P.7.a.009 Predictors of diagnosis of non-affective acute remitting psychosis in patients with early-onset first psychotic episodes

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INTRODUCTION

•Most patients diagnosed with a non-affective acute remitting psychosis (NARP), such as schizophreniform disorder (SFD) or brief reactive psychosis (BRP), are later re-diagnosed with a chronic psychosis (CP), such as schizophrenia (SCZ) or affective psychoses (AP)¹.

 However, in a small group of patients, the psychotic episode remits within six months and the diagnosis does not change¹. •Patients with first episodes of NARP have less disability, a better symptom profile, and functioning and insight during the first psychotic episode than those with CP.

HYPOTHESES

•Better global functioning during the first psychotic episode and better premorbid

•Patients with NARP have a better long-term course and outcome, with a shorter disease duration, and little or no social and occupational impairment, compared with patients with CP².

METHODS

The 'CAFEPS' study ³	
(prospective longitudinal study)	

110 patients 98 healthy controls	Available online at www.solencedirect.com SCHIZOPHRENIA FLSEVER Schizophrenia Schizophrenia Ana dolescent first-episode psychosis study (CAFEPS): Design and baseline results [±] Josefina Castro-Fornieles ***, Mara Parellada ^b , Ana Gonzalez-Pinto ^c , Dolores Moreno ^b , Benedicto Crespo-Facorro ^s , Ana Ruiz-Sancho ^s , Manuel Desco ^s , Olga Rojas-Corrales ^s , Ana Patiño ^s , Eugenio Carrasco-Marin ^s , Celso Arango ^b
(9-17 years of age)	CAPEPS group CAPEP

BASELINE	1 m	2 m	6 m	12 m	24 m
Sociodemographic and clinical data			Clinical data	Clinical data	Clinical data
Blood work (TAOS, genetics, immunology)	Blood work (TAOS, genetics, immunology)				
Diagnosis K-SADS			Clinical diagnosis	Diagnosis K-SADS	Diagnosis K-SADS

adjustment predict a diagnosis of NARP at follow-up.

RESULTS

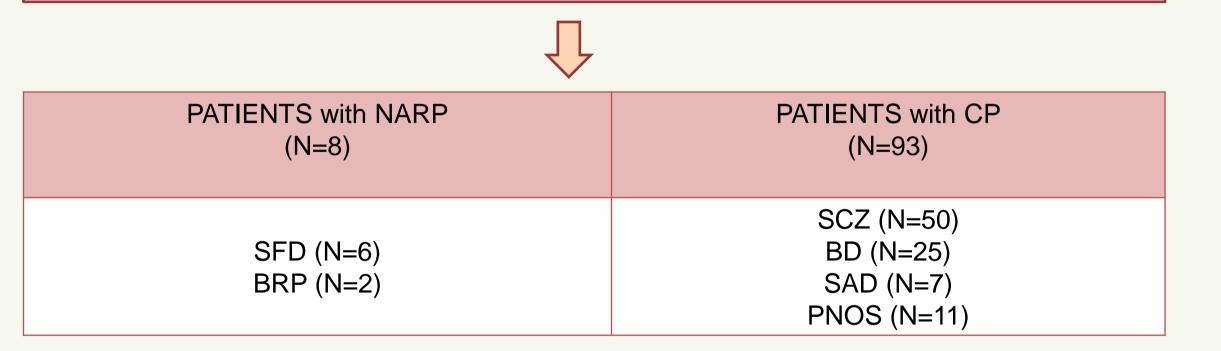
I) Differences between diagnostic groups at baseline					
	NARP (N=8)	CP (N=93)	p-value		
Age (y), mean (SD)	15.13	15.53	NS		
Gender male/female (N)	6/2	64/29	NS		
Ethnicity (Caucasian/Hispanic/Other), N	6/0/2	82/6/5	NS		
Parental years of education, mean (SD)	12.63 (6.39)	10.51 (4.71)	NS		
History of emergency C-section, N (%)	0 (0%)	12 (13.6%)	0.04		
CGI-S, mean (SD)	3.75 (2.66)	5.67 (0.96)	<0.001		
c-GAF score, mean (SD)	45.00 (20.35)	31.97 (14.09)	0.017		
DUP in days, mean (SD)	81.75 (64.07)	62.60 (49.97)	NS		
PANSS positive score, mean (SD)	21.38 (6.44)	24.46 (6.44)	NS		

	Cognitive assessment		Cognitive assessment	

101 patients with STABLE DIAGNOSIS

at 6, 12, or 24 month follow-up

(15.5±1.8 years of age, 69.3% males)



*Abbreviations: SFD=schizophreniform disorder, BRP=brief reactive psychosis, SCZ=schizophrenia, BD=bipolar disorder, SAD=schizoaffective disorder, PNOS=psychotic disorder not otherwise specified



 I) Differences between diagnostic groups in variables at baseline by means of a chi square test for categorical variables and paired t-test or Mann-Whitney test for continuous variables

PANSS negative score, mean (SD)	19.38 (6.26)	20.06 (9.26)	NS
PANSS general score, mean (SD)	40.88 (9.89)	45.00 (10.74)	NS
PANSS total score, mean (SD)	81.63 (18.06)	89.53 (20.38)	NS
PANSS item G12 (insight), mean (SD)	3.38 (1.85)	4.63 (1.67)	0.045
DAS score, mean (SD)	9.29 (5.76)	12.26 (3.25)	0.049
SCOS total score, mean (SD)	57.50 (5.86)	51.55 (7.66)	0.035

No other differences (developmental or obstetric complication history, somatic disease history, family psychiatric history, symptom profile, substance abuse history, suicidal behaviour, premorbid adjustment or cognitive domains)

II) Baseline factors predicting diagnosis of NARP at two-year follow-up

Logistic Regression - Method Forward (conditional)								
	В	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	Sig. Model	Nagelkerke R Square
c-GAF	-0.056	0.025	4.938	1	0.026	0.946	0.003	0.121
Constant	4.58	1.136	16.253	1	<0.001	97.504		

Dependent variable: NARP diagnosis

Predictors:

 II) Baseline factors predicting diagnosis of NARP at two-year follow-up → Forward-step logistic regression model Included: c-GAF score

Excluded: gender, history of emergency C-section, CGI-S, PANSS negative score, PANSS item G12 (insight), SCOS total score, DAS total score

c-GAF score at baseline predicts a diagnosis of NARP at follow-up

CONCLUSIONS

1. During the first psychotic episode, children and adolescents with NARP have less disability and better functioning and insight than those with CP

2. Better functioning during the first psychotic episode predicts a diagnosis of NARP at follow-up

References

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