Consultation Liaison Psychiatry and Psychosomatics 02

EPP0812

The power of multimodal antidepressants: decrease of soluble ST2 blood level in patients with depression and comorbid heart failure

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Introduction: Nowadays the disorders of Mental sphere are still the clinically significant disturbances in an individual's cognition, emotional regulation, and behaviour. They are usually associated with distress or impairment in important areas of functioning. In recent years, more than 280 million people were living with depression, including 23 million children and adolescents. Depression is different from usual mood fluctuations and short-lived emotional responses to challenges in everyday life. Heart failure (congestive heart failure) is the leading cause of hospitalization in people older than 65. Soluble ST2 is regarded as a key molecule regulating immune system as well as cell proliferation. Elevated serum concentrations of soluble ST2 have been reported in patients with neuropsychiatric disorders, suggesting pathophysiological roles of soluble ST2 in behavioral phenotypes.
Objectives: measurement of the amount of ST2 molecule levels in the blood of patients with depressive disorders and comorbid heart failure.
Methods: there were examined 180 patients with depression of varying severity together with the syndrome of HF of ischemic genesis, FC II-IV (NYHA). Depressive disorders were diagnosed and determined using the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS) with the result in 20 and more points. Transthoracic echocardiography was performed; the plasma content of soluble ST2 (sST2) and the titers of the N-terminal fragment of the brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) in the blood were determined by ELISA. Statistical analysis was performed using the standard software package "Statistica for Windows 12.0" (StatSoft, Tulsa, OK, USA).
Results: The average age of the examined patients was (69.33 ± 10.44) years; among them - 64 women (35.5%). It was found that the levels of soluble ST2 and NT-pro-BNP in the blood of patients with depressive disorders and HF decreased with prescribing of 3 months therapy of multimodal antidepressant. After the treatment using vortioxetine, the majority of patients with HF and depressive disorders of moderate intensity - 111 (61.6%) people – noted a reduction in symptoms of both depression and heart failure. Univariate correlation analysis showed a direct relationship between soluble ST2 levels in the blood of the examined patients and the reduction of depressive symptoms ($r^s = 0.33$; $p = 0.041$); blood content of NT-pro-BNP ($r^s = 0.51$; $p = 0.015$); resting heart rate ($r^s = 0.31$; $p = 0.011$) and feedback from LV EF ($r^s = -0.39$; $p = 0.043$).
Conclusions: Patients with depressive disorders and concomitant heart failure that are treated with multimodal antidepressants (vortioxetine) are more likely to have decreased levels of soluble ST2 molecule in the blood, that explain the anti-inflammatory together with anti depressive effect of this medication.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0813

A comparative study of sexual functioning, depression, anxiety, self-esteem, well-being and close relationships among individuals with and without Diabetes Mellitus

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Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is a chronic progressive disease, which has been associated with various mental and physical health problems, including sexual disorders. However, especially among female patients the potential effects of diabetes on sexual functioning have been understudied.
Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the perceived sexual functioning in patients with diabetes mellitus compared to a group of healthy controls, as well as to explore its possible association with depression, anxiety, self-esteem, well-being and adult romantic attachement.
Methods: The study included 125 patients with diabetes and an equal number of healthy controls. All participants completed the following psychometric scales: Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised (ECR-R), Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSE), Mental Health Continuum Short Form (MHC-SF), as well as Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) and International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF) for female and male participants, respectively.
Results: The results did not reveal a significant relationship between diabetes and sexual functioning, as no statistically significant differences emerged between patients and healthy controls neither among men nor women. However, in patients with diabetes, a positive correlation was found between perceived sexual dysfunction and depression, anxiety, and avoidant and anxious attachment, as well as a negative correlation with self-esteem and well-being.
Conclusions: The findings highlight the importance of investigating sexual functioning among individuals with diabetes mellitus, especially women, as well as its relationship with crucial psychological factors.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0814

Depressive symptoms and co-dependency in caregiver of patients with chronic heart failure

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Introduction: Chronic heart failure causes serious mental problems in the life of the patient and caregiver due to symptoms and repeated hospitalizations.

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