

RELATION BETWEEN PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSTIC AND HYPOCHOLESTEROLAEMIA IN A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

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INTRODUCTION

Several studies have shown a correlation between psychiatric diagnostic and the levels of cholesterol. Depression and schizophrenia diagnostics are usually linked to low levels of cholesterol compared to other diagnostics within the low cholesterol patients.

GOALS OF THE STUDY

The goal of this study was to study the relation between hypocholesterolaemia with their psychiatric diagnostic. The patients had followed an adequate diet according to their somatic pathology. In this study, we have explored the effect of the psychiatric condition of the patients on their levels of cholesterol.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We measured the cholesterol level in blood of 115 patients from the psychiatric hospital and we compared them between psychiatric diagnostics. In this study, we only include patients with a cholesterol level below 160, to focus only on patients with hypocholesterolaemia.

CONCLUSIONS

These results demonstrate that the reduction of cafeteria access together with the withdrawal of off-unit permits have been key factors to explain the observed weight reduction of these patients. Our results certify the importance of a proper diet for each patient, and raises concerns on the consequences of the alimentary freedom patients are granted.

RESULTS

From the 115 studied patients, 51 had a Paranoid schizophrenia diagnostic and 38 had a major depression. The other patients had variable diagnostics, and were excluded from the statistical tests because of their reduced sample size. We performed an analysis of variance (ANOVA) between the two main diagnostics but we did not find significant differences (**Figure 1**, p-value = 0.0607). We also couldn't find a significant correlation between the age of the patients and their cholesterol level (**Figure 2**, p-value = 0.235).

Figure 1

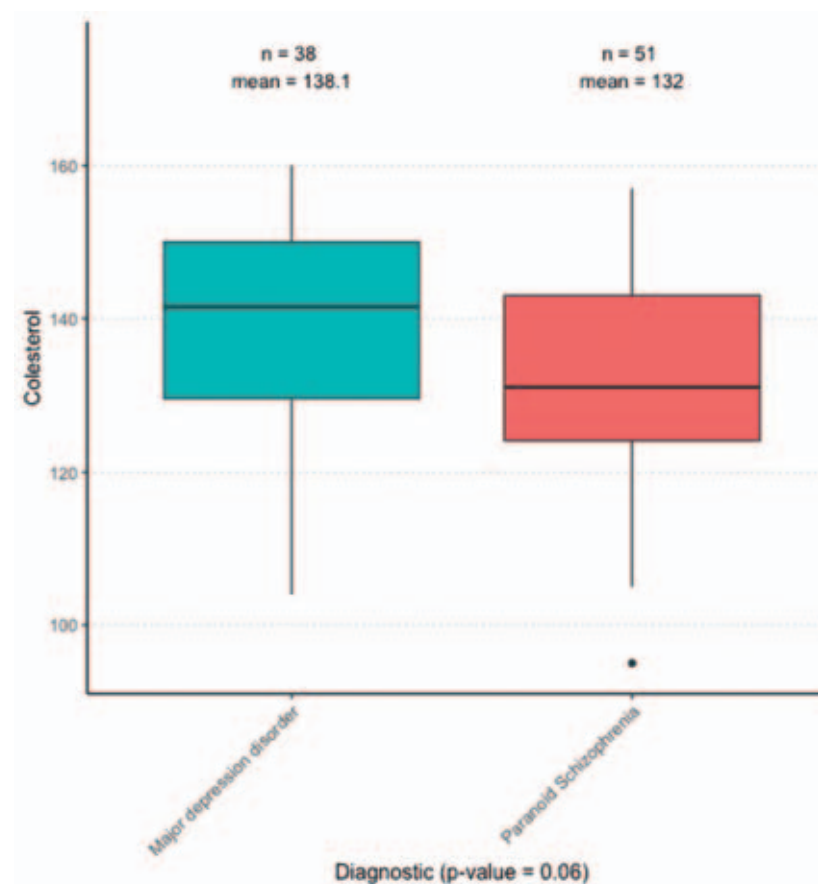


Figure 2

