts, material insecurity. The leading role of the social factors has been determined.