

# ABSTRACTS

## A STUDY TO DETERMINE PATIENT-RELATED FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE LENGTH OF HOSPITAL STAY AMONG PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA ADMITTED AT WARD 7 IN 2001-2004

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### ABSTRACT

**OBJECTIVES:** This study aimed to examine schizophrenic patient related factors- demographic, psychopathology, social function & premorbid social functioning - that would predict length of hospital stay and determine their relationship. **METHODOLOGY:** One hundred eighty four charts of schizophrenic patients admitted to Ward 7 of UP PGH from 2001- 2004 were reviewed. Data collected were the patient's demographic characteristics, psychopathology, premorbid social functioning and economic support system. Univariate and multivariate analyses were made to identify factors associated with length of hospital stay. **RESULTS:** Of the 184 charts reviewed, 42 (23%) had a short hospital stay of 1- 14 hospital days while 142 (77%) were considered as having a long hospital stay i.e. more than 14 hospital days. Univariate analysis with  $p < 0.05$  revealed that the number of IM medications and number of psychopharmacologic medications had a significant relationship with length of hospital stay. At a  $p$  value  $< 0.20$ , two additional predictors were identified: absence of heterosexual relationship and age of onset of illness. Multivariate analysis of these four factors revealed that age of onset of illness and number of psychopharmacologic interventions were patient related factors that predicted length of hospital stay. **CONCLUSION:** Knowledge concerning patient related factors such as number of medications and age of onset were significant in predicting length of hospitalization for schizophrenic patients, which would be of help in formulating admissions and in patient policies for the hospital.

**KEYWORDS:** *Length of hospital stay, Demographic Factors, Clinical factors*

## SURVEY OF STRESS, ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION AMONG FILIPINO MILITARY PERSONNEL: A PILOT STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

**OBJECTIVES:** This study aims to determine the frequency of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Anxiety and Depression among military personnel as well as describe their coping style. **METHODOLOGY:** This was a cross sectional descriptive study of military personnel. (Member of the Armed Forces of the Philippines), in active service i.e. must have been deployed to a combat zone at some point in time, drawn by convenience sampling. They were screened using the Pilipino version of the Zung Depression Scale and the Hamilton Anxiety Scale after securing voluntary consent of the subjects. **RESULTS:** There were 673 servicemen who participated in the study with many undergoing advancement schooling at the time of interview. Responses of only 598 subjects were included in the analysis since the others failed to complete the standardized demographic profile data sheet. Seven (1.1%) were noted to be anxious; and 5 (0.8%) were depressed while no one were noted to have PTSD. The most common coping mechanisms in handling stress were smoking cigarettes, talking to a friend or drinking alcoholic beverages. **CONCLUSION:** The prevalence of anxiety, depression and absence of PTSD were lower than expected but this may be due to the fact that at the time of interview the servicemen were not coming directly from a combat zone but had been taking up further studies over the past 1- 3 months in Metro Manila.

**KEYWORDS:** *Anxiety, Depression, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Military Personnel*