Background
Social anhedonia (SA) represents a defect in the ability to experience interpersonal pleasure. It is impaired in both schizophrenia and depression. The aim of this study is to evaluate the association of SA to depressive symptoms in a sample of acute schizophrenic patients.

Material and Methods
Seventy-one schizophrenic patients (45 men, 26 women) with a mean age of 30.2 (± 8.5) years, consecutively admitted at Eginition Hospital, Athens, were included in the study. Patients were assessed on admission using the Revised Social Anhedonia Scale (rSAS) and the Calgary Depression Scale for Schizophrenia (CDSS). For the statistical evaluation Spearman's product moment correlations were carried out.

Results
SA ratings did correlate with total CDSS score (r = 0.29, p = 0.02). Regarding depressive symptoms, there were significant correlations between rSAS score and the CDSS item scores of self-depreciation (r = 0.36, p = 0.004), pathological guilt (r = 0.40, p = 0.001), early wakening (r = 2.70, p = 0.03), suicidal thoughts (r = 0.31, p = 0.01), observed depression (r = 0.32, p = 0.01).

Discussion
There is an association between SA and several depressive symptoms in patients with acute schizophrenia.