187 - THE CORRELATION OF THE RATE RELATION OF THE WAIST AND HIP (IRCQ) AND THE RATE OF THE BODY MASS (IMC) IN SCHZOFRENICS PATIENTS INSTITUTIONALIZED.

JÚLIO EYMARD RODRIGUES MARTINS
Castelo Branco University - UCB/RJ Caratinga University Center - UNEC/MG
Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil
juliocoordenacao@funec.br

Introduction

The schizophrenia has its main characteristics, the presence of peculiar psychotic symptoms in the active phase of the illness and functioning below the highest level previously reached (AMERICAN PSYCHRIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 2002). Many studies have been done to try in certain way preventing calm or solving the problematic that people bearers of this mental disease.

Today, there are many psychiatric institutions, like hospital, clinics, and associations to develop certain kinds of works with this purpose. According to Shirakawa (2000) the decision of admitting in a hospital happens when there isn't any familiar support or if the crisis is very intense and represents risk to the patient and his family, however, when there is the predominance of the positive symptoms and psychomotor, must manage a high Power medicine, that promotes improvement of the situation in a slow way.

Many therapies have been done with those purposes Said previously, however, actually, emphasized the necessity of interventions that involves a combination of medicine and slowly psychological intervention (CABRAL AND CHAVES, 2005).

In a city of Minas Gerais has been done a work with bearers of mental disease, in an institution that shelters an average of 100 patients of different mental diseases. We can see, that many of them Who are served for this institution don't have the assistance of their family, because they live out of the city, others don't know them, others don't want to involve in the problematic that these are in , there fore, beyond, the mental disease, they are living, segregated of the community, and like it was mentioned above, far from their relatives. The patients have psychiatric, Professional of the social service and count with the community help, with initiatives that can make them beneficiary.

We can verify that many of them have problems with weight in excess; others have pathological problems in consequence of obesity. Ricardo says that since the initial proposition of Quételt on the century XIX the body mass rate, calculated with a relation between the weight and height respectively presented in kg. And m², have been used in more than 6 thousands publications, of clinic and epidemiologic, indexed on Medline since 1994. The same author says this BID acceptable is probably in function of the simple obtaining of measures and the calculation of the rate and the clinic - epidemiologic validity, so that extreme values of IMC have been associated to higher rates of morbimortality in different populations. According to Melo (2001) it's common the use of (IMC) to nutritional evaluation of adults but its use in kids is still restricted and, we can perceive that there is a restriction too around its use to people Who have schizophrenia.

The other tool used on this article was the rate of the relation of waist and hip, where according to Silva (1999) can quantify the possibility be developing or favoring the appearance of some heart disease, being used for a long time, since the first researchers of the area of health relation and proved their faithfulness, seems that RCQ and the circumference of the waist can constitute themselves in important predictors of alterations that eventually come to diagnosticate early or minimize aggression related to the metabolic syndrome. Facing this problems developed above, appeared the origin of this article: “Until which point is it possible to establish a theoric meaning and practice around the relation between the IRCQ and IMC of schizophrenic people institutionalized?

Methodology

Were used 50 male patients schizophrenics, behind chosen according to the diagnostic of the schizophrenia (DSM IV), with the age 40, 35 years old, that were submitted to an evaluation to calculate the IMC, weight divided for the height twice, the other of the IRCQ, that is the circumference of the waist divided of the circumference of the hip and then was done the correlation of the classification of the two tests. Was used a Descriptive Statistics (SPSS, 13.0) to analyze the obtained information.

Results

According to the results found about the rate of the relation of waist-hip, 10% present risk not available; 12% low risk; 24% moderated risk; 8% high risk and 23% much higher risk. According to the rate of body mass, on the 50 evaluated, 20 present acceptable weight; 13 present excess of weight level 1; 16 present excess of weight level 2 and 1 presented excess of weigh level 3.

Discussion

On the 10% of the people that presented Risk of Available, 3 of them had acceptable weight and two presented excess of weight level 1. Of the 12% that were analyzed , the ones who presented low risk, 4 were with Acceptable Weight, 1 with excess of weight level 1 and 1 with excess of weight level 2. Of the 24% that presented moderated risk, 10 presented High risk, Just 1 with acceptable weight, 2 with excess of weight level 1 and 2 with excess of weight level 2. But what really called the attention was that of the 46% that showed Very High Risk, Just 2 of them had acceptable weigh, 8 with excess of weigh level 1, 12 with Excess of Weigh Level 2 and 1 person with Excess of Weigh Level 3.

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
IDADE	49	30	52	40,35	6,657
IMC	49	20,40	41,40	27,3673	5,53087
IRCQ	49	,83	1,10	,9347	,07765
Valid N (listwise)	49				

Observed that on the conversation table above, in relation to the Rate of the Waist-Hip, the investigated people

presented average of 0.9347, which corresponds to Moderated Classification, that when are correlated to the Rate of Body Mass, observed that the average of this investigated group was of 27.36, being considerated Light Obesity (Health World Organization), in this context is possible to note that the institutionalized patients find themselves with probability of risk to problems relationed to heart disease.

Conclusions

With the elaboration of this research it was evidenced that there was an important correlation between the IRCQ and IMC, mainly on the people that presented a risk of Very High Heart Problems, because its majority presented excess of weight level 1, 2 and 3.

With the research showed here on this material can affirm that while the weight goes up, or, up the desired limits, the Risk goes up too, because it was shown on the other people Who obtained Risk Not available, Low Risk, Moderated Risk and High Risk had an incidence of excess of Weight level 1 and 2. It's important to say that even on these cases decrypted above, there were people that had the acceptable weight, even being with Low Risk, Moderated, High and Very High.

We can conclude that this article answers the problem that origins the Problem to the same: Up to what point can be established a theorical meaning around the correlation of the IRCQ and ICM of schizophrenic people?

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Rua Circular nº 40 A, Centro, Nanuque MG - Cep: 39860 000
juliocoordenacao@funec.br (33) 9116 7890

THE CORRELATION OF THE RATE RELATION OF THE WAIST AND HIP (IRCQ) AND THE RATE OF THE BODY MASS (IMC) IN SCHZOFRENICS PATIENTS INSTITUTIONALIZED.

Abstract

Introduction: The schizophrenia has its main characteristics, the presence of peculiar psychotic symptoms in the active phase of the illness and functioning below the highest level previously reached (AMERICAN PSYCHRIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 2002). Objective: The present article has as objective correlate the rate of waist-hip relation and the rate of the body mass (ICM) in a group of schizophrenics institutionalized people. Methodology: Forty-nine male schizophrenic patients, that were chosen, according to the diagnostic of Schizophrenia (DSM IV), with average of 40, 35years old, were submitted to a physics evaluation to calculate the IMC, the weight divided for the height twice, the other one of IRCQ, that is the circumference of the waist and then was done the correlation of two tests using Descriptive Statistics (SPSS, 13.0). Results: The most relevant alterations were found on the 46% of the sample that shows a Very High Risk, Just one person with acceptable weight, 8 with weight in excess of level 1.12 with excess of weight level 2 and 1 person with excess of weight level 3. Checking the relation to the rate of the relation of waist and hip, the investigated people showed average of 0.9347, which corresponds to the Moderated Classification, that when related to the rate of Body Mass, checked that the average of this investigated group was of 27.36, being considered Light obesity (World Health Organization). Conclusion: With the elaboration of this research, it was evidenced that there was an important relation between the IRCQ and IMC, because the patients showed an average IRCQ with moderated risk, in its majority showed an excess of weight too.

Word-Keys: Schizophrenia. Rate of waist-hip relation. Rate of Body Mass.

CORRELATION DE L`INDEX DE RELATION CEINTURE-ANCHE (IRCQ) ET L`INDEX DE MASSE CORPORELLE (IMC) DANS LES PATIENTS SCHIZOFRENIQUES INSTITUTIONNALISES.

Résumé

Introduction: La Schizophrénie a comme des caractéristiques principales la présence des symptômes psychotiques particuliers dans la phase active de la maladie et fonctionnement moins que le niveau plus haut ateint en avant (AMERICAN PSYCHRIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 2002). Objectif : cet article a comme objectif faire la comparaison de l`indice de la relation ceinture-anche et l`indice de la masse corporelle dans un groupe d`individu schizofréniques institutionnalisés. Méthodologie : cinquante patients schizophréniques du sexe masculin choisis d`après le diagnostique de la Schizophrénie (DSM IV), avec l`âge moyenne de 40,35 ans. Ils ont été soumis à une évaluation physique pour calculer le IMC, le poids divisé par la grandeur au carré, l`autre de IRCQ, qui c`est la circonférence de la hanche divisée par la circonférence de la ceinture et après ça on afait la corrélation de la classification de deux tests à travers Descriptive Statistics (SPSS, 13.0). Résultats: les altérations les plus importantes ont été trouvées dans les 46% de l`échantillon qui ont présenté des risques un Risque Trés Grave, seulement 2 individus avec un Poids Aceptable, 8 avec Excès de Poids Niveau 1, 12 avec Excés de Poids Niveau 2 et 1 individu avec excès de poids Niveau 3. On a remarqué que l'index de Relation Ceinture-Anche relative aux sujets de l`investigation présentent une moyenne de 0,9347, ce qui correspond à la Classification Moderé que si correlationné à l`Index de la Masse Corporelle, on a remarqué que la moyenne de ce groupe de l`investigation a été de 27,36, c`est à dire Obésité Légère (Organisation Mondiale de Santé). Conclusion : cette expérience a constaté qu`il y eu une corrélation significative entre IRCQ et IMC puisque les patients ont présenté une moyenne de IRCQ avec un Risque Moderé. Ils ont presenté aussi, dans la majorité,um excès de poids.

Mots clés: Schizophrénie.Index de Relation Ceinture-Anche. Index de masse corporelle.

RELACIÓN CINTURA-CADERA (IRCC) Y EL ÍNDICE DE MASA CORPORAL (IMC) EN PACIENTES ESQUIZOFRÉNICOS INSTITUCIONALIZADOS

Resumen

Introducción: La esquizofrenia tiene como principales características la presencia de síntomas psicóticos peculiar en la fase activa de la enfermedad y el funcionamiento por debajo del más alto nivel alcanzado anteriormente (PSYCHRIATRIC Asociación Americana, 2002). Objeto: El presente artículo tiene como objetivo correlacionar el índice de cintura-cadera y el Índice de Masa Corporal (IMC) en un grupo de individuos esquizofrénicos institucionalizados. Metodología: Cincuenta pacientes esquizofrénicos eran varones, siendo elegido en consonancia con un diagnóstico de esquizofrenia (DSM IV), con una edad media de 40,35 años, fueron sometidos a una evaluación física para el cálculo del IMC, el peso dividido por altura al cuadrado, el IRCC de otro, que se divide por circunferencia de la cintura de la circunferencia de la cadera y luego se hizo la correlación de la clasificación de las dos pruebas de Estadística Descriptiva (SPSS, 13,0). Resultados: Los cambios más relevantes se encontraron en el 46% de la muestra que puso de manifiesto muy alto riesgo, sólo 2 personas con peso aceptable, el 15 de exceso de peso con Nivel 1, 22 con exceso de peso de nivel 2 y el 11 de individuos con exceso de peso Nivel 3. Se observó en relación con el índice cintura-cadera, los temas estudiados mostraron un promedio de 0,9347, lo que corresponde a moderada ranking, que cuando se correlacionan con el índice de masa corporal, se observó que el promedio para este grupo fue investigado 27.36, y se considera obesidad leve (Organización Mundial de la Salud). Conclusión: Con el desarrollo de este trabajo se puso de relieve que existe una correlación significativa entre IMC IRCC y, por tanto, los pacientes tenían un promedio de IRCC con riesgo moderado, la mayoría de ellos también había un exceso de peso.

Palabras clave: Esquizofrenia. Índice de cintura-cadera. El índice de masa corporal

CORRELAÇÃO DO ÍNDICE DE RELAÇÃO-CINTURA QUADRIL (IRCQ) E O ÍNDICE DE MASSA CORPORAL (IMC) EM PACIENTES ESQUIZOFRÊNICOS INSTITUCIONALIZADOS.

Resumo

Introdução: A esquizofrenia tem como características principais a presença de sintomas psicóticos peculiares na fase ativa da doença e funcionamento abaixo do nível mais alto previamente atingido (AMERICAN PSYCHRIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 2002). Objetivo: O presente artigo tem por objetivo correlacionar o índice de Relação Cintura-Quadril (IRCQ) e o Índice de Massa Corporal (IMC) em um grupo de indivíduos esquizofrênicos institucionalizados. Metodologia: Cinqüenta pacientes esquizofrênicos do sexo masculino, sendo escolhidos de acordo com diagnóstico da Esquizofrenia (DSM IV), com idade média de 40,35 anos, foram submetidos a uma avaliação física para cálculo do IMC, peso dividido pela altura ao quadrado, a outra de IRCQ, que é a circunferência do quadril dividido pela circunferência da cintura e depois foi feito a correlação da classificação dos dois testes através de Descriptive Statistics (SPSS, 13.0). Resultados: As alterações mais relevantes foram encontradas nos 46% da amostragem que apresentaram Risco Muito Alto, apenas 2 indivíduos com Peso Aceitável, 15 com Excesso de Peso Nível 1, 22 com Excesso de Peso Nível 2 e 11 Indivíduos com Excesso de Peso Nível 3. Observou-se em relação ao Índice de Relação Cintura-Quadril, os sujeitos investigados apresentaram média de 0,9347, o que corresponde a Classificação Moderado, que quando correlacionados ao Índice de Massa Corporal, observou-se que a média deste grupo investigado foi de 27,36, sendo considerado Obesidade Leve (Organização Mundial de Saúde). Conclusão: Com a elaboração deste trabalho ficou evidenciado que houve uma correlação significativa entre o IRCQ e IMC, pois, os pacientes apresentaram uma média de IRCQ com Risco Moderado, em sua maioria apresentaram também um excesso de peso.

Palavras chave: Esquizofrenia. Índice de Relação Cintura-quadril. Índice de Massa Corporal.