

**Publication****[Prediction of psychosis by stepwise multilevel assessment—the Basel FePsy (Early Recognition of Psychosis)-Project]****JournalArticle (Originalarbeit in einer wissenschaftlichen Zeitschrift)****ID** 4405743**Author(s)** Riecher-Rössler, A.; Aston, J.; Borgwardt, S.; Bugra, H.; Fuhr, P.; Gschwandtner, U.; Koutsouleris, N.; Pflueger, M.; Tamagni, C.; Radü, E.-W.; Rapp, C.; Smieskova, R.; Studerus, E.; Walter, A.; Zimmermann, R.**Author(s) at UniBasel** [Borgwardt, Stefan](#) ;**Year** 2013**Title** [Prediction of psychosis by stepwise multilevel assessment—the Basel FePsy (Early Recognition of Psychosis)-Project]**Journal** Fortschritte der Neurologie - Psychiatrie**Volume** 81**Number** 5**Pages / Article-Number** 265-75**Mesh terms** Adult; Data Interpretation, Statistical; Disease Progression; Early Diagnosis; Electroencephalography; Female; Follow-Up Studies; Humans; Kaplan-Meier Estimate; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Male; Predictive Value of Tests; Psychiatric Status Rating Scales; Psychomotor Performance; Psychotic Disorders, therapy; Risk Assessment; Socioeconomic Factors

We have conducted various studies in Basel with the aim of improving the methods for the early detection of psychosis (Früherkennung von Psychosen, FePsy).; From 1.3.2000 to 29.2.2004 234 individuals were screened using the Basel Screening Instrument for Psychosis (BSIP). 106 patients were identified as at risk for psychosis; out of these 53 remained in follow-up for up to 7 years (mean 5.4 years). The assessments were done with a specifically developed instrument for history taking, various scales for the psychopathology, assessments of neuropsychology and fine motor functioning, clinical and quantitative EEG, MRI of the brain, laboratory etc.; Based on the BSIP alone, a relatively reliable prediction was possible: 21 (39.6%) of the individuals identified as at risk developed psychosis within the follow-up time. Post-hoc prediction could be improved to 81% by weighting psychopathology and including neuropsychology. Including the other domains obviously allows further improvements of prediction.; The risk for psychosis should be assessed in a stepwise procedure. In a first step, a clinically oriented screening should be conducted. If an at-risk status is found, further assessments in various domains should be done in a specialised centre.

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