

P-232 - THE COMPARISON OF FATIGUE BETWEEN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS, PSYCHIATRIC OUTPATIENTS AND GENERAL POPULATION IN GREECE

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Introduction: Fatigue is of great clinical and investigational importance. It is a prevalent symptom in general population and a central symptom in many diseases, for example, cancer, ischaemic heart disease and depression. Besides, it's a side effect of many medical treatments. Fatigue has been shown to have a substantial impact on patients' self care activities and overall quality of life.

Objectives: To compare levels of the various aspects of fatigue in three different populations.

Aims: To see if diagnosis is a significant predictor for fatigue.

Methods: We conducted a survey in a random sample of 69 patients with diabetes Mellitus (DM), 114 psychiatric outpatients (PO) and 383 healthy adults (C), using the Multidimensional Fatigue Inventory (MFI-20). ANOVA test was used to reveal the statistical significance between the groups in all levels of fatigue.

Results: The control group had a significant difference to the PO and DM patients in physical fatigue ($MD_{PO} = -3.835$ $p < .001$), ($MD_{DM} = -2.745$ $p < .001$), in reduced activity ($MD_{PO} = -3.719$ $p < .001$), ($MD_{DM} = -3.155$ $p < .001$) and reduced motivation ($MD_{PO} = -3.569$ $p < .001$), ($MD_{DM} = -2.349$ $p < .001$). Psychiatric outpatients had a significant difference with DM patients and control in general fatigue ($MD_C = -4.135$ $p < .001$), ($MD_{DM} = -3.835$ $p < .001$) and in mental fatigue ($MD_C = 4.638$ $p < .001$), ($MD_{DM} = 4.346$ $p < .001$).

Conclusions: Analysis shows that both psychiatric outpatients and patients with DM experience fatigue in all aspects of the measurement as expected, in a statistical significant level compared to the general population.