

## PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL WITH A GROUP TECHNIQUE FOR COGNITIVE TRAINING IN SCHIZOPHRENIA BASED IN THE UNDERSTANDING OF FICTIONS FILMS

L. Caballero<sup>1</sup>, **M. Magariños**<sup>1,2</sup>, I. García del Castillo<sup>3</sup>, E. Elizagárate<sup>4</sup>, P. Sanchez<sup>4</sup>, D. Hernando<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Psychiatry, <sup>2</sup>Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro, <sup>3</sup>Hospitales de Madrid, Madrid, <sup>4</sup>Hospital Psiquiátrico, Alava, <sup>5</sup>Hospital Benito Menni, Madrid, Spain

A controlled clinical trial with a group technique for cognitive rehabilitation of schizophrenia based on the understanding of series TV is presented. 28 patients with schizophrenia were randomly assigned to an experimental group (EG) and a control group (CG). The patients were diagnosed with schizophrenia DSM-IV-TR in a stable clinical condition and had a score < 40 on at least 2 domains of the MATRICS battery. The inclusion and exclusion criteria were explicit. The measurement instruments were: SCID, PANSS (positive scale, negative overall composite score); MATRICS battery, 3 social cognition test, SOFAS, PSP and questionnaires built on the content of each TV.

No differences were found in the groups upon age, premorbid IQ, SCID, other clinical measures (including the evolution time, inpatient time, previous rehabilitation treatment, etc.), or demographic variables. The EG scores were better in several domains of MATRICS (comp AGT: mean difference -5.36  $p < 0.05$ ), working memory (EM AGT mean difference -4.83,  $P < 0.05$ ) and verbal memory (VRBL Lrng -4.89,  $P > 0.02$ ).

No differences were found in the social cognition scales between but EG scores in were better in the "ad hoc" questionnaires:

Items "Neurocognition"	Items "Social Cognition"	"Total Items"
Media G. Exp 10.17 (SD: 3.16)	4.83 (SD 1.33)	15.00 (SD: 4.21)
Media G. Cont 6.39 (SD 2.56)	3.09 (SD: 1.19)	9.29 (SD 3.19)

ANOVA  $p = 0.004$   $p = 0.008$   $p = 0.001$

These results suggest that this technique may be effective in schizophrenia. A second trial was launched to confirm or reject these results.