

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMPLIANCE AND ABDOMINAL OBESITY IN PATIENTS WITH PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA

V. Korostiy¹, V. Sinayko¹, L. Korovina¹, O. Zemlyanitsyna²

¹Psychiatry, Narcology and Medical Psychology, Kharkov National Medical University, ²V. Danilevsky Institute of Endocrine Pathology Problems at AMS of Ukraine, Kharkov, Ukraine

Introduction: Modern antipsychotics can successfully fight productive symptoms and prevent the development of negative symptoms of schizophrenia. Among them - the development of metabolic disorders, including abdominal obesity. According to researches 40-80% of patients receiving antipsychotics has increased body weight of 20% or more, and obesity in patients with schizophrenia occurs in 2 times more often than in general population. Abdominal obesity pathogenetically linked to hypertension, type 2 diabetes mellitus, it also determines decrease of life quality of these patients and their compliance.

Aims: To study other factors which impact on the condition of these patients and determine the quality of their lives.

Methods: Clinical, PANSS.

Results: Patients reported a lower life quality as compared to patients with normal weight. Their body mass index was 30-35 kg/m², corresponding to 1 degree of obesity. Analysis of adherence to therapy of the patients showed that compliance was good in patients with a predominance of productive symptoms. At the same time, some of the patients often had thoughts to stop treatment due to the development of obesity. Thus, the results show the relationship between degree of abdominal obesity and adherence to therapy in patients with paranoid schizophrenia.