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**Original article:**

**A study of the predictive factors of diagnostic instability of ATPD in Indian population**

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**Abstract**

Introduction: The relevance of ATPD as a separate diagnostic entity has been questioned time and again because of its diagnostic instability due to overlap of symptoms with schizophrenia and affective psychosis in many cases. The diagnostic shift is more commonly either towards bipolar disorder or schizophrenia, if any. Our current study was planned to find out the predictive factors of the instability of the diagnosis of ATPD for a future diagnosis of schizophrenia or bipolar affective psychosis.

Method: A retrospective hospital inpatient case records based study was done on 1000 case records of psychotic patients admitted between Jan’15 to Mar’15 at Dept. Of Psychiatry, SMS Medical College, Jaipur. 183 case records which were completely recorded were considered after qualifying on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. All descriptive data was analysed by frequencies, mean and standard deviation. The statistical significance and correlations were assessed using Chi- square test, Odds ratio and Pearsons correlation.

Result: This study recognised that some sociodemographic and clinical factors may be used for predicting whether a patient will be diagnosed as bipolar affective disorder or Schizophrenia, if at all, the patient who had been diagnosed as ATPD at the first contact with the psychiatrist is rediagnosed.

Conclusion: Factors which predict a more likely diagnosis of schizophrenia are early age of onset, male sex, negative family history and treatment with only antipsychotics. The opposite factors were predictive of Bipolar affective disorder.

Keywords: Predictive factors, Diagnostic instability, ATPD, Schizophrenia, Bipolar affective disorder