PREVALENCE ENDOCRINE-METABOLIC DISORDERS IN PATIENTS WITH MOOD DISORDERS

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Background: Mood Diisorders (MD) is an independent risk factor for Endocrine-Metabolic (E-M) disorders and metabolic syndrome. Biological processes relating to the pathophysiology of MD and metabolic syndrome have common characteristics.
Aim: To study the frequency and types E-M disorders in patients with the MD.
Method: Research included 27 patients with Bipolar Affectiv Disorder (BAD) and 65 patients with a Depressive Disorder (DD) (ICD-10 diagnostic criteria), hospitalized during one year.
Results: Among patients with BAD there were 11 men (40.7%) and 16 (59.2%) women. Comorbidity was registered in 8 (72.7%) men, with an average age of 47 years, and 10 (62.5%) women, with an average age of 51.3 years. Patients with DD were 24 men (36.92%) and 41 women (63.07%). Somatic comorbidity was observed in 31 women (75.61%), average age 51.2 years, and 17 men (70.83%), average age 52.8 years. The relationship between age and gender and prevalence of somatic comorbidity was analysed (statistical analysis by x2 and t-test). Analysis of somatic illnesses showed that E-M disorder had the highest prevalence, 11 patients (40.7% with BAD) and 36 patients (55.38% with DD). Dyslipidemia, DM and disorder of the Thyroid gland were the most frequent. There was no statistically significant discrepancy in the prevalence of E-M disorders and MD depending on gender (p=0,64 BAD), (p=0,29 DD) and age (p=0,18 BAD), (p=0,25 DD).
Conclusion: MD are accompanied by E-M disordersat a high rate (51%), but there is no statistically significant difference depending on gender and age.