

9. PREVALENCE OF ANXIOUS DEPRESSIVE SYNDROME IN HOSPITALIZED IN INFLAMMATORY ARTHRITIS



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Introduction. Inflammatory arthritis is a chronic disorder that affects the joints. Inflammatory arthritis includes Rheumatoid arthritis, reactive arthritis, JIA, ankylosing spondylitis, etc. there have been studies that show that inflammation plays a role in the pathogenesis of psychiatric diseases.

Aim of study. The conduct a literature review of the prevalence of anxious-depressive syndrome in hospitalized patients with inflammatory arthritis

Methods and materials. I conducted a literature search in CDC Symptoms of Anxiety and Depression Among Adults with Arthritis — United States, 2015–2017, American college of rheumatology anxiety and depression among US adults with arthritis: prevalence and correlates, PubMed, journal of clinical rheumatology and immunology. This review includes full text articles published in English that reported on patients with anxious-depressive syndrome with inflammatory arthritis

Results. Anxiety and depression are fairly common in inflammatory arthritis; close to one-third of arthritis patients are estimated to have anxious-depressive syndromes. The studies are carried out utilizing screening measures such as the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Screening (HADS) and the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS), as well as the Multidimensional Health Assessment Questionnaire (MDHAQ). Depression and anxiety are more frequent in females and are generally multifactorial. According to the papers, proinflammatory variables such as IL-6 and TNF- α are higher in inflammatory arthritis, supporting the inflammatory theory. The age-standardized prevalences of anxiety and depressive symptoms in individuals with arthritis were 22.5% and 12.1%, respectively, compared to 10.7% and 4.7% in persons without arthritis. Anxiety outnumbered depression (31% against 18%).

Conclusion. The high prevalence of symptoms of depression and anxiety is observed in arthritic patients compared to the general population. It is observed that inflammation can induce anxiety and depression. Screening of anxious-depressive syndromes are necessary and essential for the better-quality living of those with arthritis.