



Occurrence of anxiety and depression in patients with peripheral arterial obstructive disease

Ocorrência de ansiedade e de depressão em pacientes com doença arterial obstrutiva periférica

José Aderval Aragão

Federal University of Sergipe
E-mail: adervalufs@gmail.com

João Vítor Santos Gomes

Federal University of Sergipe
E-mail: joaovict1434@hotmail.com

Larissa Santos Silva

Federal University of Sergipe
E-mail: larisntss28@gmail.com

Felipe Matheus Sant'Anna Aragão

Hospital de Base da Faculdade de Medicina de São José do Rio Preto
E-mail: felipemsaragao@hotmail.com

Iapunira Catarina Sant'Anna Aragão

Munir Rafful Municipal Hospital
E-mail: icatarinasaragao@hotmail.com

Bárbara Costa Lourenço

Faculty of Medical Sciences of Três Rios
E-mail: barbara.costa2203@hotmail.com

Francisco Prado Reis

Tiradentes University and Alfredo Nasser University Center
E-mail: franciscopradoreis@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Context: neuropsychiatric diseases correlate with biological risk factors, such as systemic arterial hypertension, diabetes mellitus, stroke and cardiovascular diseases, which can lead to suffering, physical and labor disability of the individual. Within this context, there is a high number of cases of peripheral obstructive arterial disease (poad) within a population affected by some depressive disorder, so if untreated, there is a tendency to have a disability and even mortality of this individual, whether for psychic or physical reasons. From this perspective, the theme is extremely relevant due to few studies that address the correlation between anxiety or depression with poad. Objective: to determine the occurrence of anxiety and depression in patients with poad. Methodology: this was a descriptive, observational, cross-sectional study conducted in the vascular surgery department of a tertiary hospital. All patients with poad included in the study for clinical or surgical treatment were evaluated through clinical history, physical examination and through the ankle-brachial index-itb, where systolic blood pressure was measured in the brachial, posterior tibial and pedicle arteries, with the patient in the supine position and



at room temperature to avoid peripheral arterial vasoconstriction. The hospital anxiety and depression scale (hads) was used to assess anxiety and depression. Results: the prevalence of anxiety in patients with poad was 24.3%, while depression was 27.6%. It was observed that there was an association of both anxiety and depression in patients with low monthly family income, smoking, systemic arterial hypertension, and were more prevalent in females. Conclusion: there is a high prevalence of anxiety and depression among patients with poad. These when not adequately treated, increase their secondary risks, mainly by increasing the chances of chronic vascular diseases, often predisposing to suicide.

Keywords: Anxiety, Depression, Peripheral arterial disease, Chronic diseases.