

Clinical association between depressive and anxiety disorders

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The aim of this study was to clarify the degree of association between depressive and anxiety disorders.

The study included 50 patients who were divided into three groups according to results of SCID-P for DSM-III-R. Group I was formed of four patients with pure anxiety, group II was formed of ten patients with pure depression and group III was formed of thirtysix patients having concomitant anxiety and depression.

The patients were subjected to HDS, HAS, assessment of psychosocial stressors according to DSM-III-R axis IV criteria, assessment of global social and occupational function according to DSM-III-R axis V criteria and complete physical examination.

The study showed high comorbidity between depression and anxiety forming up to 72% of the total sample. Also, secondary depression was found to be more common than secondary anxiety (secondary anxiety group forming 14%, while the secondary depression group forming 28% of the whole sample).