

Comparison of health-related quality of life, economic burden of disease and impact factors to patients with depression and Schizophrenia

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Objective: To analyze and compare the health-related quality of life (HRQOL) and economic burden of disease (EBD) of patients with depression and schizophrenia, determine the main impact factors of their HRQOL and EBD.

Method: The epidemiological method was used, we sampled 204 out-patients and in-patients diagnosed depression or schizophrenia according to Chinese classification and diagnostic criteria of mental disorders (CCMD-3) from March 1st to May 31st, 2006, in the first affiliated hospital of Kunming Medical University and Kunming city mental hospital, who were volunteering to participate and could understand the meaning of questionnaires with accordance of the included criteria. The Health survey questionnaire (UK edition) (SF-36) and self-administered measurement were used to appraisal HRQOL and EBD of participants.

Results:

1. All of the domain scores of SF-36 of patients with depression and schizophrenia were both lower than normal people and there were significant differences in all domains ($p=0.05$), compared with depression group, most domains of SF-36 in schizophrenia group were lower besides General Health (GH), and there was difference in Physical Functioning (PF) domain between two groups ($t=2.36$, $p=0.02$).
2. Concerning the multiple liner regression analysis on the Physical Component Summary (PCS) Y1, Mental Component Summary (MCS) Y2, the impact factors of HRQOL in PCS were annual income, gender and unmarried, and only one parameter marriage was included in MCS, the regression equations model were $1(\text{PCS})=60.123+0.902X8$ (annual income)- $3.570X1$ (gender)+ $3.123X4$ (unmarried) and $2(\text{MCS})=49.684+2.408X4$ (unmarried). The standardization partial regression coefficient of X8 in the former equation was 0.210, and which was bigger than other predictors in this equation.
3. Compared with depression group, the direct and indirect cost were higher in schizophrenia group, particularly the medical expenses, there was difference in medical expenses between the two groups ($Z=-2.028$; $p=0.043$). Through multiple liner regression analysis, as EBD the Y, three impact factors were selected in depression group, which were urban area, course of disease and MCS, the equation model was: $1(\log \text{EBD})=4.237-0.184X11$ (urban area)+ $0.025X13$ (course of disease)- $0.006X18$ (MCS); Four impact factors of EBD in schizophrenia group were selected, the equation model was $2(\log \text{EBD})=3.864+0.023X13$ (course of disease)- $0.247X5$ (unmarried)+ $0.078 X8$ (annual income)+ $0.284X12$ (rural area). The standardization partial regression coefficients of X13 in the two equations were 0.274, 0.381, both were bigger than other predictors in the two equations.

Conclusion: The HRQOL of patients was still worse than normal people and was mainly affected by annual income, gender and marriage. The EBD of these patients was higher and mainly impacted by course of disease and HRQOL and some socio-demographic factors. The patients with schizophrenia may have worse HRQOL and higher EBD than depression group.

Biography

Jing-Jing Zhang has completed her M.D. at age of 29 years from the Medical School of West China Sichuan University. She is currently a faculty in Kunming Medical University, as an Assistant Professor for its Ph.D. and MPH programs. She also serves as a par-time Principle Investigator/Consultant in the Quality of Life and Psychological Assessment Center in Guangdong Medical University. She has published more than 20 academic papers in reputable journals and has been serving as an editor in one book. In addition, as project leader or principle investigator, she has obtained research funding for 20 projects from national or provincial funding agencies.

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