

EXPLORATORY QUANTUM RESONANCE SPECTROMETER AS A DISCRIMINATOR FOR PSYCHIATRIC AFFECTIVE DISORDERS

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Background: Schizophrenia and mood disorders are chronic forms of mental illness. Quantum resonance spectrometer (QRS) test may be useful as a biological marker for the clinical diagnosis of psychiatric disorders of mental illness.

Objectives: To evaluate reliability and psychiatric clinical value of quantum resonance spectrometer (QRS) in affective disorders detection.

Methods: We studied 1014 schizophrenic patients and 248 patients with mood disorders (including 93 major depression patients). Affective disorder symptoms of same subjects obtained from QRS test and psychiatrists' diagnoses were compared. Also 3 affective disorder symptoms of renumbered 93 major depressive patients were discriminated using QRS.

Results: Kappa values of affective disorder detection and diagnosed were more than 0.69 in all 3 symptoms of schizophrenia, and more than 0.65 in 6/7 symptoms of mood disorder. Same consistency could also be seen in Pearson R value, and ROC AUC. In the discriminated analysis, sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive of hypothyria, anxiety, and irritability detected utilizing QRS are more than 0.66 compared with psychiatrists' diagnoses.

Limitations: The study is limited by no collected psychiatric rating scale data.

Conclusion: QRS in affective disorder detection seem to have a predictable value for outcome in schizophrenia and mood disorder, would become an objective identification and diagnosis instrument, and might promote psychiatric clinical diagnosis.