

# How depression can affect common health conditions

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## Top Conditions Comorbid with Depression<sup>5</sup>

**17%** Endstate renal disease

**15%**

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

**11%**

Stroke

**9%**

Diabetes

**9%**

Coronary artery disease



Almost **half** of all adults in the US—**117 million people**—have had one or more chronic health conditions<sup>1</sup>



Up to **one-third** of people with a serious medical condition have symptoms of **depression**<sup>2</sup>



### More symptoms

Patients with chronic medical illness (**diabetes, pulmonary disease, heart disease, arthritis**) and comorbid depression or anxiety have significantly higher symptoms<sup>3</sup>

**6X**

### More depression

People who have **diabetes** or **rheumatoid arthritis** are **six times** more likely to develop depression than people without these illnesses<sup>4</sup>

## How do we fix it?

### Start treatment early

Depression is a risk factor for the following medical conditions<sup>8</sup>:

**Diabetes**

**Cardiovascular disease**

**Stroke**

**Dementia**

**Alzheimer's disease**

### Routinely screen patients with chronic illness

Using a trusted test like **BDI®-2** can help identify warning signs and develop better treatment plans

### Work as a team

Collaborative care models resulted in lower depression across primary, secondary, specialty, and behavioural healthcare settings<sup>9</sup>



Pearson

# Sources:

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  - <sup>2</sup> The Cleveland Clinic. Chronic Illness and Depression. (2017, January 18). Retrieved from <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/articles/chronic-illness-depression>
  - <sup>3</sup> Katon, W., Lin, E., & Kroenki, K. (2007). The association of depression and anxiety with medical symptom burden in patients with chronic medical illness. *General Hospital Psychiatry* (pp. 147-155).
  - <sup>4</sup> Anxiety and Depression Association of America. Serious, Chronic or Terminal Illnesses. (2015, October). Retrieved from <https://adaa.org/serious-chronic-or-terminal-illnesses>
  - <sup>5</sup> Dickens, C., Katon, W., Blakemore, A., Khara, A., McGowan, L. Tomenson, B., Jackson, J., Walker, L., & Guthrie, E. (2012). Does depression predict the use of urgent and unscheduled care by people with long term conditions? A systematic review with meta-analysis. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research* (pp. 334-342).
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