

CO-OCCURRING PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND THE USE OF PSYCHIATRIC CARE

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Introduction: Growing number of research concern high prevalence of specific personality disorders among psychiatric patients and influence they have on course or treatment process of co-occurring mental disorders. Moreover personality disordered patients can derive not enough benefits from psychiatric care.

Objectives: Issue being presented is part of doctoral thesis, financed by the Polish National Science Center (decision number DEC-2011/01/N/NZ5/05364). General goal of the research is to observe patients during their hospitalization in regard to compliance with therapeutic procedures from the perspective of co-occurrence of personality disorders. Existing results are not unambiguous, notably with general lack of them in Poland.

Aims: To answer the question whether there are any differences (and what kind of?) in adherence to psychiatric treatment pertaining to personality and co-occurring personality disorders?

Methods: This is a prospective study. 120 patients from 3 psychiatric units have been assessed at the admission (mental state, demographic factors, prior history of treatment, personality) and at the end of hospitalization (adherence to current treatment - interviews with patients and psychiatrists). Among used methods are: Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS), Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV-TR Axis II Personality Disorders (SCID-II), Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire (EPQ-R) and self-prepared interviews (corresponding with defined indicators of variables studied). Among controlled variables are primary psychiatric diagnosis (although one of the exclusion criteria are: psychosis or mental retardation).

Results: Data on relation between personality dimensions and disorders and patterns of psychiatric care use will be introduced and discussed.

Conclusions: More adequate treatment proceedings may be needed.