

P-572 - DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF THE PATIENTS ATTENDED AT THE PSYCHIATRIC EMERGENCY SERVICE OF THE COMPLEJO HOSPITALARIO UNIVERSITARIO ALBACETE (CHUA)

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Introduction: In the last decade has objectified a change in the profile of patients attending psychiatric emergencies in Spain. Research papers published recently on this subject have an overwhelming agreement to maintain a change in the demand for care at psychiatric emergency units, characterized not only by the increase in these, but also by a series experienced as negative aspects: patients 'frequent repeaters', demands urgent assistance is not even considered not as a crisis. (Teijeiro 2003, Centeno 2002, Vila Grifoll 2002)

Objectives: Measure the importance of psychiatric problems in the emergency services of the CHUA. Describe the characteristics of patients who have access to these emergency services.

Methods: 634 patients (52% females, mean age 35.4 +/-12.8 years) consecutively attended in June-July 2011 in emergency psychiatric service of CHUA were assessed to sociodemographic variables, diagnosis and the treatment plan.

Results: 62.4% were referred from primary care, 65.4% were domiciled in Albacete, 42.1% had a psychiatric history, 70% lived with a partner, 60.2% were being treated with psychotropic drugs. 21.3% received no diagnosis included in DSM-IV. 9.62% were admitted for observation, 12.61 admitted to an inpatient psychiatric ward. 1.1% came to more than 3 times the psychiatric emergency service. The treatment plan was not significantly related to the sociodemographic variables studied.

Conclusions: An average of 10.39 patients per day is attended in emergency psychiatry CHUA. 1.1% would qualify as "frequent repeaters".