P02-84 - THE MANAGEMENT OF DEPRESSION IN OLDER PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC DISEASES BY THE GENERAL PRACTITIONERS IN ENGLAND

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Introduction: Depression is common in older patients with chronic diseases. Untreated depression leads to poor compliance with medical treatment and increases health care utilization.

Aims: We examined the management of depression in patients with COPD, severe osteoarthritis and unspecified symptoms by the general practitioners (GPs).

Methods: We assessed a national sample of general practitioners (n = 3956) in England, the management of depression for chronic diseases using a postal survey with three case vignettes.

Results: 864 (22%) completed responses were received (Men = 433, Female = 431). The mean (SD) age was 45.8 (8.47). The percentage of GPs who reported that they would explore the diagnosis of depression for each vignette were 95.4% for COPD, 88.3 % for severe osteoarthritis and 86.3% for unspecified symptoms. There is significant difference in the percentage of GPs diagnosing depression more COPD patients compared with severe osteoarthritis and unspecified symptoms

 $(\chi^2 = 76.6; p < 0.001)$. GPs that offer a diagnosis of depression for patients with COPD are more likely to prefer a combination of antidepressant drugs and psychological therapy as their first line of treatment F (3.00, 2534) = 2.39, p = 0.06. GPs endorse the importance of routinely screening for depression in patients who have COPD F (3.89, 3349) = 5.03, p < 0.0006 and depression impairs patient's self-management of COPD F (3.95, 3404.36) = 5.28, p < 0.0003.

Conclusions: GPs in England report the importance of screening for depression in patients with chronic diseases. Depression interferes on the self-management of COPD.