Early and later remission from clinical high risk of psychosis.

A latent class and predictor analysis - Predictors of remission in CHR-P

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BACKGROUND

Symptomatic and functional remission is the desired outcome from a clinical high-risk psychosis state. The study aims to investigate sub-groups of remission in individuals classified as clinically high-risk for psychosis (CHR-P) and associated predictors and functional outcomes.

METHODS

The study is a 2-year prospective follow-up study of 104 CHR-P participants recruited in Norway using systematic early detection strategies. The Structural Interview for Prodromal Syndromes (SIPS) was used to assess CHR-P. Participants were classified as remitted or non-remitted based on their SIPS scores. A latent class analysis was performed on the dichotomous data to identify latent classes of remission. T-tests and chi-square were used to assess the association between class affiliations, predictors, and outcomes.

RESULTS

The latent class analysis showed moderate fit and divided the participants into three remission classes: ”poor chance of remission” (16.7%), ”later remission” (34.3%), and ”early remission” (49.0%). The ”early remission” class had the highest probability of fast and stable remission and had better premorbid, baseline-, and 2-year global functioning than the ”later remission” class. Baseline predictors such as age, SIPS symptoms, drug use, years in school, and gender were not significantly associated with remission class.

DISCUSSION

The study’s main finding is the division of CHR-P remission into ”early remission” and ”later remission” and predictors of class affiliation. The monthly follow-up during the first six months allowed for the detection of this division. Findings highlight the importance of considering functioning in models of remission from CHR-P.

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Table 1: Descriptive statistics, total n = 104

		n	%			
Gender	Male	47	47%			
	Female	53	53%			
	Mean	**SD**	**Min**	**Max**	**n**	
Age	16.9	3.75	13	39	100	
YEARS IN SCHOOL						
sum positive symptoms	10.46	2.09	6	21	95	
sym negative symptoms	9.81	4.30	0	18	104	
sum disorganization	10.15	6.45	0	23	104	
SIPS AT BASELINE						
symptoms	2.94	2.48	0	11	104	
sum general symptoms	8.38	4.23	0	16	104	
overall sips sum	31.28	13.80	0	56	104	
Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) - Function	48.05	11.47	30	85	94	
Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) - Symptom	45.68	8.39	30	70	94	
AUDIT sum-score at baseline	5.49	4.48	1	21	43	
DUDIT sum-score at baseline	1.73	5.62	0	31	96	

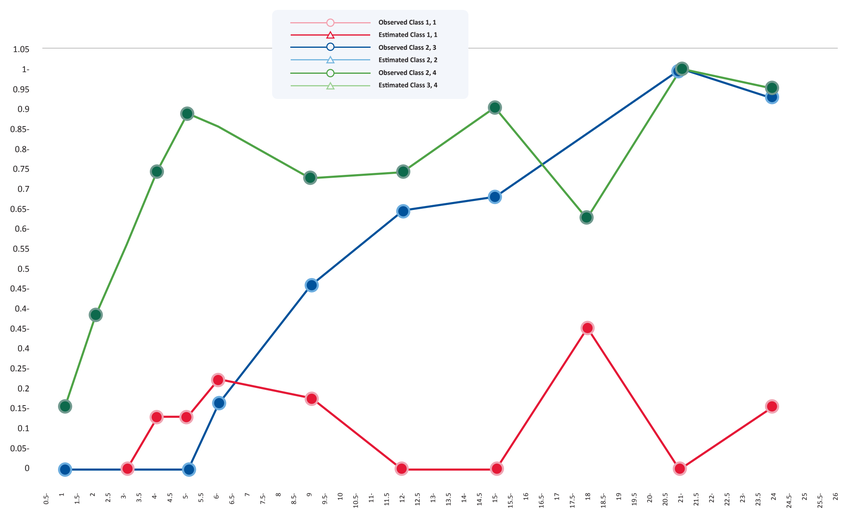

Table 2: Baseline predictors and 24-month outcome across early vs. late remission

	Cross-tabulation	Male	Female			
	Early remission	24 (52.2 %)	22 (47.8 %)	38	χ2 = 0.85, df = 1,	
	Late remission	16 (42.1 %)	22 (57.9 %)	46	p = 0.358	
	T-tests	**n**	**mean**	**sd**	**diff**	**p**
AGE	Early remission	46	16.89	4.18	-0.21	0.40
	Late remission	38	17.11	3.82		
YEARS IN SCHOOL	Early remission	45	10.44	2.50	-0.11	0.41
	Late remission	38	10.55	1.70		
PAS ITEM: SCHOOL IN CHILDHOOD	Early remission	45	2.2	1.58	-0.23	0.26
	Late remission	37	2.43	1.61		
PAS ITEM: SCHOOL IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE	Early remission	45	2.69	1.52	-0.12	0.36
	Late remission	37	2.81	1.43		
PAS ITEM: SCHOOL IN LATE ADOLESCENCE	Early remission	26	2.23	1.58	-1.12	<0.01
	Late remission	23	3.35	1.53		
PAS ITEM: PEERS IN CHILDHOOD	Early remission	45	1.4	1.27	0.07	0.60
	Late remission	36	1.33	1.20		
PAS ITEM: PEERS IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE	Early remission	45	1.71	1.31	0.09	0.63
	Late remission	37	1.62	1.06		
PAS ITEM: PEERS IN LATE ADOLESCENCE	Early remission	26	2	1.6	0.26	0.75
	Late remission	23	1.74	1.01		
AUDIT SUM-SCORE	Early remission	18	6.44	5.59	1.50	0.84
	Late remission	19	4.95	3.37		
DUDIT SUM-SCORE	Early remission	46	1.83	6.34	-0.15	0.46
	Late remission	38	1.97	5.57		
GAF F	Early remission	45	48.91	10.29	4.49	<0.05
	Late remission	33	44.42	9.69		
	OUTCOME AFTER 24 MONTHS	**Male**	**Female**			
GAF F 24 MONTH	Early remission	22	76.68	12.06	10.97	<0.05
	Late remission	14	65.71	15.17		

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TIPS EARLY DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF PSYCHOSES

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