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EXPLICIT MEMORY IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

M.R. Calero-Fernandez

Gutierrez Ortega Hospital, Valdepeñas (Ciudad Real), Spain

Objective: Study of explicit memory of schizophrenic patients. Compared with control subjects.

Methods: n = 21:

- Schizophrenia Group (GE): 14 patients diagnosed with schizophrenia (DSM-IV criteria)
- Control Group (CG): 7 subjects with no psychiatric diagnosis.

Data analysis:

- Analysis of variance for comparison between groups
- Contrast-Test Means for intragroup analysis performance

Results: Variables: gender, age, duration, and medication, as well as attitude, mood, attention, comprehension, difficulty and interest shown in the tests.

Significant differences were observed between schizophrenic and control in cued recall (proportion of hits: GE = 33% +41% Chronic severe, GC = 60%: $p = 0.009$) and recognition (hit rate: GE = 32% +32% Acute Chronic, GC = 41.11%, $p = 0.009$) that could be explained by a deficit in encoding and retrieval presemantic. Free Recall No significant ($P = 0.0113$)

There were no significant differences between acute and chronic in Free Recall ($P = 0.0864$), cued recall ($P = 0.255$) and recognition ($p = 0.998$).

Conclusion: In the sample studied was observed:

Explicit Memory Impairment from early stages of schizophrenia.

- Impairment of memory processes that require conscious control
- Difficulty in voluntary recall, conscious and strategic characteristic of explicit memory, although providing it with keys.