

DEMOGRAPHIC AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF OUTPATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS ON DEPOT MEDICATION IN A MENTAL HEALTH TEACHING HOSPITAL CLINIC OF MARILIA/SP/BRAZIL

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Schizophrenia is the most severe mental disorder that may affect the individual. Among the proposed treatments it is included the use of medication for symptom control in addition to other therapies and psychoeducation. Often, individuals with schizophrenia suffer numerous hospitalizations when not adhering to the treatment proposed, in these cases depot antipsychotic injections are indicated. The objective of this study was to investigate the demographic and epidemiological profile of outpatients taking antipsychotic injections in a mental health clinic of a teaching hospital in Marília - SP, Brazil. It is a documentary 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 only one of the 26 patients studied showed extrapyramidal symptoms, who was also treated with biperiden injections. After the introduction of the treatment with depot medication there was a decrease in the number of rehospitalizations, shorter hospitalizations and bigger spacing between one hospitalization and another after the use of injectable medication. We conclude that these changes provide positive consequences for the patient, family and health sector in the country.