



Depression in patients with peripheral arterial disorder

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ABSTRACT :

Background/objective: The aim of the present study was to examine the association of depressive symptomatology with PAD, independently of traditional risk factors.

Method: The sample comprised of 300 individuals ($M_{age}=65.3\pm8.7$ years, 61.0% female) recruited from the offices of 33 general practitioners. Based on at-rest ankle-brachial index (ABI) values and claudication symptoms, four subsamples were formed: clear PAD-positive, clear PAD-negative, ABI-negative but symptomatic, and non-compressible-artery group. The role of depression (assessed by a shortened version of the BDI), in predicting PAD status was examined using multinomial logistic regression analysis – controlled for sex, age, hypertension, diabetes, smoking, hazardous drinking, and body mass index.

Results: Depressive symptomatology was significant in predicting PAD status for the clear PAD-positive (OR: 1.48 (1.33-1.65)), the ABI-negative but symptomatic (OR: 1.37 (1.22-1.53)) and for the non-compressible-artery group (OR: 1.44 (1.33-1.55)) after controlling for traditional risk factors. **Biography:** Dr. Gergely Tóth-Vajna is a PhD student at Semmelweis University, Budapest. His research focuses on the psychosocial aspects of peripheral PAD disease.



1. Tapasztalataink az alsó végtagi perifériás artériás érbetegség szűréséről az Észak-Magyarország régióban
2. Depressive symptomatology and personality traits in patients with symptomatic and asymptomatic peripheral arterial disease
3. Screening of peripheral arterial disease in primary health care