

P03-216

QUALITY OF LIFE IN METABOLIC RISK PATIENTS WITH PSYCHOSIS IN RELATION TO THE POPULATION

A. Foldemo¹, U. Ösby², T. Holmberg³

¹Medicine and Care Nursing Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, Linköping, ²Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, ³Research and Development Unit, Linköping, Sweden

Background: The International Diabetes Federation (IDF)(2004) has defined criteria for metabolic syndrome and in patients with schizophrenia four of ten meet the criteria for having the syndrome. Its important too study more about the influence of metabolic syndrome because there association with high morbidity and increased risk of influence on patients health and the treatment itself .The aim of the study was to investigate metabolic risk factors influence on quality of life. The method was a prospective cohort study from specialized psychiatric outpatients departments in Sweden. The study recruits consecutively patients diagnosed with schizophrenia and other long-term psychotic disorders (ICD10). A prospective population based study is serving as a control group. Patients are assessed with a psychiatric questionnaire witch included CGI and GAF. Health-related quality of life assessed using the questionnaire EQ5D both in patients and population and health status with BMI, smoke habits and alcohol consume.

Results: The results on patients (n=777) and population (n=7238) showed significant differences in lower EQ5D Index in man especially in younger age. The diagnosis of schizophrenia and schizoaffective were the most common in the patient group (n=481). In patients was nearly 50% non alcoholic users compared to the control group (=population) were the non consumers was 18 %. BMI over 35 were more common in the patient group than in the population 13.2% versus 2.8 %.

Conclusion: In conclusion there were differences in quality of life between metabolic risk patients with psychosis and the control group.