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Objectives

Highlighting of clinical features of depressive disorder in women hospitalized in the Clinic of Psychiatry of Craiova and identification of risk factors for unfavorable outcome in short term hospital treatment.

Aims

Evolution of depression in women is unfavorable with a high rate of recurrence, associated with presence of somatic comorbidities.

Methods

Retrospective study on hospitalized female patients with depression in Psychiatric Clinic of Craiova (1 January 2005 – 31 December 2009) on the following categories: social-demographic, clinical, indicators of treatment, therapeutic response and evolution of depressive disorder.

Results

From a total of 2463 patients hospitalized with depression, 60% were women. Socio-demographic analysis highlighted the highest frequency of depression in 40-49 years age-group (53.0%), medium educational level (66.9%), unemployed (28%), and married (66.5%), with a low (55.0%) economic level. Clinical analysis showed presence of psycho-trauma in childhood (92.2%), positive family history for depression (75.8%) and female specific psychiatric history. The antidepressants often used were the SNRIs (47.8%), followed by SSRIs (27.4%). Complete remission (?? ?-17<7) was present in 16.4%, while the decrease of GAFS (social functioning) and MMSE (cognitive impairment) scores is a significant indicator for prediction of unfavorable evolution ($p<0.001$).

Conclusions

Significantly associated factors with unfavorable short-term evolution were: positive family history for psychiatric disorders, incomplete remission, ages between 40 and 49 years ($p<0.001$), presence of psycho-trauma in childhood ($p<0.001$), psychiatric history specific to women ($p<0.001$), SNRIs therapy ($p<0.001$), SSRIs and SNRIs associations ($p<0.001$).