

P01-94 - SOCIAL ADAPTATION LEVEL AMONG INPATIENTS WITH ATYPICAL AND NON-ATYPICAL DEPRESSION

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Expansion of depressive disorders and widespread of atypical depression (AD) (by DSM-IV) are the major problems of contemporary psychiatry. The level of social adaptation disturbance may be one of indices of severity depressive impairments.

Objectives: To compare social adaptation level among psychiatric inpatients with an atypical and non-atypical depression.

Methods: 140 inpatients at the age of 18-65 years were evaluated with SIGH-SAD (Williams J. et al., 1991) and Social Adaptation Self-evaluation Scale (SASS) (Bosc M. et al., 1997). Patients who got more than 7 points by SIGH-SAD atypical features were considered as AD-patients, they formed the main group. Patients who got 7 or less scores by SIGH-SAD atypical features formed the comparison group. Mann-Whitney test was used.

Results: 10 men and 60 women (1:6) at the average age 44.5 ± 11.4 generated the main group. The comparison group was generated by 20 man and 50 women (2:5) at the average age of 48 ± 10.7 . Significant difference at the age was not observed. The average age for women of main and comparison groups are 44.6 ± 11.2 and 49.6 ± 10.6 years ($p=0.01891$). The middle score on SIGH-SAD at admission was 31.4 ± 6.2 in main group and 24.9 ± 6.2 in the comparison group ($p=0.0000$). The middle score on the SASS in the main and comparison group was 30.4 ± 8 and 33 ± 7.2 properly ($p=0.04687$). Significant differences in social adaptation level subject to gender among and in the groups were not found.

Conclusions: Women with AD were younger than non-AD women. More severe impairments on SASS were found in a group with AD.