

Difficulties in achieving active compliance of schizophrenic patients

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The objective of this study was to identify why schizophrenic factors are frequently not enthusiastic, non-cooperative and not adherent to their treatment requisite in their therapeutic with the assessment of the compliance of psychotic patients in culture and in relation to some clinical, social and medications-related factors. The study has been done in Mansoura City, Egypt, on 44 schizophrenic patients. They were subjected to detailed history taking from both patient and relatives with special emphasis on both medications profile and family background, an assessment of compliance with the clinician rating scale (Kemp et al, 1996), an assessment of insight with schedule for assessment of insight (SAI) (David, 1990) and abbreviated assessment of family support with emphasis on acceptance-rejection (over-criticism), care-negligence and warm-distant emotions.

Statistical analysis included ANOVA and logistic regression analysis. There was a positive correlation between compliance and degree of insight and negative correlation with both age and duration of illness. Atypical antipsychotics, type of care giver, family support and history of folk therapy are among the factors that affect compliance. Logistic regression revealed that the most significant predictor factors for compliance are insight and family support.