

عنوان مقاله:

Depressive symptoms and major adverse cardiovascular events: ۱۲-month follow-up in patients undergoing angiography

محل انتشار:

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نویسندگان:

Heidar Dadkhah-Tirani - Associate Professor, Cardiovascular Diseases Research Center AND Department of Cardiology, Heshmat Hospital, School of Medicine, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

Arsalan Salari - Professor, Cardiovascular Diseases Research Center AND Department of Cardiology, Heshmat Hospital, School of Medicine, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

Asieh Ashouri - Assistant Professor, Cardiovascular Diseases Research Center AND Department of Cardiology, Heshmat Hospital, School of Medicine AND Research Center of Health and Environment, School of Health, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

Azam Nouri-Saeed - Cardiovascular Diseases Research Center AND Department of Cardiology, Heshmat Hospital, School of Medicine, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

Arezoo Javadzadeh-Moghtader - Cardiovascular Diseases Research Center AND Department of Cardiology, Heshmat Hospital, School of Medicine, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

**BACKGROUND:** Depression is closely related to coronary artery disease (CAD). However, the association of depression before angiography with major adverse cardiovascular event (MACE) is still unknown. **METHODS:** In a prospective cohort study, ۴۱۰ patients underwent angiography for the first time between ۲۰۱۶ and ۲۰۱۷ in Dr. Heshmat Hospital, Rasht, Iran. Demographic and medical information were collected and depressive symptoms were assessed using Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II). The patients were followed for one year after angiography. Chi-square test and analysis of variance (ANOVA) were performed to compare demographic and clinical characteristics of patients between different levels of depressive symptoms. Multiple Cox regression analysis was performed to assess the association between depression symptoms before angiography and MACE rate controlled for the effect of confounders. **RESULTS:** Of ۴۱۰ patients, follow-up data were available for ۳۸۰ (۹۵%) patients. the MACE occurred in ۱۳۴ (۳۵%) patients. Depressive symptoms were observed in ۴۲% of patients. Based on multivariable Cox regression analysis, adjusted for CAD severity, the risk of one-year MACE occurrence in patients with mild, moderate, and severe depressive symptoms was ۱.۹۶ [۹۵% confidence interval (CI) for hazard ratio (HR): ۱.۲۰-۲.۹۴], ۱.۸۸ (۹۵% CI for HR: ۱.۱۵-۳.۰۹), and ۲.۸۱ (۹۵% CI for HR: ۱.۵۶-۵.۰۶) times that of patients without depressive symptoms, respectively. Depression in patients before angiography increased the risk of MACE up to ۲.۰۴۵ times. **CONCLUSION:** The results showed that MACE in patients with depression was more .than patients without depression. MACE in different levels of depression (mild, moderate, severe) was not significantly different

کلمات کلیدی:

Depression, Angiography, Coronary Artery Disease

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