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POSTERS' SESSION PS16: CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS: PDF Only

## [PP.16.19] SEX DIFFERENCES IN PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON PATIENTS CARDIO-VASCULAR RISK FACTORS IN UKRAINE BY EUROASPIRE IV-PRIMARY CARE RESULTS.

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### Abstract

**Objective:** of the study was to analyze the prevalence of depression and the influence of depression on traditional risk factors in men and women in Ukraine. **Design and method:** We examined 402 patients with high risk of cardio-vascular diseases as a part of EUROASPIRE IV-Primary Care cohort. BP level control evaluation and interview regarding life-style were performed in all patients. All patients filled hospital anxiety and depression scale questionnaire. Score 0 to 7 for depression scale suggested no depression, 8-10 - mild depression and 11 and more - moderate/severe depression.

**Results:** The prevalence of mild depression was 21.8%, moderate/severe depression - 13.2%. In women mild and moderate/severe depression was noted in 22.5% and 16.3% of patients, respectively, in men - in 20.4% and 7.3% of patients, respectively. Prevalence of current smoking in men with no depression was 20.2% in comparison with 77.8% in group of men with moderate/severe depression. In women prevalence of smoking didn't significantly differ depending on depression severity. Mean BP level in group of male patients with moderate/severe depression was significantly higher, than in group of men without evidence of depression: 154.2 +/- 6.7 mmHg and 137,9 +/- 16.3 mmHg, respectively ( $p = 0.0038$ ). Significant difference in BP levels in women depending on depression severity was not observed.

**Conclusions:** 1. Prevalence of mild and moderate/severe depression in high-risk patients are 21.8% and 13.2%, respectively.

2. Prevalence of moderate/severe depression in female group more than twofold higher, than in male group - 16.3% and 7.3%, respectively ( $p = 0.001$ ).

3. Presence of moderate/severe depression significantly increased prevalence of current smoking in male, but not female groups: 20.2% of male patients without depression and 77.8% of men with moderate/severe depression was current smokers ( $p = 0.0002$ ).

4. Mean BP level in men with moderate/severe depression was significantly higher, than in group of men without evidence of depression: 154.2 +/- 6.7 mmHg and 137,9 +/- 16.3 mmHg, respectively ( $p = 0.0038$ ). Differences in BP level between female groups were not significant.