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Differential treatment responses in pakistani Schizophrenia samples: Correlation with sociodemographic parameters, drug addiction, attitude to the treatment and antipsychotic agents**Umme Habiba***Arid Agriculture University, Pakistan*

Schizophrenia patients demonstrate variations in response to different therapies that are currently being used for the treatment of disorders, such as augmentation therapy (ECT or mood stabilizer) and combination therapy (with antipsychotics). These therapies are also used to treat schizophrenia patients in Pakistan; however, patients show poor overall response. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the association between the patients' response to treatment and the use of antipsychotic agents, with variability in overall response, within different groups of patients. Methods: We conducted a retrospective study that included schizophrenia subjects (N = 200) belonging to different age groups, ethnicities, and regions from different outpatient and inpatient departments in psychiatric institutes located in different cities of Pakistan. These patients were assessed for their response to treatment therapies and categorized into four groups (non-responders (N-R), slow response (S-R), patients with relapse, and completely recovered patients (C-R)) according to their responses. Results: The final analysis included 200 subjects, of which 73.5% were males. Mean age was 34 ± 10 years. Percentage of N-R was 5%, S-R was 42%, patients with relapse were 24%, and C-R was 1.5%. The generalized linear regression model shows a significant association between medication response and age ($p = 0.0231$), age of onset ($p = 0.0086$), gender ($p = 0.005$), and marital status ($p = 0.00169$). Variability within the medication responses was a result of the treatment regime followed. Antipsychotic agents were significantly associated with the treatment response ($p = 0.00258$, $F = 4.981$) of the patients. Significant variation was also observed in the treatment response ($p = 0.00128$) of the patients that were given augmentation therapy as well as combination therapy. Conclusion: The data suggests proper monitoring of patients' behavior in response to treatment therapies to implement tailored interventions. Despite several genetic studies supporting the heritability of schizophrenia, an insignificant association between characteristic features and family history might have been due to the limited sample size, suggesting collaborative work with massive sample sizes.

Biography

Ms. Umme Habiba has her expertise in human molecular genetics and genomics. Her expertise in the psychiatry genetics research in Pakistan is intending to direct the schizophrenia research to more advanced level in Pakistan. She started this research in 2013 from investigating the candidate genes of schizophrenia to PRS..