
GYNAECOLOGICAL DISEASE AND RELATED CONDITIONS IN WOMEN WITH DELUSIONAL DISORDER: PREVALENCE AND CLINICAL CORRELATES

A. Gonz-**lez-Rodríguez**¹, O. Molina-Andreu², R. PenadÈs³, M.L. Imaz Gurrutxaga⁴, M. Bernardo Arroyo³, R. Catal·n³

¹Psychiatry, Hospital Clinic of Barcelona. Grup de Treball i Recerca en Dona i Salut Mental (GTRDSM), Barcelona, Spain ; ²Psychiatry, Hospital Universitari Mútua de Terrassa, Terrassa, Spain ; ³Psychiatry, Schizophrenia Unit. Institute Clinic of Neurosciences. Hospital Clínic of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain ; ⁴Psychiatry, Institute Clinic of Neurosciences. Hospital Clínic of Barcelona, Grup de Treball i Recerca en Dona i Salut Mental (G

Introduction

Some classical authors reported that 1/3 of psychotic women suffer from gynaecological diseases. Thus, in recent years, special attention has been paid to the gynaecological health of women with chronic psychosis.

Objectives

To study gynaecological conditions (oestrogen and non-oestrogen dependent disease) and to investigate clinical correlates in delusional disorder (DD).

Methods

90 DD women of a sample of 115 DD patients were attended at our Department of Psychiatry, from 2000 until 2013. *Outcome variables:* presence/absence of inflammatory and non-inflammatory gynaecological disorders or related-conditions according to ICD-10 criteria. Sociodemographic and clinical data were *secondary variables*. For comparisons, T and Chi-square tests were performed. Multinomial logistic regression was applied to investigate multivariate differences.

Results

Thirty-six(40%) women had a gynaecological disease (oestrogen dependent disorders: 92%). A tendency to lower rates of affective comorbidity and less antidepressant prescription was shown in women with a gynaecological disease, and had higher unemployment rates than those without gynaecological conditions (p=0.030). Within the gynaecological group, the most common illness was leiomyoma of uterus (n=9;25%), followed by miscarriage (n=6;17%). Hysterectomy (n=7;19.4%) was the most common surgical treatment. Patients without gynaecological disorders had a later age at first psychiatric appointment and were more frequently admitted (p=0.001). After controlling for age at first appointment and admissions, differences in affective comorbidity remained significant (p=0.020), however, differences in antidepressant prescription and employment status were no longer significant.

Conclusions

Women with DD might be at particularly risk of non-inflammatory oestrogen dependent gynaecological disorders and attended earlier at our outpatient clinic.