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Individual Depressive Symptoms and All-Cause Mortality In 6,673 Patients With Myocardial Infarction: Heterogeneity Across Age and Sex Subgroups

Ricardo de Miranda Azevedo^{11*}, Annelieke M. Roest¹, Robert M. Carney², Kenneth E. Freedland², Deirdre A. Lane³, Kapil Parakh⁴, Peter de Jonge¹, Johan Denollet⁵

¹Interdisciplinary Center Psychopathology and Emotion Regulation (ICPE), Department of Psychiatry, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen

²Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine

³University of Birmingham Institute of Cardiovascular Sciences, City Hospital, Birmingham, UK

⁴John Hopkins School of Medicine, John Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, John Hopkins Bayview Medical Center

⁵CoRPS-Center of Research on Psychology in Somatic diseases, Department of Medical and Clinical Psychology

ricardo.mrma@gmail.com

r.de.miranda.azevedo@amc.uva.nl

Abstract

Background:

Depression predicts poor prognosis in patients with myocardial infarction (MI). However, individual depressive symptoms may have different prognostic value, and age and sex could be important effect modifiers. This study compared the prognostic value of individual depressive symptoms across age and sex subgroups in post-MI patients.

Methods:

Individual patient-data were compiled for 6,673 post-MI patients from seven studies. Depressive symptoms were measured with 10 items of the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI10). The endpoint was all-cause mortality (mean=3.8 years). Multilevel multivariable Cox regression analysis was used to estimate the mortality risk across age groups (≤ 55 , 56-69 and ≥ 70 years) and sex for symptoms that potentially interacted with age and sex.

Results:

At follow-up, 995 (15%) post-MI patients had died. BDI10 depression scores were associated with an increased mortality risk (HR:1.20;95%CI:1.11-1.28, $p<.001$). Negative self-image (HR:1.53;1.06-2.21; $p=.022$) and indecisiveness (HR:1.53;1.15-2.04; $p=.003$) were associated with increased mortality in men <55 . Dissatisfaction was associated with increased mortality in men aged 56-69 (HR:1.35;1.07-1.71; $p=.011$), and dissatisfaction (HR:1.34;1.10-1.63; $p=.003$) and fatigue (HR:1.45;1.20-1.74; $p<.001$) in men >70 .

¹ Telephone: +31(0)616793711

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