

# Characteristics of patients admitted into a Subacute Psychiatric Hospitalization Unit

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## Introduction

Subacute care resources are useful for some patients that are in need of a larger hospital stay. It is necessary to deepen the knowledge of the characteristics of the psychiatric patients that need a subacute care (1).

The aim of this study is to conduct a demographic and clinical analysis of patients hospitalized in a subacute psychiatric hospitalization unit.

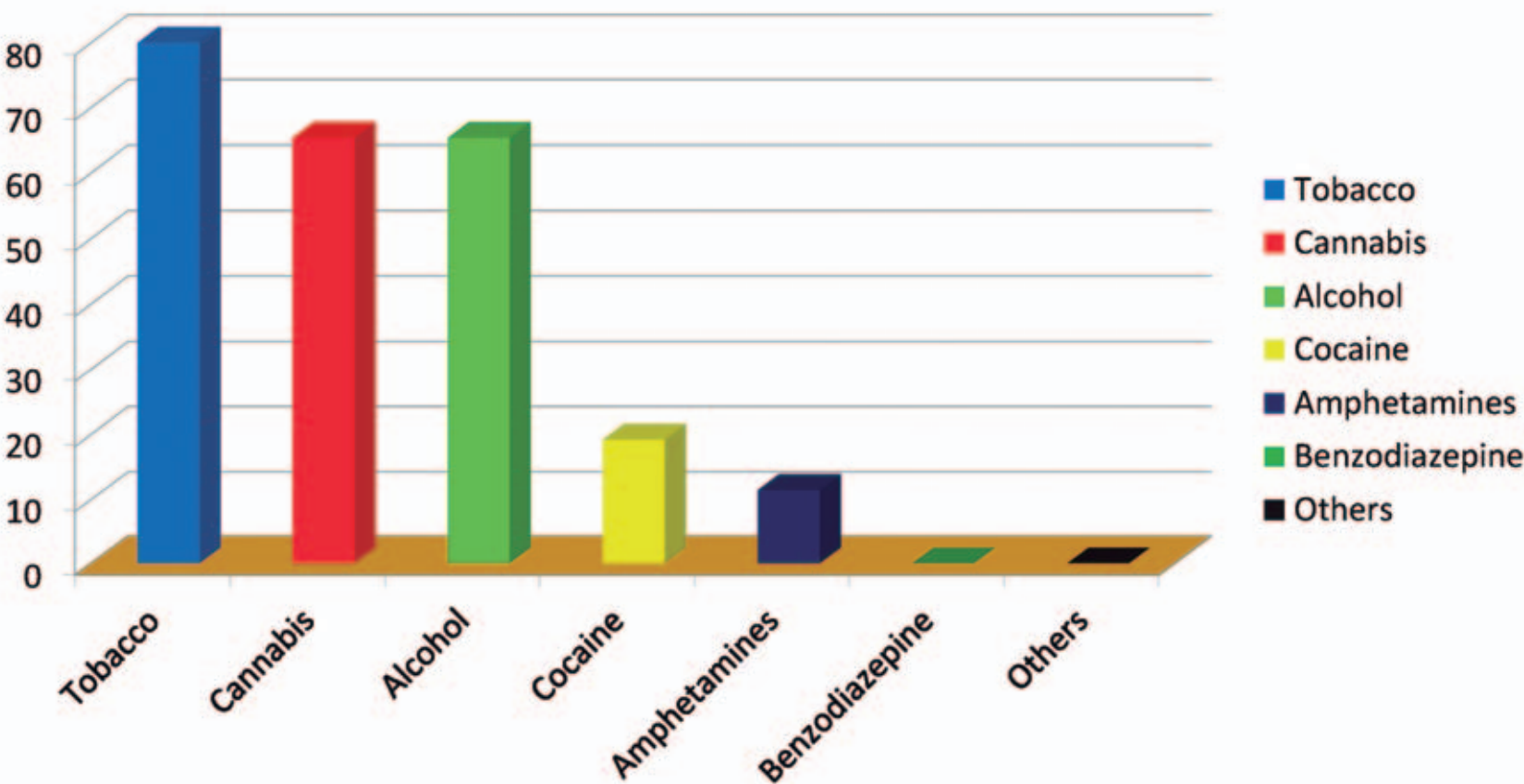
## Methods

We assessed all patients admitted into a subacute hospitalization unit along two years by collecting sociodemographic and clinical data. We performed a descriptive analysis using the following variables: age, gender, occupation, voluntary/involuntary admission, prevalence of schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder, history of substance abuse, substance abuse at the moment of the admission and the prevalence of the different drugs they used (tobacco, cannabis, alcohol, cocaine, amphetamines, hypnotosedatives and others).

## Results

There were 93 patients, of whom 52'7% were men. The mean age was 48 years (20-82). Eighty per cent of the admissions were voluntary. Regarding clinical diagnoses, 58'1% of the patients had schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder. From our sample, only 15'1% were occupationally active. From all the patients, 35'5% had a previous history of substance abuse, and 28% still had a substance abuse at the moment of the admission. Of the patients that had a substance abuse disorder in the moment of the admission 80% used tobacco, 65'4% used cannabis, 65'4% used alcohol, 19'2% used cocaine, 11'5% used amphetamines, 0% had a benzodiazepine abuse; and 0% used other kind of drugs.

Patients that had a substance abuse disorder at the moment of the admission (%)



## Conclusions

Subacute patients have certain sociodemographic and clinical characteristics. Knowing them will help us improve the treatment and care of this kind of patients in the future.