

## P-827 - DEPRESSION IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

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A problem of oncologic disease is one of the priorities in medicine. One of the features of the cancer is high prevalence of nonpsychotic psychic disorders in oncologic patients.

A research purpose is detection of the depressive disorders in the patients with different cancer localization.

**Methods used:** The research was conducted on the base of Donetsk Regional Antitumoral Center. By a random selection 450 patients with different cancer localization. For a screening of the depressive disorders we used the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, in the positive case we applied the structured clinical interview with diagnostic criteria of ICD-10.

**Results:** The depressive disorders were revealed in 217 (48,2%) patients with malignant neoplasms: in 69 (50,7%) patients with gastrointestinal tract oncopathology, 99 (46,0%) patients with oncogynecological and 49 patients (49,5%) with oncurological pathology. The depressive disorders were presented mainly as a **reaction to severe stress and adjustment disorders** (F43) as the long-term depressive (F 43.21) and the mixed anxious and depressive reactions (F 43.22) and the somatogenic **depressive disorders** (F 06.32). The depressed mood combines with an anxiety, sleep disturbances, tearfulness and feelings of interminableness and absence of any prospect of existence. The oncologic patients disbelieve in success of antitumoral treatment and convalescence; the circle of interests is sharply narrowed and limited to the oncologic disease alone and its manifestations. Conclusions. High frequency of nonpsychotic psychic disorders of the predominantly depressive spectrum among the patients suffering from malignant neoplasms determines topicality of organization of renderings specialized help in cancer care facilities.