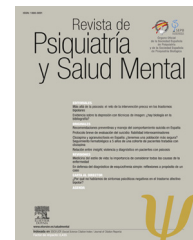




# Revista de Psiquiatría y Salud Mental

[www.elsevier.es/saludmental](http://www.elsevier.es/saludmental)



## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Reproductive variables and gynaecological service use in delusional disorder outpatients<sup>☆</sup>



Alexandre González-Rodríguez<sup>a,\*</sup>, Oriol Molina-Andreu<sup>b</sup>, Rafael Penadés Rubio<sup>c,d</sup>,  
Rosa Catalán Campos<sup>c,d</sup>, Miguel Bernardo Arroyo<sup>c,d,e,f</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Servicio de Psiquiatría y Psicología, Institut Clínic de Neurociències, Hospital Clínic, Barcelona, Spain

<sup>b</sup> Servicio de Psiquiatría, Hospital Universitari Mútua de Terrassa, Terrassa, Spain

<sup>c</sup> Unidad de Esquizofrenia, Servicio de Psiquiatría y Psicología, Institut Clínic de Neurociències, Hospital Clínic, Barcelona, Spain

<sup>d</sup> Institut d'Investigacions Biomèdiques August Pi i Sunyer (IDIBAPS), Barcelona, Spain

<sup>e</sup> Departamento de Psiquiatría y Psicobiología Clínica, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

<sup>f</sup> Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Salud Mental (CIBERSAM), Madrid, Spain

Received 12 July 2013; accepted 16 October 2013

Available online 14 May 2015

### KEYWORDS

Delusional disorder;  
Gynaecological  
service;  
Psychopathology;  
Reproductive  
variables

### Abstract

**Introduction:** Oestrogens have been hypothesized to have a protective effect in psychotic disorders. Women with schizophrenia have a later age of menarche, fewer pregnancies and earlier age of menopause. However, little information is available focusing on delusional disorder (DD). We aimed to evaluate gynaecological variables and psychopathology, and rates of gynaecological service use in female DD outpatients.

**Methods:** Forty-six outpatients with DD (DSM-IV-TR) were attended at the Hospital Clinic of Barcelona, from 2008 to 2013. Demographic and clinical variables, as well as gynaecological features were recorded in 25 women with DD. Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression-17 for depression, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale for psychopathology, Personal and Social Performance for functionality, and Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale were assessed.

**Results:** Mean age of menarche (SD) was 12.83(1.54) years, mean age of menopause 48.73(2.69), mean age at onset of DD was 48.70(13.03). 48% of the sample did not receive gynaecological attention in the last 2–3 years. No statistically significant correlations were found between age at menopause and age at onset of DD. Age at menopause showed a tendency to be negatively correlated with Personal and Social Performance total scores ( $r = -0.431$ ;  $P = .074$ ), and was positively associated with suicidal ideation intensity ( $r = 0.541$ ;  $P = .038$ ). However, after controlling for social support variables, this relationship was no longer significant.

<sup>☆</sup> Please cite this article as: González-Rodríguez A, Molina-Andreu O, Penadés Rubio R, Catalán Campos R, Bernardo Arroyo M. Variables reproductivas y uso de consulta ginecológica en pacientes con trastorno delirante. Rev Psiquiatr Salud Ment (Barc.). 2015;8:92–96.

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: [alexgonzalezrguez@gmail.com](mailto:alexgonzalezrguez@gmail.com) (A. González-Rodríguez).

**PALABRAS CLAVE**

Trastorno delirante;  
Consulta  
ginecológica;  
Psicopatología;  
Variables  
reproductivas

*Conclusions:* Although a small sample size, this is the first study to specifically examine gynaecological variables in DD. Low compliance rates in gynaecological service use were found. No correlations between age at menopause and clinical variables were statistically significant.  
© 2013 SEP y SEPB. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. All rights reserved.

---

**Variables reproductivas y uso de consulta ginecológica en pacientes con trastorno delirante**
**Resumen**

*Introducción:* Se ha formulado la hipótesis de que los estrógenos confieren un efecto protector en los trastornos psicóticos. En las mujeres con esquizofrenia se evidencia una edad de la menarquia más tardía, menos embarazos y una edad más temprana de la menopausia. Sin embargo, hay poca información disponible centrada en mujeres con trastorno delirante (TD). El objetivo del presente estudio fue evaluar las variables ginecológicas y la psicopatología, al igual que el uso de servicios ginecológicos en casos ambulatorios de mujeres con TD.

*Métodos:* Entre 2008 y 2013, en el Hospital Clínic de Barcelona fueron atendidos 46 pacientes con TD (DSM-IV-TR). Se registraron las variables demográficas y clínicas, al igual que las ginecológicas en 25 mujeres con TD. Se administraron las escalas clínicas siguientes: Hamilton de 17 ítems para depresión, escala de evaluación de síntomas negativos y positivos para psicopatología, escala de funcionamiento personal y social para funcionalidad y escala Columbia de evaluación de la severidad suicida.

*Resultados:* La edad media (DE) de la menarquia fue de 12,83 (1,54) años, la edad media de la menopausia fue de 48,73 (2,69), y la edad media de inicio del trastorno fue de 48,70 (13,03) años. El 48% de los pacientes de la muestra no había recibido atención ginecológica en los 2-3 últimos años. No se encontraron correlaciones estadísticamente significativas entre la edad de la menopausia y la edad de inicio del trastorno. La edad de la menopausia mostró una tendencia a correlacionarse negativamente con las puntuaciones obtenidas en la escala de funcionamiento personal y social total ( $r = -0,431$ ;  $p = 0,074$ ), y se asoció positivamente con la intensidad de la ideación suicida ( $r = 0,541$ ;  $p = 0,038$ ). Sin embargo, tras un ajuste para las variables de apoyo social, esta relación dejó de ser significativa.

*Conclusiones:* A pesar del reducido tamaño muestral, el presente estudio es la primera investigación que examina específicamente las variables ginecológicas en el TD. Se encontró una reducida tasa de asistencia en el uso de los servicios ginecológicos. No se encontraron correlaciones estadísticamente significativas entre la edad de la menopausia y otras variables clínicas.

© 2013 SEP y SEPB. Publicado por Elsevier España, S.L.U. Todos los derechos reservados.

---

**Introduction**

During decades, special attention has been paid to epidemiological and clinical observations about the gender differences in the psychopathology of schizophrenic psychosis. Seeman and Lang (in 1990)<sup>1</sup> were the first ones to specifically revise the role of oestrogens in schizophrenia.

Besides, the existence of gender differences related to age at the moment of the beginning of the disease in patients with schizophrenia is well established. In women, a second peak of incidence during menopause is observed, which is associated with an increase of the seriousness of psychopathology and resistance to treatment.<sup>2</sup>

A hypothesis has been formulated that oestrogens confer a protector effect to women with risk of schizophrenia,<sup>3</sup> which has been confirmed with epidemiological and clinical studies carried out in animals.<sup>4-6</sup> In the last years, in randomized and controlled trials, it has been investigated the possible antipsychotic effect of oestrogens in the treatment

of women who suffer from psychosis, considering that the results have been promising.<sup>2</sup> On the other hand, many clinicians have also described that in some women suffering from schizophrenia, chronic signs of hypogonadism and hypostrogenism<sup>7</sup> are observed, such as late age of menarche, less pregnancies and deliveries, and earlier age at the moment of menopause, in comparison with healthy women. Nevertheless, it is necessary to take into consideration other aspects in the study of the mentioned hormonal hypofunction. The typical and atypical antipsychotics can induce hyperprolactinaemia, which is associated with infertility in both genders.<sup>8</sup>

Different published studies suggest that gynaecological problems are the most frequent pathology referred by women with schizophrenia.<sup>7</sup> However, only 10% of these alterations have been previously diagnosed.<sup>9</sup> Lindamer et al.<sup>9</sup> conducted a cross-sectional study in a sample of 65 elderly women with schizophrenia and 51 women without psychiatric diagnosis. In comparison with the control

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/4191423>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/4191423>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)