

Peculiarities of the Compliance in Male Patients with Depressive Disorders

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Objectives: The problem of prevalence and medical-social consequences of depressions stipulates for necessity of improvement of diagnosis and efficacy of therapy for such patients. In this aspect an important role belongs to adherence to the therapy which provides both cure and preventive influence of pharmacotherapy.

Aim: The aim of the study was to investigate medication compliance in male patients with depression.

Methods: The clinical-psychopathological method, the investigation of the compliance level and type, statistical methods were used. In the study 117 male patients with depressive disorders (62 with F43.21 and 55 with F32.0, F32.1) were examined. The control group consisted of 98 female patients (51 with F43.21 and 47 with F32.0, F32.1).

Results: It was demonstrated that male patients had a complete compliance in 25.6%, a partial compliance in 36.8%, and a poor compliance in 37.6% of cases. In male patients with depression a passive compliance type prevailed in 28.3% and a formal compliance type prevailed in 24.8% of cases. Wherein a formal compliance type predominated in male patients with depressive reaction F43.21 (32.2%) and a passive compliance type predominated in male patients with depressive episode F32.1 (41.48%). As compared with the control group, a statistically significant predominance of partial and poor compliances was detected in the group of male patients with depressions.

Conclusions: These data suggest that derelictions of adherence to the therapy occur more often in male patients with depressions than in female patients. It determines a necessity of measures to improve the compliance.