



Bergen, Norway: June 16-19, 2010

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Abstract book

Thought disorder in patients with schizophrenia and their unaffected siblings and relations with family functions

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Background: The relation between thought disorder in schizophrenia patients and their relatives and family functions, effects of thought disorder in family onto course of schizophrenia are not clear.

Aim: Aim of this study is to compare thought disorder in schizophrenia patients and their unaffected siblings with healthy controls and to determine its relation with clinical factors and family functions.

Methods: There are 40 schizophrenia patients, their 40 unaffected siblings and 40 healthy controls in our sample. Each three groups were compared according to Thought and Language Index (TLI) and Family Assesment Device (FAD). We researched relation between clinical data and TLI in patient group, TLI and FAD in patient and sibling group.

Results: Schizophrenia patients had high TLI scores than unaffected siblings and controls. Although there was no statistically significance, siblings had lower scores than patients, but higher scores than controls. Poverty of speech scores of patients and siblings were found significantly different than controls. Except behaviour control, families of patients and siblings were failed in other areas of FAD. There was a significant correlation between TLI and FAD scores of patients.

Conclusion: We determined that unaffected siblings of patients had worse thought disorder than normals, better than patients although there was no statistically significance. It is controversial that thought disorder is an endophenotypical characteristic for schizophrenia and there is a benefit in investigating it in larger groups. Otherwise this study supports that poverty of speech can be an endophenotype candidate. In this study, we found both in schizophrenia patients and their unaffected siblings had worse family functions compare to controls. Also, there was significantly correlation between thought disorder and corruption in family functions. Damaged family structure may be related to development of thought disorder in patients and probably in siblings or can be developed in consequence of schizophrenia.

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