

The goal of the study is:

- To compare psychopathology and the quality of life of patients in an integrated day treatment setting with a standard inpatient setting.
- To replicate for integrated day treatment setting, the finding that day care patients are more satisfied with treatment.
- To estimate the feasibility of day care treatment for general psychiatric patients

We have used psychopathology, satisfaction with treatment and subjective quality of life as outcome criteria. Psychopathology was evaluated by the questionnaire BPRS (Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale), satisfaction with treatment by the questionnaire CAT (Clients Scale for Assessment of Treatment) and quality of life by the instrument MANSA (Manchester Short Assessment of Quality of Life). For calculating feasibility estimation we have used modified Kluiters' formula according to Cochrane review on effectiveness of psychiatric day hospitals.

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85 patients were randomized to integrated day care treatment, and 100 patients randomized as inpatients. Treatment results of both settings were comparable in psychopathology and subjective quality of life at each time point.

Unlike day patients, the psychopathological score of inpatients was improving even after 3 months of discharge. We didn't replicate findings on superiority of satisfaction with the treatment of day care for the integrated day treatment.

The day care treatment was suitable for 20.9% of all patients admitted for acute psychiatric treatment at the Psychiatric Clinic of 1st Medical Faculty of Charles University between December 2000 and June 2002.