IMPACT OF DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS ON QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION.

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In 2004, the World Health Organization estimated that 12,2 % of the deaths worldwide were due to ischemic heart disease. It is one of the world’s most common causes of death, especially in rich countries, followed by other dangerous diseases or conditions such as cancer and stroke. Although the rates of death have slightly decreased over the last decades in high-income countries, myocardial infarction was still responsible for one in three deaths in the United States in 2008. **Myocardial infarction** nowadays is one of the leading causes of death and disability of people in the world. We have enough data indicating that depressive disorders in all patients with myocardial infarction have a negative effect on the clinical course of the post-infarction period, the functional state of patients and the quality of their life. Depressive disorders after myocardial infarction occur in 33% - 80% according to different authors. Patients have emotional disorders such as anxiety, depression, fixation on their painful feelings and experiences associated with the fear of death.

Objective. To study the impact of depressive disorders on quality of life of patients with myocardial infarction.

Methods. The study involved 71 people. Of these, 41 men and 30 women, with average age 60.4 years. Studies were conducted in the infarction department of the 28th city hospital in Kharkov. The questionnaire method was used. The survey was conducted on the questionnaires developed by us.

Results. This study showed the presents of depressive disorders in 71 cases, which significantly reduce the quality of life of patients.

Conclusion. Depressive disorders are becoming a common problem in all patients with myocardial infarction because of the difficulties of their daily life. These studies will be used to develop a model for managing the quality of life of patients with myocardial infarction.