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New concept: It is well known that schizophrenia has wide heterogeneity of its long-term course and outcome. In 2004 "The Remission in Schizophrenia Working Group" (Andreasen, Carpenter, Kane et al) developed an operational criteria system for the measurement of remission. In their consensus remission was defined by using an absolute threshold of severity of the diagnostic symptoms of schizophrenia rather than improvement from the baseline. Remission is a low-mild symptom intensity level, where the symptoms do not influence behavior. To measure remission they used a complex psychopathological scale, PANSS.

Old study: At the beginning of the 1970s we started a study, in which we investigated 185 patients. They were diagnosed according to Leonhard's classification of functional psychoses schizophrenia and cycloid psychoses (schizoaffective psychoses). We reinvestigated them 30 years later, using numerous psychopathological tests, including PANSS. For measuring the level of functioning, we estimated GAF also. The level of functioning was considered "good" when the GAF was higher than 60%. According to that 49% of schizophrenic patients had good prognosis, while this rate of schizoaffective patients was 95%.

Results: We applied the remission conception to our patients and found that only 19% of the schizophrenic patients were in remission, in contrast with schizoaffective patients, where this rate was 90%.

Conclusion: This result confirmed that function and social adaptation did not move in parallel with the severity of psychopathological symptoms, and that this remission concept is a stringent standard.

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The autolytic risk at the patients with schizophrenia

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This retrospective study evaluate the autolytic risk at the patients with schizophrenia, presented in speciality literature at 10-40%.

Material and method: We studied all the patients with diagnosis of schizophrenia (DSM IV) who have been admitted in The Psychiatry Clinic II Tg.Mures, between 01.05.2005-31.12.2005. We analysed the demographic criteria – especially the age and sex repartition, and also the clinical criteria – onset off illness, the correlation with an acute episode, the presence and type of the ideas, of concerns and of autolytic tentatives and also other depressive or psychotic symptoms.

Results: 12 (14.1%) from 85 patients with schizophrenia had autolytic ideas, 8 (9.41%) had autolytic concerns and 6 (7.05%) had autolytic tentatives. To exemplify I propose three cases.

Conclusions: The patients with schizophrenia have an important autolytic risk, the tentatives are caused by an added depression or by imperative hallucinations and/or by delusions or by substances abuse.

Keywords: schizophrenia, autolytic ideas, suicide.

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Socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of 2040 schizophrenic outpatients in Greece (The Greek 'ACE' study)

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Purpose: To evaluate treatment patterns and actual clinical care of schizophrenic patients in Greece.

Methods: The Greek 'ACE' study is a descriptive, cross-sectional, multicenter national survey conducted in the outpatient setting by 101 psychiatrists (under 3 Coordinators Psychiatrists) proportionately distributed all over Greece who registered during one visit the first twenty consecutive patients presenting at their consultation. Observational period :29/09/2005 -22/12/2005.

Recruited 2040 patients over 18 years, with an ICD-10 primary diagnosis of schizophrenia.

Results: 1198 patients were males (58,73%) and 842 females (41,27%). Mean age :40.3 years.

Patient age at the time of disease diagnosis was statistically different between men (26.6) and women(28.8) (p-value<0.0001).

66% of the patients are unemployed, (52.38% due to the disease), 28,24% working and 5,41% students.

Overall, 8,21% had not received any education, 22,67%, had primary education, 8,86%,occupational training, 44,79%,secondary education and 15,47% tertiary education 30,3% of the female patients were married vs 16,6% of the male ones.

82,68% of the patients is not living alone.

In 47,94% of the patients participating, diagnosis schizophrenia had been made more than 10 years prior (escalation of percentages exposed).

Currently 5,88% of the patients were in Acute status(first attack/diagnosis),9,41% in relapse,22,16% presented active symptoms and 62,35% in chronic stable phase.

Family history of schizophrenia existed in 70,72% for males and 69,45% for females. Distribution of the family members affected by the disease exposed analytically.

Conclusions: These results are consistent with equivalent studies carried out in Spain, France and Belgium.

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Treatment patterns of schizophrenic outpatients in Greece (The Greek 'ACE' study)

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Purpose: To assess the current treatment patterns and clinical care of schizophrenic patients in Greece.

Methods: The Greek 'ACE' study is a descriptive, cross-sectional, multicenter national survey conducted in outpatient setting by 101 psychiatrists (under 3 Coordinators Psychiatrists) proportionately distributed all over Greece who registered during one only visit the first twenty consecutive patients presenting at their consultation. Observational period :29/09/2005 -22/12/2005.

Recruited 2040 patients over 18 years, with an ICD-10 primary diagnosis of schizophrenia.

Results: (87,23%) of male patients receive antipsychotic drugs and other therapeutic treatments for schizophrenia in a statistically