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Depression and anxiety prevalence in patients of diabetic foot care department

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Aim: of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of depression and anxiety disorders in diabetic in-patients with chronic neuropathic pain and diabetic foot ulcers/wounds of diabetic foot care department of hospital. **Methods:** from 1 October 2011 till 18 March 2012 we observed 75 patients. 58 of them (77%) completed questionnaire booklet for depression (using CES-D) and anxiety (using HADS) detection. Patients with visual or mental problems were not screened. Median age of interviewed patients was 61 (19-85) yrs, male:female ratio was 24:34. 6 (9 %) patients had type 1 DM, 36 (64%) patients - type 2 DM treated by insulin (alone or in combination with oral agents), 16 (27%) patients - type 2 DM treated by oral medications only. Ulcer took place in 29 (50%) studied participants, amputations (including major amputations and minor amputations with/without unhealed wound) in 11 (19%) participants, absence of ulcer/amputation in 18 (31%). **Results:** depression was detected in 20 (34%), anxiety (including subclinical) in 25 (43%), depression+ anxiety in 15 (26%) of 58 interviewed patients. We could not find a link between depression or anxiety and ulcers or previous amputations (see table).

	Ulcers	Amput.	No ulcer/amp	p
Depression (n=20)	7 (35%)	2 (10%)	11 (55%)	>0.05
No depression (n=38)	19 (50%)	4 (10%)	15 (39%)	
Anxiety (n=25)	9 (36%)	3 (12%)	13 (52%)	>0.05
No anxiety (n=32)	16 (50%)	3 (9%)	13 (40%)	
Depr. +/- anxiety (n=30)	10 (33%)	3 (10%)	17 (56%)	>0.05
No depr, No anx. (n=27)	15 (55%)	3 (11%)	9 (33%)	

Anxiety was significantly more common in females than in males (58% vs.25%, $p=0.029$); for depression this difference was not significant (44% vs. 21%, $p=0.12$) **Conclusions:** (1) Our study demonstrated that depression and anxiety are common disorders among diabetic foot department patients. They take place (in total) in 1/3 men and in 2/3 women and have to be actively screened. (2) We didn't demonstrate a link between depression / anxiety and ulcer/amputation in DM patients. (3) Anxiety disorder was significantly more often in women, so female gender seems to be a risk factor for anxiety.