

ACUTE AND TRANSIENT PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS: COMPARISON

*L. Bardenshteyn*¹, *G. Aleshkina*², *I. Shcherbakova*², *N. Beglyankin*²

¹Department of Psychiatry and Narcology, ²Moscow State University of Medicine and Dentistry named after A.I. Evdokimov, Moscow, Russia

Objective: To investigate clinical dynamics of acute and transient psychotic disorders during antipsychotic therapy.

Methods: 35 primary inpatients of psychiatric hospital with acute and transient psychotic disorders (ICD-10, F 23) were observed for 6 months. Group 1 - 17 participants (26,7±7,1 years) with acute psychosis without schizophrenic symptoms (F 23.0). Group 2 - 18 inpatients (26,0±5,7 years) with acute psychosis including schizophrenic symptoms (F 23.1). All patients received haloperidol injections with subsequent switch to olanzapine or risperidone per os. Psychopathological dynamics was estimated on PANSS [Kay S.R. et al., 1987].

Results: For the first group, the initial total PANSS score was lower (88,1±10,8) than for group 2 (123,3±7,7; p≤0,01). Duration of psychoses didn't exceed 30 days in the first group. Longer psychotic episodes were typical to the 2nd group: ratio of the episodes lasting 6-30 days and 31-60 days was 50 to 50%. Negative symptoms, such as autism, passivity were revealed in all patients of group 2. The psychotic recurrence within 6 months after the first psychotic episode reduction occurred in 16%. Negative symptoms level estimated on PANSS in these patients was higher (26,7±4,2) than in whole group (23,7±5,6) [p≥0,05].

Conclusions: The disorders diagnosed as F 23.0 and F 23.1 (ICD-10) differed in several patterns. Group 2 was characterized by stronger severity of psychotic symptoms; group 2 patients showed resistance to antipsychotic therapy. Moreover, the tendency to psychosis relapse was noticeable in cases with more strongly expressed negative symptoms after the first psychotic episode.