

GLOBULIN LEVELS IN ACUTE AND CHRONIC PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS

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Background: A number of studies suggest that psychiatric symptoms, particularly at early stages of the illness, may be alleviated by targeting affected peripheral pathways such as the immune/inflammatory system. [1] [2]

Objective: To analyze globulin levels in acute and chronic psychotic patients.

Materials and methods: To 141 hospitalized patients (92 male and 49 female, 94 diagnosed with acute psychotic disorder (F20.0,F21,F23,F25), 47 diagnosed with chronic psychotic disorder (F20.5) according to ICD-10 criteria in Psychiatric Hospital Skopje, Macedonia, globulin test was performed [3]. All patients were aged 18-62 years (mean age, 40 years). Reference range for calculated globulin (CG) was from 27 to 35g/L. Comparative data analysis was applied.

Results: From 94 acute psychotic patients (61 male and 33 female), 60 patients (37 male and 23 female) or 63,8% had low CG. In chronic psychotic group, from 47 patients (31 male and 16 female), 18 patients (11 male and 7 female) or 38,3% had high CG. There were no patients with high CG in acute psychotic group and no patients with low CG in chronic psychotic group.

Conclusions: Some findings suggest that innate immunity may be depressed early in the course of a psychotic illness and elevated later in the schizophrenia disease process [4]. While there have been significant advances in our understanding of basic neuroscience over the years, this has not translated into psychiatric clinical practice.

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding this poster presentation.

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	ACUTE PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS						CHRONIC PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS					
	M	%	F	%	TOTAL	%	M	%	F	%	TOTAL	%
Low CG	37	60.7	23	69.7	60	63.8	/	/	/	/	/	/
Normal CG	24	39.3	10	30.3	34	36.2	20	64.5	9	56.2	29	61.7
High	/	/	/	/	/	/	11	35.5	7	43.8	18	38.3
TOTAL	61	100	33	100	94	100	31	100	16	100	47	100



Source: Study conducted by Videnova V. et al. at the emergency psychiatry department in Psychiatric Hospital Skopje, Macedonia