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PREVALENCE DEPRESSION IN HCV - INFECTED INMATES TREATED WITH PEGYLATED INTERFERON ALPHA NTERFERON PEGILATED

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The succes results in the pegylated interferon plus rivabarina therapy in HCV-infected people has made an increase of the prescription of this treatment in the last years. Side-effects of the pegylated inclose the neuropsychiatric symptoms as depressive and anxiety both simptoms and disorders. The prevalence of depressive disorders has been described between 22%-38%, while the depressive symptoms between 21% and 64%. In the penitentiary field, both the prevalence of HCV and depression are higher than in general population. The aim our study is to know the prevalence od depressive disorders in a population of HCV-infected inmates treatedede with pegylated interferon. This inmates in the Centre Penitenciario Quatre Camins, (n:40) were administered the following depression scales. Hamilton Depression Scale (HDRS), Montgomery-Asberg Depression Scal (MADRS) and Hospitalary Anxiety and Depression Scale (HAD). These scales were passed at basal, 1-month, 3-month, ending of treatment and 3 month after finising the treatment. Data was collected regarding HCV infection (genotype, interferon dose, etc.), comorbidity, and psychiatric background and psychopharmacological treatment. All the participants were informed about the study and ask about their agreement.

Inmates population in CP Quatre Camins (Prison) is about 1800, which 723 have positive serology to HCV. From this group 40 inmates were treated with interferon. Regarding the genotype of HCV , 55% were genotype 1, 1 33% genotype 3 and 12% genotype 4. HIV Comorbidity is the 1 21%.

Preliminary data about depression disorder point to a prevalence of a modertae depressive disorder in 12,5% of inmates.