

# Depressive Disorders Among Adults with Hemophilia A

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# Introduction

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- ❑ Research has shown that depression can impact quality of life, functioning, and treatment adherence in many chronic medical diseases
- ❑ The Hematology Utilization Group Studies part Va (HUGS Va) collected data on patients from six geographically representative U.S. Hemophilia Treatment Centers (HTCs) to evaluate burden of illness of hemophilia A from 2005 to 2007
- ❑ We report on depression and treatment-related hemophilia symptoms and utilization in adult patients from HUGS Va baseline data

# Methods

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## □ Data

- Adult patients  $\geq 18$  years old reported sociodemographics, hemophilia related symptoms, treatment utilization, and 12-Item Short Form Health Survey (SF-12) at enrollment

- Medical chart review documented patients' clinical characteristics

## □ Measures of depressive disorders using SF-12 mental component score (MCS)

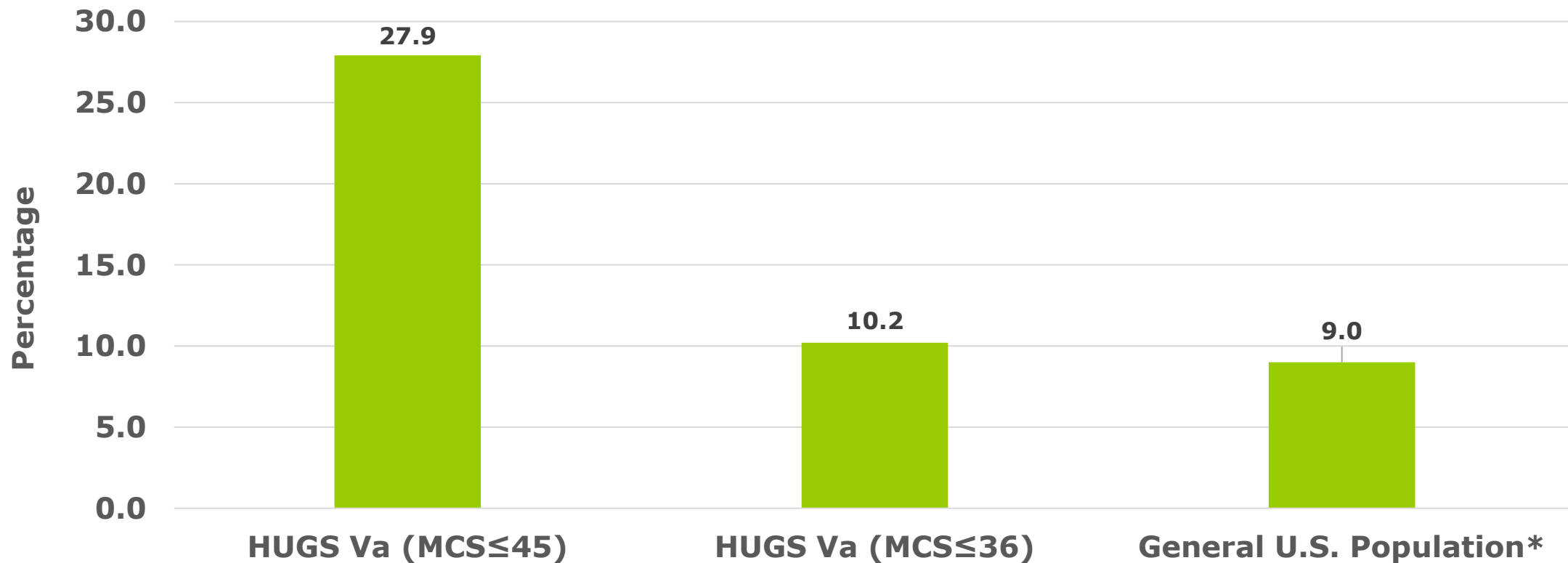
- $MCS \leq 45$ : a depressive symptom threshold suggestive of a disorder
- $MCS \leq 36$ : more severe psychological symptomatology and impairment

# Results: Participant Characteristics

Variable	Total (N=147)	Depression (MCS≤45)		P Value*
		Yes (N=41, 27.9%)	No (N=106, 72.1%)	
<b>Mean (SD) age</b>	33.0 (12.5)	32.6 (11.0)	33.1 (13.1)	0.82
<b>High school graduated/higher education</b>	100 (68.5)	21 (51.2)	79 (75.2)	<b>&lt;0.01</b>
<b>Income&lt;\$40K</b>	75 (55.6)	25 (64.1)	50 (52.1)	0.20
<b>Unemployed</b>	56 (38.1)	23 (56.1)	33 (31.1)	<b>&lt;0.01</b>
<b>Health insurance</b>				0.06
<b>No insurance</b>	10 (6.8)	4 (9.8)	6 (5.7)	
<b>Private</b>	81 (55.5)	17 (41.5)	64 (61.0)	
<b>Private &amp; public</b>	8 (5.5)	1 (2.4)	7 (6.7)	
<b>Public</b>	47 (32.2)	19 (46.3)	28 (26.7)	
<b>Hemophilia severity</b>				0.56
<b>Mild/moderate</b>	52 (35.4)	13 (31.7)	39 (36.8)	
<b>Severe</b>	95 (64.6)	28 (68.3)	67 (63.2)	
<b>Used prophylactic treatment</b>	42 (28.6)	9 (22.0)	33 (31.1)	0.27
<b>Self-reported joint pain</b>				<b>&lt;0.01</b>
<b>No/only bleed</b>	45 (30.6)	6 (14.6)	39 (36.8)	
<b>Some/Most/all of time</b>	102 (69.4)	35 (85.4)	67 (63.2)	
<b>Self-reported barriers to care</b>	27 (18.4)	11 (26.8)	16 (15.1)	0.10

Note: Data were presented as number (column percentage) for categorical variables, or mean (standard deviation) for continuous variables. \* P values were calculated from chi-square tests for categorical variables and T-tests for continuous variables.

# Results: Depressive Disorder Rates



Abbreviation: MCS, SF-12 mental component score.

Note: \*The depression rate in the general U.S. population was from the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data 2006 and 2008.

# Conclusions

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- ❑ This sample of persons with hemophilia A reported higher rates of potentially depressive disorders than the general U.S. population
- ❑ Lower educational levels, joint problems, and barriers to accessing care may be high-risk factors for depressive disorders
- ❑ At-risk hemophilia patients should be considered for screening, monitoring, and intervention by clinicians

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# Conflict of Interest

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