The term schizo-obsessive disorder was coined to describe schizophrenia patients who are also affected by obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) or obsessive-compulsive symptoms (OCS). OCD and OCS occur in a proportion of 12% and 30% of schizophrenia patients, respectively. Also, OCD and OCS were observed in 14.1% and 51.1% of inpatients with schizophrenia, respectively. Aim of this study is to investigate the prevalence of OCD and OCS and their association with demographic and clinical factors in inpatients with a diagnosis of psychosis.

Methods

Study involved so far 32 inpatients consecutively enrolled only once with a diagnosis of “Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders” according to DSM-5. Socio-demographic data, severity of psychiatric symptoms as determined by positive and negative syndrome scale (PANSS) and Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS), and prescribed long acting injectable (LAI) therapy were gathered and inserted in a database using statistical package for social science (SPSS) ver.20. Descriptive, bivariate and correlation analyses were performed.

Results

The sample had a mean age of 38.9 years with a prevalence for male gender (68.8%), unmarried status (90.6%), with at least 8 or more years of scholarity (93.6%) and were mostly unemployed (53.1%).

As for the PANSS the mean score was 88.41 with 28 patients scored ≥70, whereas 81.3% showed a Y-BOCS total score ≥8.

Discussion

Our preliminary results show a high prevalence of OCS in a small sample of acute inpatients with psychosis. Further investigations are needed to clarify the complex association between psychotic and obsessive-compulsive symptoms under a clinical and epidemiological point of view.

References