

Article: 0227

Topic: FC07 - Free Communications 07: Schizophrenia 1

---

## 6-year Follow-up of Patients with Acute Transient Psychotic Disorders Without Symptoms of Schizophrenia

L. Bardenshtein<sup>1</sup>, G. Aleshkina<sup>1</sup>, N. Beglyankin<sup>1</sup>, D. Murtazalieva<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Psychiatry and Narcology, Moscow State University of Medicine and Dentistry named after A.I. Evdokimov, Moscow, Russia

---

**Objective:** to study the clinical, dynamic and prognostic aspects of acute transient psychotic disorders.

**Methods:** 67 inpatients with acute psychotic state which was developed for the first time, free of schizophrenia symptoms (23.0 F; F 23.3; 23.8 F; F 23.9 ICD - 10) were examined. Mean age of the patients: 31,7±11 years. Clinical and psychopathological, clinical follow-up, statistical methods were used. The follow-up period of observation lasted 6 years from the moment of reduction of psychotic symptoms of the 1st psychotic episode.

**Results:** Up-to-one-week psychoses were observed in 31 patients (46,3%), whereas prolonged psychotic disorders (longer than 30 days) occurred with 7.5% (n=5). Critical coming out of psychosis occurred with 25 patients (37,3%), lytic variant of reduction of psychotic symptoms was observed in 62,7 % of cases (n=42). During the 6-year term, recurring psychotic attacks were observed in 21 patients (31,3%). One relapse of illness was observed in 57,1% of cases (12 patients out of 21). In 9 patients (42,9%), from 2 to 5 psychotic attacks were recorded. All recurring attacks of the disease were characterised by psychotic episodes of schizophrenic patterns combined with specific deficit symptoms within postpsychotic period (autistic symptoms, decreased energetic potential of individuality, flattened affect, impaired abstract thinking).

**Conclusions:** the results have enabled to identify 31,3% of 23.0 F cases as atypical beginning of schizophrenic process, thus affording ground for maintenance therapy after clinical reduction of the first psychotic episode. Lytic coming out of psychotic state revealed statistically significant relationship with further relapse of the disease.