Comparing cognitive clusters across first- and multiple-episode of psychosis

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Highlights

- Compared to patients who recently experienced a first-episode of psychosis (FEP), a larger proportion of patients who have had multiple episodes of psychosis (MEP) present with severe and widespread cognitive impairment.
- Multiplicity of psychotic episodes may have a detrimental influence on cognitive impairment.
- The increased risk of cognitive impairment in more domains as the illness progresses may be explained in part by the fact that illness chronicity is associated with a lack of educational and vocational opportunities.
- It may be beneficial to adapt the content of cognitive remediation therapy to patients' cognitive profiles as well, rather than to stage of illness only.