

P-626 - STIGMA AND QUALITY OF LIFE - AFFECTIVE VS. PSYCHOTIC SPECTRUM

D.Randjelovic¹, S.Mihajlovic¹, M.Pantovic², M.Ivkovic²

¹The Department for Acute Psychosis, Special Hospital for Mental Disorders, ²The Department for Affective Disorders, Clinic for Psychiatry, Clinical Center of Serbia, Medical Faculty, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

Introduction: Stigmatization of people with mental disorders often leads to impairment of quality of life (QoL) - lack of self-esteem and life opportunities, social isolation, decreased productivity, violation of human rights and inadequate health care. However, data comparing stigma and QoL between different psychiatric disorders is fairly limited.

Objectives and Aims: To assess stigma and QoL of patients with affective disorders compared to patients with psychotic spectrum disorders and to assess the association of stigma to QoL.

Methods: A cross-sectional study. The patients from diagnostic groups F30-39 (n=61) and F20-29, diagnosed according to ICD-10 criteria, in remission for at least six months at the time of testing, matched by age and gender were included in the study. A semi-structured socio-demographic questionnaire, Stigma Scale and World Health Organization Quality of Life Questionnaire (WHOQoL) - BREF were used in the study.

Results: The QoL of patients from affective spectrum is significantly lower in some of its domains (overall perception of QoL, overall perception of health QoL, psychological domain) compared to the patients from psychotic spectrum. In addition, the affective spectrum patients scored higher on Stigma Scale, although not significantly. Furthermore, the scores on Stigma Scale showed strong, negative correlation with all domains of QoL.

Conclusions: The stigmatization strongly affects the QoL in psychiatric patients. Patients with affective disorders feel more stigmatized and perceive their own QoL as lower compared to the psychotic spectrum patients.