

Depression following hysterectomy

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To measure the prevalence and severity of major depressive episode (MDE) following hysterectomy. Thirty eight married females (age 21-48), 4 of them nullipara, were interviewed 2 weeks after doing hysterectomy without oophrectomy for evaluation of MDE. They were compared with 37 married control females after doing cholecystectomy. Clinical diagnosis of in both groups was established according to the American psychiatric Association diagnostic and statistical Manual of mental disorders, 4th edition (DSM-IV) criteria. Both groups were subjected to Beck depression inventory (BDI).

The prevalence of MDE was significantly higher in the hysterectomy group (31.6%) compared with the cholecystectomy group (2.7%). The prevalence and severity of MDE was significantly higher in the nullipara group (75%) compared with the multipara group (26.5%).

Hysterectomy increases the risk of MDE that should be promptly diagnosed and efficiently treated.