

## P-538 - DIAGNOSTIC CONSISTENCY OF MAJOR DEPRESSION WITH PSYCHOTIC FEATURES OVER 5 YEARS

V.Vila Nova<sup>1</sup>, S.Fernandes<sup>2</sup>, G.da Ponte<sup>2</sup>, A.Paiva<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Departamento de Psiquiatria e Saúde Mental, <sup>2</sup>Centro Hospitalar Barreiro-Montijo, Barreiro, Portugal

**Introduction:** Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) with psychotic features is common and it is associated with worse symptoms and outcomes. But should it represent a severe MDD or should it constitute a different syndrome? One of the answers to that question may live in a long term follow up of these patients.

**Objectives:** To assess the diagnostic consistency of MDD with psychotic features over 5 years.

**Methods:** The sample included 47 inpatient patients from the *Departamento de Psiquiatria e Saúde Mental do Centro Hospitalar Barreiro-Montijo*, hospitalized between 1998 and 2006, to whom was diagnosed MDD with psychotic symptoms. Their clinical processes were consulted and those with at least 5 years of follow up were assessed and the most updated diagnosis was registered applying DSM-IV.

**Results:** 31 of 47 participants had a diagnosis of MDD with psychotic symptoms with five years of evolution. About 74% (23), had a Mood Disorder (Recurrent MDD; MDD - Single episode; Bipolar Disorder) comparing to 19% (6) with a Psychotic Disorder (Schizophrenia and Schizoaffective Disorder). From those with a Mood Disorder, Recurrent Depressive Disorder was the most frequent, with 32% (10), but it was close to those who switched to a Bipolar Disorder, about 26% (8). Only 2 patients still had the same diagnosis of MDD with psychotic symptoms - Single Episode, the same as those with dementia.

**Conclusions:** The diagnosis of MDD with psychotic features among inpatients demonstrated poor long term consistency and when it is based on a single assessment should be provisional.