

P-622 - SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL DIFFERENCES ACCORDING TO GENDER IN PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENTS

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Introduction: Previous epidemiological studies clearly demonstrated gender differences in the patterns of mental illness. As a matter of fact, female suffer more from depressive and anxiety disorders, while male suffer more from addictive behaviour and psychotic disorders.

Objectives/aims: The present study was elaborated by the Psychiatric Department Quality Commission of the Coimbra University Hospital in order to identify gender differences in socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of patients that were hospitalized from January to June 2011.

Methods: We analyzed 417 clinical files and gathered socio-demographic information (gender, age, marital status and job) and clinical information (diagnosis and hospitalization's length).

Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS program, using the chi-square's and Mann-Whitney's tests.

Results: 53% of the inpatients were women.

It was also observed that women were older ($p = 0.021$), more frequently married and widowed ($p < 0.001$), were less associated with compulsory admission ($p < 0.001$), had shorter hospitalizations ($p = 0.024$) and were more often diagnosed with adjustment reaction and bipolar disorder ($p < 0.001$), while men were younger ($p < 0.001$), more frequently single ($p < 0.001$), more frequently unemployed ($p < 0.001$), were more subject to compulsory admission ($p < 0.001$) and were more often diagnosed with addictive disorders and schizophrenia.

Conclusions: These results are consistent with the existing literature and enable us to organize the services'conditions according to the needs of our psychiatric inpatient population.