

Psychiatric morbidity and coping strategies in a sample of Egyptian cancer breast female patients

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Aim of the work: To study the psychiatric morbidity among breast cancer Egyptian female patients in early diagnosis and recurrence of breast cancer. 8. Method: 100 cancer breast patients are assessed by Fahmy and El-Sherbini's Social Classification Scale, SCID I, SCID II, BDI, MAS, D- scale of Guilford inventory of personality factors, Rotter Internal-External Control Scale, dealing with illness coping inventory, MOS Social Support Survey and the Social Readjustment Rating Questionnaire. 100 healthy controls are assessed by the GHQ, GMHR, Social Readjustment Rating Questionnaire, Guilford D Questionnaire and Rotter Internal-External Control Scale. Results: 96% of the cancer breast patients have psychiatric morbidity: 32% suffer from mood disorders, 25% from anxiety disorders, 21% from adjustment disorder and finally 15% of the patients suffer from anxiety with co-morbid depression. On BDI, 32% of cancer breast patients have mild depression, 31% have moderate depression, and 6% have severe depression. Conclusion: Psychiatric morbidity is commonly associated with cancer breast, the most common being mood disorder, with mild to moderate severity.