

P-629 - DEMOGRAPHIC AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PEOPLE WITH PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER ON MEDICATION TO DEPOSIT AN OUTPATIENT PSYCHIATRY

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Schizophrenia is a severe mental disorder that may affect the individual. Among the proposed treatments include the use of medication for symptom control in addition to other therapies and psychoeducation. Often, individuals with schizophrenia suffer numerous hospital when not adhering to treatment proposed, and used the injectable depot antipsychotics to control symptoms. The objective of this study was to investigate the demographic and epidemiological profile of people taking antipsychotics injecting a mental health outpatient clinic in Marília / Brazil. It is a documental research with a quantitative approach approved by the Ethics Committee in Research of the institution studied. It was observed that most of these individuals are male, young, white, education level less than 8 years, Catholic, single, unemployed. The drug of choice for treating most of these individuals was the haloperidol decanoate, and of the 28 patients studied only one individual showed signs of impregnation, the treatment being relocated with the introduction of biperiden. After the introduction of treatment with depot medication was noted decrease in the number of hospital admissions, decreased length of stay in hospital and increased time between one hospital and another after the use of injectable medication. We conclude that these changes entail positive consequences for the patient, family and health sector in the country.