CLINICAL AND IMMUNO-ENDOCRINE PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

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Aim: to study the role of clinical and immunological changes in the pathogenesis of schizophrenia

Material:
1. 60 patients (35 men and 25 women) with paranoid schizophrenia (F 20.0) (mean age 34.75 ± 7.59 years);
2. 30 health control participants

**Inclusion criteria:** age 18-55 y.o, not less than high school education

Exclusion criteria: organic brain disease, other verified comorbid somatic disease in acute phase

Methods:
1. Follow-up method;
2. Scales: CGI (general clinical impression), PANSS (positive and negative symptoms), BAC-S (cognition);
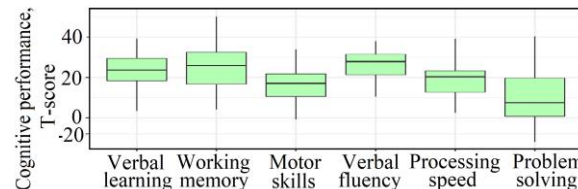3. Laboratory: ELISA, flow cytometry (assessment of T-lymphocyte subsets)
4. Statistical

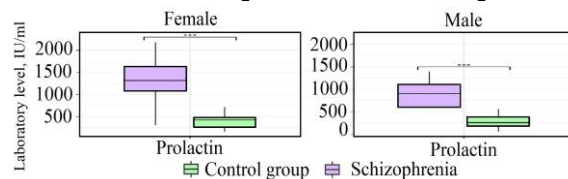### Characteristic of patients' mental state (PANSS)
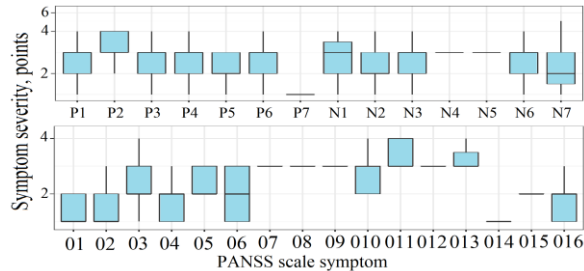
Clinical picture: thinking disorders, autism, negativism, low psychomotor speed, impaired attention, volitional impulses.

Cognitive functioning of patients with schizophrenia (BAC-S) *Norm is ≥ 40 T-points*
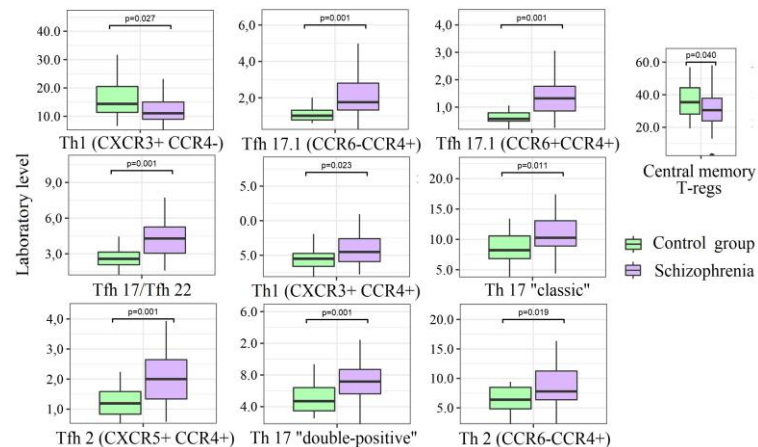

Prolactin level in patients with schizophrenia

Hyperprolactinemia was present in 41.2% of patients (maximum - 2181.50 mIU/l) and high anti-thyroperoxidase and anti-thyroglobulin antibodies in 12% of patients.

Immunologic profile of patients with schizophrenia

A high level of prolactin negatively affected memory function and correlated with some of Th17 and Tfh17 subsets levels.

Conclusion. Patients with schizophrenia may be characterized by presence of inflammatory process and high risk for autoimmunity.

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