

Depression (BDI-II) in Parkinson's disease: prevalence, types, and variables associated to major, minor and subclinical depression in COPPADIS cohort.

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In Parkinson's disease (PD), depression is one of the most frequent psychiatric symptoms. The aim of the present study is to analyze the prevalence, clinical characteristics and treatment of depression in PD together with its relationship with the other aspects of PD, in the baseline of the COPPADIS-2015 Study Cohort. Subjects: 694 Non-demented PD patients, 206 health controls (HC) and 272 family caregivers. Methods: Diagnosis of depression and its subtypes (major, minor and subclinical) were realized with a structured interview, and with BDI-II Inventory. After the analysis of results the conclusions are: Depressive symptoms are frequently found in PD even in early stages and worsen with the progression of the disease. In PD, depression is more frequent than with a health control group, and has particular characteristics related to clinical manifestations. The depression in PD females is more frequent and severe than in males. However, gender differences diminish when stratifying by depression types. The prevalence and the severity of depression increased significantly across Hoehn&Yahr stages. Furthermore, there was an association with bradykinesia and axial rigidity. The prevalence of depression in PIGD phenotype is more frequent than Tremor and MIX phenotypes. It is not clear if there are influence of laterality over depression in PD. High numbers of PD patients with depression do not receive any treatment for it. It is necessary correct this unhealthy situation, with early detection and treatment. The family caregivers who care for PD patients with depression have more risk to suffer also depression.