

Study of interrelationship between complaint of pain and depressive illness

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This study was carried out on 90 patients divided into three groups. The first group was suffering from any type of depressive illness associated with pain. The second group was suffering from any type of depressive illness not associated with pain. The third group reported long-lasting pain of organic of organic origin. The second and third groups were referred to as control groups. The aim of this thesis was to study pain as a symptom among the depressive Egyptian females. The cases were subjected to full physical neurological and psychiatric examination. The necessary investigations required to exclude or confirm organicity were done. A psychometric study was done. The results showed that the pain of depressive illness is characterized by being of a gradual onset and chronic course, it shows diurnal variation with multiple sites of complaint of pain. It will be a good rule to bear the possibility of depression in mind in all cases, where the patient is presented with a peculiar syndrome that is inexplicable on organic grounds.