

## **P-534 - INFLUENCE OF COMORBID DEPRESSIVE DISORDER ON QUALITY OF LIFE RATINGS IN EPILEPSY**

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**Introduction:** The degree to which depressive disorders, as the most frequent psychiatric comorbidity in epilepsy, influence the quality of life (QOL) of the patients is a research issue of interest in recent years.

Purpose of the study is to assess simultaneously the influence of some sociodemographic, seizure-related variables and comorbid depression in determining QOL of people with epilepsy (PWE).

**Methods:** The study included 126 patients aged 18-60 with a determined diagnosis of idiopathic epilepsy. Comorbid depressive disorder was diagnosed according to ICD-10 diagnostic criteria followed by an evaluation on Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAMD-17). QOL was assessed by the Quality of Life in Epilepsy Inventory - 31(QOLIE-31). Seizure severity was measured by Seizure Severity Questionnaire (SSQ). Univariate and multivariate regression analyses were performed to explore the association between possible prognostic variables (independent variables) and QOLIE-31 overall and subscale scores (dependent variables).

**Results:** Following the univariate analysis gender, age, education and employment as sociodemographic factors and seizure severity, seizure frequency, duration of epilepsy and antiepileptic medication intake as seizure-related factors and comorbid depressive disorder were the variables strongly associated with QOLIE-31 scores. Multiple regressions examined the contribution of these independent variables to QOLIE-31 overall score and subscales' scores. A three variable model accounted for 68.9% of the variance for QOLIE-31 overall score including seizure severity, comorbid depression and seizure frequency.

**Conclusions:** Clinical factors are the strongest predictors of QOL of PWE in our study. Seizure severity and comorbid depression are found to be the main variables affecting QOLIE-31 scores.