Cognitive Impairment Associated with Schizophrenia

SCHIZOPHRENIA IS CHARACTERIZED BY:1,2

Positive symptoms: delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech and behavior, agitation

Negative symptoms: blunted affect, emotional withdrawal, loss of motivation, social avoidance, lack of pleasure

Cognitive symptoms: cessation or impairment of normal cognitive processes

How does it impact people?

Cognitive impairment associated with schizophrenia (CIAS) affects 85% of people3 with symptoms including:1,2

Poor memory Impaired attention Poor comprehension Impaired learning Executive dysfunction

Cognitive impairments can present early in the disease course and often develop prior to a first episode4,5,6

CIAS often presents independent of positive symptoms2 in the absence of positive symptoms, cognitive symptoms still remain6

CIAS predicts a reduction in real-world functioning as it impacts:1,2,6
- Daily life, e.g. self-care, cooking
- Employment
- Social functioning
- Relationships
- Health-related quality of life
- Adherence to treatment

CIAS may contribute to poor treatment adherence, which can result in relapse or rehospitalization2

I forget people who I have met, or the reason why I do things.9

UNMET NEED:

CIAS has been reported by patients and caregivers to be one of the most burdensome symptoms of their condition2,8,9

There are currently no approved pharmacotherapies targeting CIAS6

References