INPLASY

Relapse Rate and Influencing Factors in Chinese Patients with Schizophrenia :A Meta-Analysis

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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Review Stage at time of this submission - Preliminary searches.

Conflicts of interest - None declared.

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Amendments - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 20 July 2025 and was last updated on 20 July 2025.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective The relapse rate of schizophrenia is increasing year by year.To explore the relapse rate and influencing factors of schizophrenia in China through meta-analysis, and to provide an evidence-based basis for clinical intervention.
P Chinese patients with schizophrenia
I Relapse
C No relapse
O Relapse rate, factors affecting relapse
S Cross-sectional studies, case-control studies, cohort studies.

Condition being studied Schizophrenia is a severe mental disorder of undetermined etiology and high relapse, with a global prevalence of 0.5% to 1.0% and a lifetime prevalence of 0.7% in China. Studies have shown that the one-year relapse rate is 20% to 50%, and the five-year relapse rate reaches 80%, with recurrent episodes aggravating disability, impairing social functioning, and increasing the burden of medical care.

METHODS

Search strategy schizophrenia/schizophrenic disorders/schizophrenic disorder/schizophrenias/ schizophreniform/schizo*/Schizoaffective Disorder*/relapse/recurrence/ readmission/recurr*/ reoccur*/reappear*/resurg*/influencing factor/ contributing factor/related factor/impact factor/ relevant factor/China/Chinese.

Participant or population Chinese patients with schizophrenia.

Intervention Relapse.

Comparator No relapse.

Study designs to be included Cross-sectional studies, case-control studies, cohort studies.

Eligibility criteria Inclusion criteria: (1) patients' age ≥18 years; (2) meeting the diagnosis of schizophrenia; (3) referring to Hough et al. relapse criteria; (4) type of literature: cross-sectional study,

cohort study, case-control study; (5) statistical method using multifactorial non-conditional logistic regression; and (6) quality of the literature evaluated to be of high quality.

Exclusion criteria: (1) the study area was not China; (2) duplicate publication; (3) data that could not be extracted; (4) not in Chinese or English.

Information sources CNKI, Wanfang, Wip, CBM, PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Ovid MEDLINE and Web of Science.

Main outcome(s) Relapse rate.

Additional outcome(s) Influencing factors.

Data management EndNote.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis
Newcastle-Ottawa scale, NOS
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, AHRQ.

Strategy of data synthesis Meta-analysis was performed using Stata 16.0 software, and studies with no heterogeneity ($I2$ 0.1) used a fixed-effects model; conversely, a random-effects model was used, and the sources of heterogeneity were explored by sensitivity analysis and subgroup analysis. Publication bias was evaluated by Egger and Begg tests with a test level of $\alpha=0.05$.

Subgroup analysis Subgroup analysis based on different sample sources.

Sensitivity analysis Sensitivity analyses were conducted using a model transformation approach, whereby individual studies were analyzed by removing them one by one, and stable results were passed as sensitivity analyses.

Country(ies) involved China.

Keywords schizophrenia; relapse.

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