

PW01-260 - **DEPRESSION DURING PREGNANCY: COMPARISON BETWEEN PREGNANT DEPRESSED WOMEN AND NON PREGNANT DEPRESSED WOMEN**

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Object: Depression during pregnancy is associated to physical symptoms that can impair the functioning of women; furthermore some of the depression somatic symptoms (i.e., sleep disturbance, fatigue, weight change and appetite) are also features of pregnancy. The overlap of symptomatology can interfere with the identification and the diagnosis of the mood episode. Aim of this study is to compare the depressive phenomenology and the presence of Axis I comorbidity between pregnant and non pregnant depressed women.

Method: We diagnosed Major Depression (MD) using the Structured Clinical Interview for Axis I Diagnosis DSM IV (SCID I) in 32 pregnant women at third month of pregnancy and 87 non pregnant women and we compared the depressive phenomenology in the two groups. Then we administered the Mood Spectrum Self Report Last Month (MOOD SR-LM) in the two group in order to study the mood spectrum symptomatology.

Result: Pregnant depressed women have higher psychomotor retardation, higher levels of concentration and lower agitation than non pregnant depressed women.

The severity of depression symptoms was similar in the two depressed groups.

Conclusion: Our results agree with current literature about the presence of psychomotor retardation in depressed pregnant women.

The higher level of concentration in pregnant women could be explained by the high comorbidity with Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD). In the pregnant depressed women the Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) and Panic Disorder (PD) comorbidity are more represented.