

Diagnostic Stability of Psychotic Disorders in Clinical Practice – A Retrospective Study

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Author :

Aníbal Neves Anube

Co-authors:

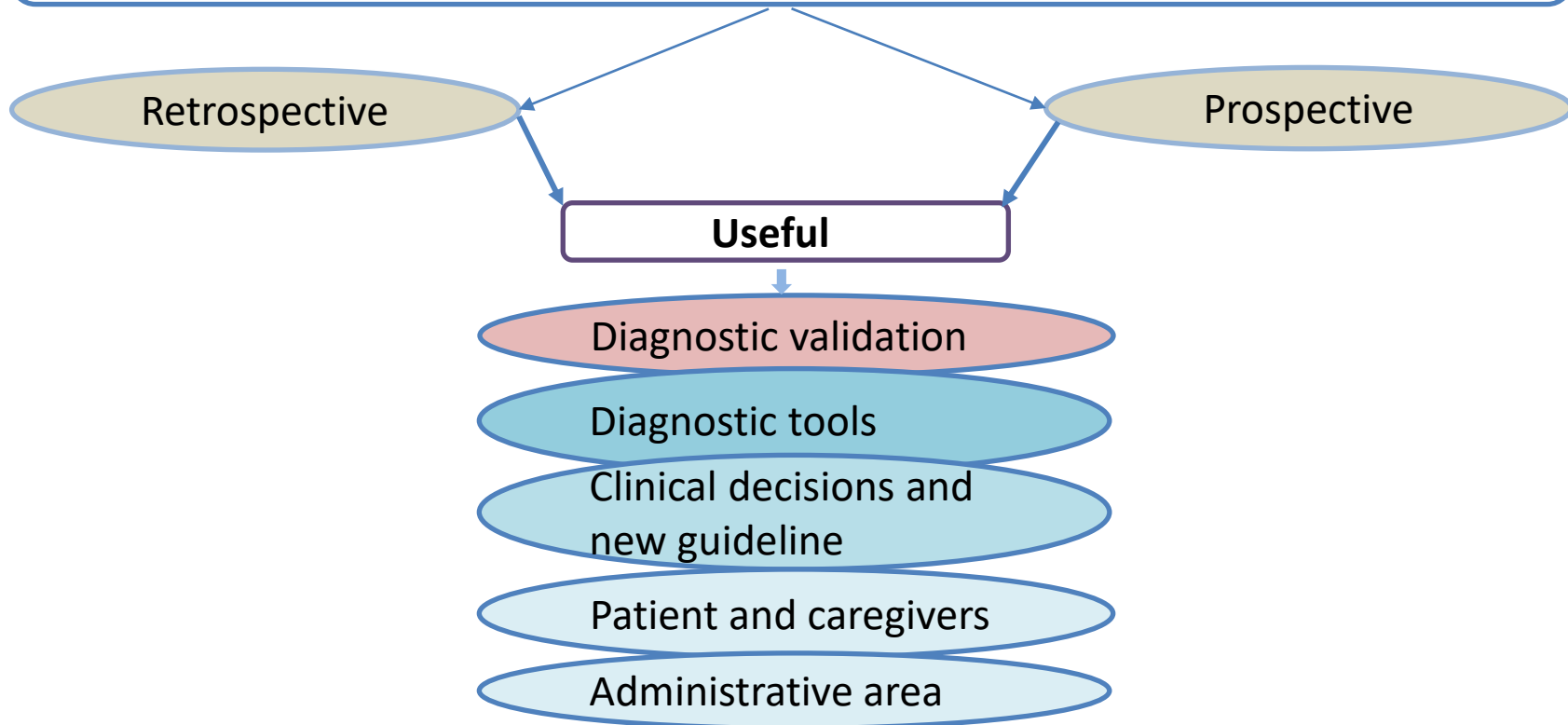
Pedro Morgado MD, PhD

António Pacheco Palha MD, PhD

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Background

Diagnostic Stability → The degree of diagnostic to maintain clinical characteristics over time, allowing its confirmation in the subsequent reviews.



Kim, W. et al. 2011; Bromet, E.J. et al. 2011; Kessing, V.L. et al. 2015; Fusar-Poli, P. et al. 2016

Background

Diagnostic instability of psychotic disorders: 20.7% to 25%

Risk factors of diagnostic changes

The diagnostic process in psychiatry

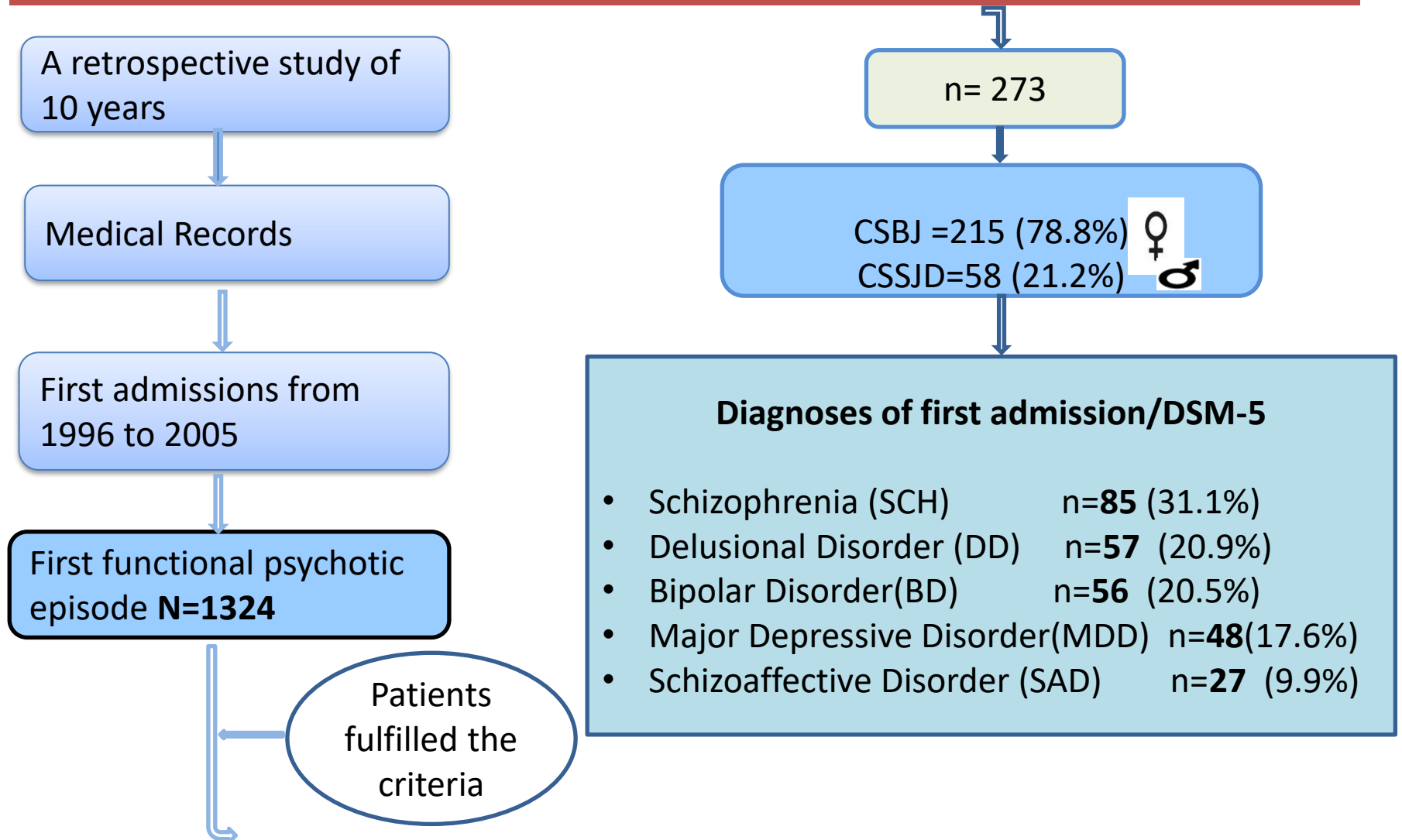
- Age
- Sex
- Marital status
- Education
- Occupation
- Residence
- Family history of mental disorder
- Comorbidity
- Number of assistant doctors
- Hospital length of stays
- Substance use
- Diagnostic tool ICD/DSM

Jakobsen, K.D. et al. 2007; Heslin, M. et al. 2015; Ruggero, C.J. et al. 2011; Queirazza, F. et al. 2014; Addisu, F. et al. 2015

Aims

- ❖ To determine the diagnostic stability and identify factors predicting diagnostic instability of patients who were admitted with psychotic disorder in CSBJ an CSSJD hospitals in Braga.

Material and Methods



Material and Methods

Folder evaluation was done manually one by one

Diagnoses

- Diagnostic Identification Tool: ICD-9
- Diagnoses for study: hospital discharge diagnoses
- Diagnoses updated: into ICD-10 and DSM-5

Diagnostic Changes

- Within category or to another category

Non-diagnostic changes

- MDD → Dysthymia
- BD II → BDI
- BD I → BD II

Material and Methods

❖ Data collection

Demographic Variables

- Age
- sex
- Marital status
- Education level
- Occupation
- Residence

Clinical/Hospital Variables

- Type of admission
- Number of admission
- Number of assistant doctors
- Number of diagnostic changes
- Source of clinical information
- Family History of Mental Disorder
- LOS
- comorbidity

Substance Use Variables

- Antipsychotics
- Antidepressants
- Mood stabilizer
- Tobacco
- alcohol
- Illicit drugs

Results

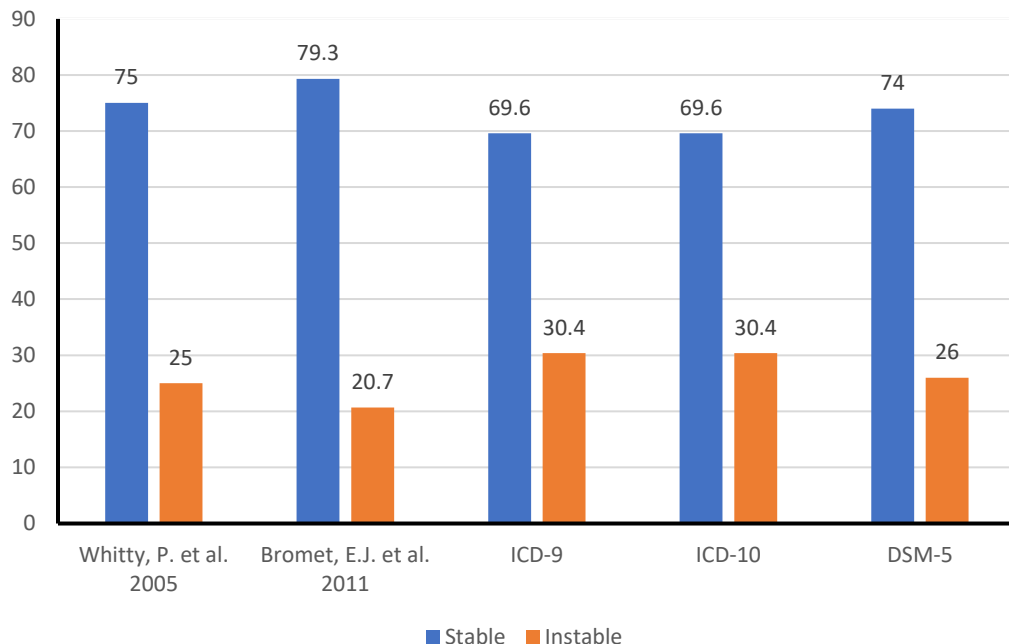
Sample Characteristic

Variable	N	Min	Max	Mean	SD	Median
Age in the first admission	273	18	79	37,53	12,71	36,28
Number of Admissions (10 years)	273	2,00	11,0	3,23	1,76	3,23
Number of Doctor (10 years)	272	1,00	5,0	1,43	,71	1,00
Length of Stays of First Admission (days)	273	1,00	745	36,87	58,75	25,00
Number of Changes (10 years)	85	1,00	4,00	1,21	,55	1,00

Variables	SCH (n=85)	DD (n=57)	BD (n=56)	MDD (n=48)	SAD (n=27)
Age	32.7±11.7	39.8±13.3	39.6±11.5	39.4±13.5	40.6±12.1
Nº of Admissions	3.5±2.0	2.8±1.4	3.1±1.4	2.9±1.4	4.0±2.2
Nº of Doctor	1.6±0.8	1.2±0.5	1.3±0.7	1.5±0.5	1.6±0.9
Nº of Changes	1.0±0.0	1.3±0.6	1.2±0.6	1.1±0.3	1.4±0.9
LOS First Admission (days)	45.3±45.4	50.9±112.4	26.3±13.5	24.9±13.2	24,0±12,6
Minimum of survival time (months)	2.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	6.0

Results

Comparison of global diagnostic stability reported by different studies



ICD-9 ($\chi^2=62.35$; $p<0.001$)

ICD-10 ($\chi^2=59.40$; $p<0.001$)

DSM-5 ($\chi^2=29.99$; $p<0.001$)

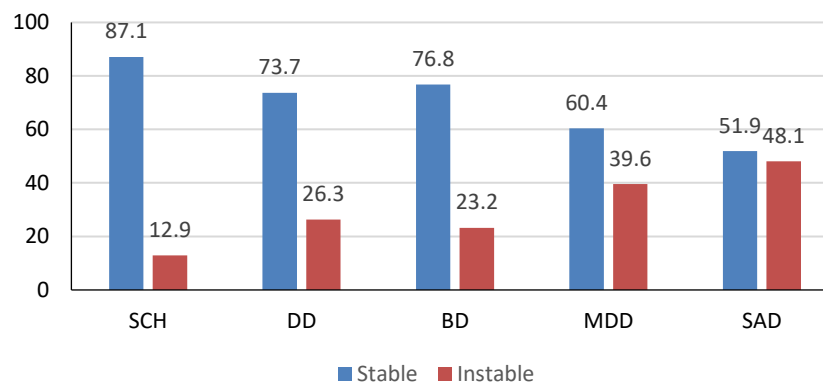
Factors that influence the diagnostic stability comparison

- Study time
- kind of study
- Diagnostic tools
- Psychotic disturbances under study

Results

Trends of Diagnoses Changes

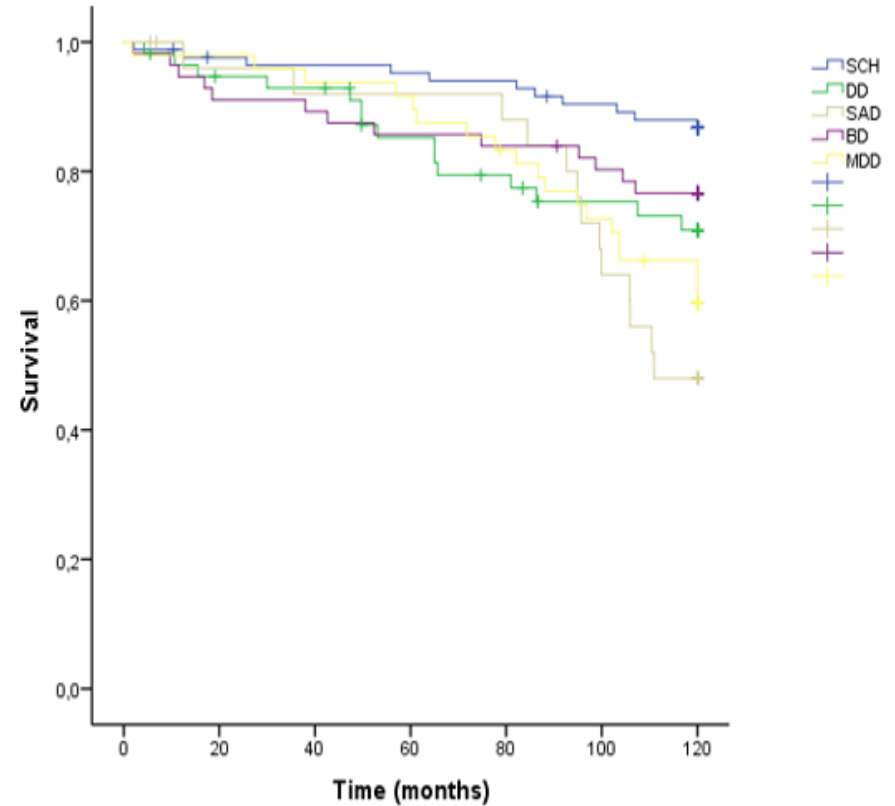
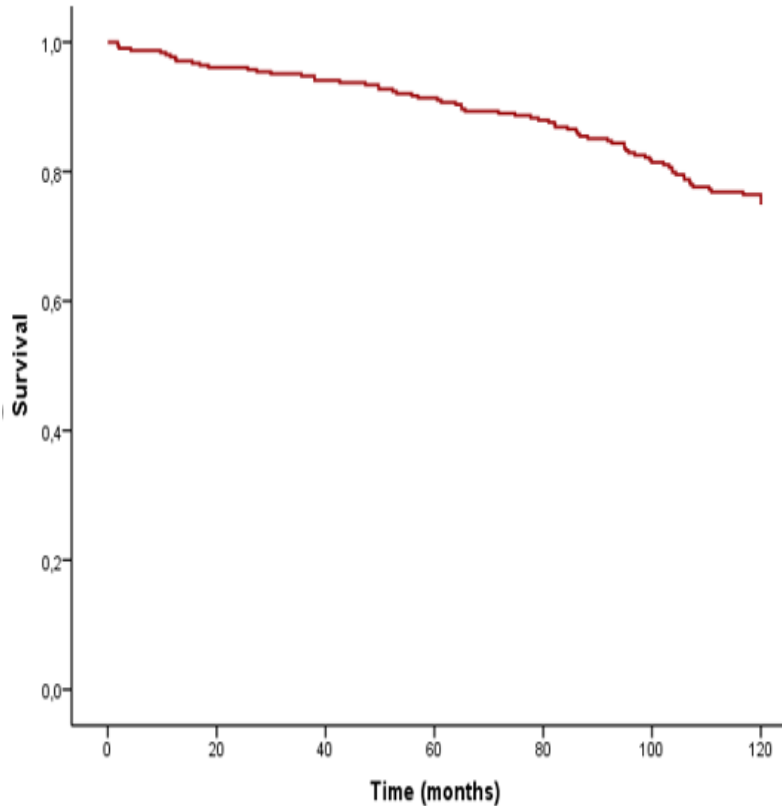
Diagnostic Stability of Different Psychotic Disorders



First Admission	Last Admission															
		SCH	DD	BD	MDD	SAD	Dementia	Dysthymia	Paranoid Personality Disorder	Other Personality Disorder	Alcohol Use Disorder	Adjustment Disorder	Unspecified Depressive Disorder	Intellectual Disability	Epilepsy	
SCH (n=85)		74	0	2	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
DD (n=57)		5	41	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	
BD (n=56)		3	1	43	0	7	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
MDD (n=48)		4	3	5	28	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SAD (n=27)		6	3	0	2	14	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Total		92	57	56	48	27	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	

Results

Survival Time: Global and for Each Psychotic Disorder



Results

❖ The relationship between diagnostic stability and the different variables

Demographic Variables

- The difference between stability and instability of diagnoses for all variables: **p -value >0.05**

Clinical/Hospital Variables

- LOS > 24 days (first admission): **p -value <0.05**

Substance Use Variables

- No antidepressant: **p -value <0.05**

❖ Predictor variables of diagnostic changes

- Urban residence was statistically significant for DD

Limitations

- As a retrospective study we used only recorded data
- Small sample
- Non-globalization of the diagnostic stability result
- Comparison of the diagnostic stability of different study periods and different diagnostic tools
- The poor result of determining predictors

Conclusions and Future Considerations

- Diagnostic stability is low in the 10-year study period
- The diagnostic changes occur throughout the patient's follow-up and the trend of the changes is unpredictable
- No variables that safely can be used as diagnostic changes predictors
- Large sample size is a factor to consider in the next studies
- The discovery of laboratory biomarkers is fundamental for the standardization of diagnoses in psychiatry, a study of diagnostic stability and adequate therapies for patients

Acknowledgements

www.icvs.uminho.pt

Co-authors

Pedro Morgado
António P. Palha

Paula Cristina Ludovico
Joana Palha
Carlos Portugal Nunes
Eduardo Gomes
Paula Palmeira
Madalena Costa
Judite Lourenço
Emília Pereira
Victor Duarte



MISAU