

A SURVEY OF POST-SCHIZOPHRENIC DEPRESSION AND THE IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ON THE PATIENTS IN TABRIZ

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is one of the important diseases of mental illnesses.

Objectives: Determining the impact of demographic factors on the depression intensity and the type of schizophrenia on the depression intensity is important in this research.

Aim: Our goals are determining the rate of post-schizophrenic incident in hospitalized patients.

Methods: The present study is an analytical prospective one. We selected 187 patients suffering from chronic schizophrenia and completed the demographic questionnaire and Beck depression test and analyzed the data using the statistical software SPSS and the descriptive statistics (frequency-percent) and the deductive statistics (Chi square-variance analysis). P value< 0.05 is assumed meaningful.

Results: The average age of the patients was 38.3±10.1 and 46.6% of them suffered from depression, among whom 50% of the females 71.8% of the males suffered from depression. Considering P=0.162. The relation between the patient's age and the depression intensity was P=0.07, marital status was P=0.09, the different levels of education was P=0.3, the residence was P=0.5, and the previous record of depression was P=0.5. There was a previous record of depression with P= 0.002 and the relation of schizophrenia among the nearest relatives was P=0.7 the record of depression in the nearest relatives was P=0.4 the age was P=0.065 hospitalization with P=0.42 and suicide with P=0.18 also the relation between the schizophrenia type with the depression intensity was P= 0.346.

Conclusion: Our study showed that just the relation between the patient's age and the depression intensity, a previous record of depression patients and suicide whose relations with depression intensity were meaningful.