The Portuguese Mental Act enables compulsory treatment for individuals with serious mental illnesses that refuse treatment, in order to protect them from endangering themselves, others or material properties. There are few studies evaluating the reality and impact of compulsory inpatient treatment in Portugal, so we found important to analyze the clinical and socio-demographic features of inpatients compulsorily treated in the Psychiatry Service of São João University Hospital Center (SJUHC), in order to better understand our reality and improve the care provided.

**Objectives**
To characterize the compulsory treated inpatients regarding their clinical, social and demographic features.

**Methods**
Retrospective observational study, where clinical and socio-demographic data from every inpatient compulsory treatment episode between January 1st 2016 and December 31st 2018 in the Psychiatry Service of SJUHC were analyzed. Statistical analysis was done using SPSS v.20.

**Descriptive Statistics**
- **379 patients**
  - **Age**
    - Mean: 43.38 y
    - Standard Deviation: 16.725
  - **Sex**
    - Male: 39%
    - Female: 61%
  - **Marital Status**
    - Married: 16%
    - Widowed: 16%
    - Divorced: 5%
    - Single: 63%
  - **Education Level**
    - Illiteracy: 7 (2.3%)
    - Until 4th year - Primary Education: 57 (18.5%)
    - Until 9th year - Secondary Education: 108 (35.1%)
    - Until 12th year - Secondary Education: 71 (23.1%)
    - Tertiary Education: 65 (21.1%)
  - **Household**
    - Homeless: 9 (2.4%)
    - Lives alone: 96 (25.3%)
    - Lives with someone: 271 (72.1%)
  - **Occupation Status**
    - Employed: 67 (17.8%)
    - Unemployed: 185 (49.2%)
    - Retired: 113 (30.1%)
    - Student: 11 (2.9%)

**Psychiatric History**
- **320 (84.4%)** had a previous psychiatry history
- **238 (62.7%)** had previous psychiatry hospital admissions

**Psychotropic Substance Use**
- **240 (63.3%)** had a urine drug screen at admission
  - Negative: 160 (66.7%)
  - Positive: 80 (33.2%)
    - Cannabinoids - 70 (87.5%; 29.1% of patients who took urine drug screen)
    - Cocaine - 4 (5%)
    - Opioids - 6 (7.5%)
    - Others - 1 (1.25%)

**At Discharge**
- **ICD-10 Chapter V Mental and behavioural disorders**
  - **F01-F09 Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders**: 19 (5%) out of 379 patients
  - **F10-F19 Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use**: 79 (21.6%) out of 379 patients
  - **F20-F29 Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders**: 176 (48.1%) out of 379 patients
  - **F30-F39 Mood [affective] disorders**: 57 (15.6%) out of 379 patients
  - **F40-F48 Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders**: 16 (4.4%) out of 379 patients
  - **F60-F69 Disorders of adult personality and behaviour**: 9 (2.5%) out of 379 patients
  - **F70-F79 Mental retardation**: 10 (2.7%) out of 379 patients

**Conclusion**
Our results emphasize the need for a **stronger community structure**, since most patients had a previous psychiatric diagnosis and present social vulnerability.

Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use represent the second most common diagnosis in compulsory treated inpatients mirroring the need for intervention in substance abuse.

**Outpatient voluntary treatment**: 267 (70.6%)
**Outpatient compulsory treatment**: 111 (29.4%)

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