

Prevalence and risk factors of post-myocardial infarction major depressive disorder

Abdel-Hay, Muhammad A. El-Sawi, Husam. Abdel-Magid, Randa

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The primary objective of this study was to evaluate the possible association between the risk factors of myocardial infarction and the development of major depression in those patients. Seven hundreds of patients who developed acute myocardial infarction were screened for the presence of depressive symptoms using Hamilton depression scale. Patients who had a score of 10 on Hamilton depression scale were interviewed to detect those of major depression, who were compared with a similar number of patients who did not develop depression regarding the possible association between risk factors of myocardial infarction and development of major depression. Following acute myocardial infarction, 16.26% of the patients developed major depressive disorder. No gender difference was detected between patients who had or had not developed depression. Some of the risk factors of myocardial infarction may play a significant role in the etiopathogenesis of post-myocardial major depression, however familial and genetic factors contribute also significantly to post myocardial infarction depression.