

ONE-YEAR PREVALENCE OF MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER AND RELATED SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS IN IZMIR CITY CENTER

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The aim of the study was to determine one year prevalence of major depressive disorder according to DSM- IV-TR and define the sociodemographic and socioeconomic risks in a community based sample.

Nine counties and 302 neighborhoods in Izmir - which is the third big city of Turkey - were selected using a multi- clustered sampling method. the households were visited between November 2007 and October 2008. In each household a randomly selected person between the ages of 15-64 was interviewed . Composite International Diagnostic Interview 2.1 was used as the main screening tool. The prevalence of major depressive disorder according to DSM-IV, systematic screening questions of the people interviewed had depressive symptoms (CIDI 2.1 E1- E26) was based on their responses . Determining the number of prevalence of symptoms (at least five) , time (at least two weeks , almost every day and all day long) , intensity (significant loss of functioning) and features (mixed episodes , medical illness , substance use, and are not accompanied by grief) criteria.

A total 4,011 people were interviewed. One-year prevalence of major depressive disorder according to the DSM- IV-TR was 8.2% (95% confidence interval [CI] = 7.3-9.1). Prevalence estimates of both women and men, respectively were, 10.9% (95% CI = 9.3-12.3) and 4.4% (95% CI = 3.4-5.4 . Depressive disorder possibility was significantly 2.7 times higher for women (95% CI = 2.1-3.5), 1.2 times higher for lower socioeconomic status (95% CI = 1.6-2.2) , 1.7 times higher for uninsured, (95% CI = 1.3-2.3), and 2.9 times higher for unemployed (95% CI = 1.9-4.5).

The clinical significance of the extent of the depressive disorder is very high and leads to impairment of functioning . One in every 12 people in the general population in the last year was suffering from major depressive disorder . And within a year , the ratio is even higher for women in every nine women living in the depressive disorder . Especially socio-economic difficulties exacerbated the possibility of depression .