

Relationship of Depression to Sickle Cell Disease Severity, Health Care Utilization and Quality of Life

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Description

This project examined the relationship between measures of sickle cell disease (SCD) severity, depression, health care utilization, and quality of life. Data was collected among a study population of 150 adult SCD patients on standardized test results, clinical and medical care utilization, expenditures, depression, quality of life, disease severity, and neurocognitive function. Self-reported rates of depression, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempts were evaluated in 30 male and 37 female black patients.

Specific Aims

1. Determine the prevalence of depression in adult SCD patients and its association with various disease characteristics.
2. Determine the relationship between depression and the utilization of medical care by SCD patients.
3. Identify the association of depression with quality of life measures in SCD patients.

Main Objective

To examine the complex relationship between measures of sickle cell disease severity, depression, health care utilization, and quality of life.

Chronic Conditions Considered

Sickle cell disease, depression, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempts

Preventive Services Considered

Not applicable

Study Design & Population

Self-reported survey

30 male and 37 female black patients with sickle cell disease

Strategies Addressed from the National MCC Strategic Framework

- 1.B. Define appropriate health care outcomes for individuals with multiple chronic conditions
- 4.B. Understand the epidemiology of multiple chronic conditions

