

COMPARISON OF CLINICAL AND THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF BIPOLAR PATIENTS ACCORDING TO THE PRESENCE OF A HISTORY OF DEPRESSIVE EPISODE

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Introduction: The aim of this study was to compare the sociodemographic and clinic characteristics of patients with bipolar disorder type I with and without history of depressive episode.

Method: In this study the data of 108 bipolar type I patients who were admitted to psychiatry clinic of a university hospital due to manic episode between 2007-2009 were examined.

Results: According to these data, 16 of 108 bipolar disorder type I patients (14.8%) had inhabited at least 4 manic episodes throughout their lives and there was no history of depressive episode although the disease had continued at least 4 years. With and without a history of depressive episode of bipolar type I patients have not been identified differ in terms of socio-demographic and clinical characteristics, but patients not having a history of depressive episode during their lifetime was found to be more than the number of hospitalizations.

Conclusion: Current information seem to be not sufficient to define unipolar mania as a separate nosological class. Large-scale, prospective designs and illuminating the pathophysiology and etiology studies needs to be done in this issue.