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Title: The Prevalence of Depressive and Anxious Symptomatology and Use of Antidepressants Among Breast Cancer Patients :A Cross-Sectional Study .

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56950/XSXM3127>

Background:

breast cancer is considered as one the most common type among women worldwide and for Jordanian citizens according to Jordan Ministry of health that there was around 1292 (38.4%) new cases of breast cancer reported in 2020, and The diagnosis of breast cancer is usually associated with psychological stress such as Anxiety and depression that is resulting from the diagnosis itself, where if it's was incurable diseases, fear of death, fear of loss, at the end previous studies show that there is a higher prevalence of depressive disorder which is up to two to three times more than the general population.

Objective:

Our goal in this cross-section study is to find out the prevalence of psychological and depressive disorders correlates to breast cancer (BC) in outpatient and inpatient setting as it was approved that depression is comorbid to cancer that should not be neglected. We also aim to identify risk factors of depression among study participants like cancer stage (initial or later), income and marital status, and type of intervention chemotherapy or radiation therapy plus their treatment sessions

Method:

This study was conducted at king Abdullah university hospital in Irbid, King Hussein cancer center (KHCC), and queen Alia Military hospital in Amman, Jordan. More than 400 formed the study sample include inpatient and outpatient setting of breast cancer using in them Depression and anxiety assessment scale. In the inpatient setting The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) instrument used, which is a 14-question instrument given to patients in a secondary care setting to screen for the presence and severity of depression and anxiety. Also, the beck depression Inventory (BDI) used, which is a self-report rating inventory that measures characteristics, attitudes, and symptoms of depression. In the outpatient setting The PHQ-9 instrument which includes nine questions given to the patient in primary care settings. The anxious symptomatology defined by using the GAD-7 instrument with a total score of 15 and above indicating a case with severe anxious symptomatology.

Results:

Our study findings demonstrated a higher prevalence of depressive and anxious symptomatology in the inpatient setting and advanced disease stages. In addition, the underutilization of antidepressant therapy was observed. there for we need to consider mental disorder as part of the treatment protocol for breast cancer patient.

Keywords:

anxiety, antidepressants medications, breast cancer, depression, inpatient, Jordan, outpatient