

RESEARCH THESIS

COMPARISON OF THE DEPRESSION SEVERITY BETWEEN

FEMALE PATIENTS WITH MENINGEAL AND BREAST NEOPLASM



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**COMPARISON OF THE DEPRESSION SEVERITY BETWEEN
FEMALE PATIENTS WITH MENINGEAL AND BREAST NEOPLASM**

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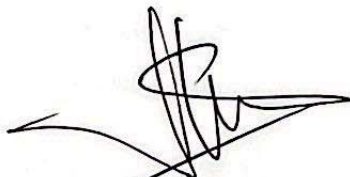
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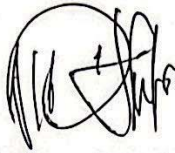
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THESIS

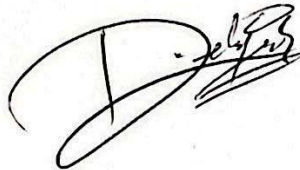
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Fairuz Nadhira Hermadiputri', written in a cursive style.

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SUMMARY

According to NIH (2020), the definition of *neoplasm* is an abnormal mass of tissue which appear because the unusual growth pattern of a cell. Neoplasm may be benign or malignant. Neoplasm can grow both in CNS and non-CNS organs. Neoplasm can alter various system in our body and eventually lead to depression in some patients. Depression in neoplasm patients can be caused by several factors including psychosocial factors, tissue damage, medications, etc. This research aims to compare the depression severity in patients with CNS and non-CNS neoplasm and hopefully the data obtained can help the experts to find a better treatment for patients suffered from neoplasm. This analytic observational cross sectional study was conducted by interview in a patient for each session, by giving a demographic and BDI II questionnaires. The sample was divided into 2 major group, CNS and non-CNS neoplasm. Meningeal and breast neoplasm were chosen to be the representative of each groups since their prevalence was the highest in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital with the number of minimal 33 subject/group. The sampling technique for this research was accidental sampling. With the variables include age, socioeconomic condition, disease duration, and health insurance. The results were calculated by SPSS using Mann-Whitney method. It was found that based on the depression level, there were a significant differences between meningeal and breast neoplasm groups. Moderate and severe depression were found in 3 and 2 meningeal neoplasm patients, respectively. Depression that occur in meningeal neoplasm patients were more severe compare to those patients with breast neoplasm. Therefore it seems important to assess the depression level of the patients as well as find a best treatment to improve both their physical and mental conditions.

ABSTRACT
COMPARISON OF THE DEPRESSION SEVERITY BETWEEN
FEMALE PATIENTS WITH MENINGEAL AND BREAST NEOPLASM

Background: Neoplasm is an abnormal mass of tissue which appear because the unusual growth pattern of a cell that may be benign or malignant. Neoplasm can occur both on CNS and non-CNS organs. Neoplasm can alter various system in our body and lead to depression in some patients. Depression will cause the decrease of the patient's QOL. This research aims to compare the depression severity in patients with CNS and non-CNS neoplasm and hopefully the data obtained can help the experts to find a better treatment for neoplasm patients.

Methods: An analytic observational cross sectional was conducted by giving a demographic and BDI II questionnaire to the women patients. The group of patients were divided into CNS and non-CNS neoplasm. We chose the disease based on the highest incidence rate in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital, Surabaya. The result were 34 meningeal and 35 breast neoplasm patients from the outpatient clinic. We hypothesized that depression in meningeal neoplasm patients are more severe compare to breast neoplasm patients.

Results: moderate and severe depression were found in meningeal neoplasm group, with the prevalence of 5.9% and 8.8%, respectively. Mild depression were found in both meningeal and breast neoplasm groups, 11.8% and 5.7%, respectively. And the majority of the patients had a minimal depression.

Conclusions: depression that occur in meningeal neoplasm patients were more severe compare to those patients with breast neoplasm. Therefore it seems important to assess the depression level of the patients as well as find a best treatment to improve both their physical and mental conditions.

Keywords: Meningeal Neoplasm, Breast Neoplasm, Neoplasm, Cancer, Tumor, Meningioma, Depression, Female Patient

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LIST OF ABBREVIATON

ACTH	: Adrenocorticotropic Hormone
BDI	: Beck Depression Inventory
CBT	: Cognitive Behavioural Therapy
CDC	: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CES-D	: Central for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale
CNS	: Central Nervous System
CRH	: Corticotropin Releasing Hormone
CRP	: C-Reactive Protein
CSF	: Cerebrospinal Fluid
DNA	: Deoxyribonucleic Acid
FAM	: Fibroadenoma Mammae
GABA	: Gamma Amino Butyric Acid
HADS	: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPA	: Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal (axis)
IFN- α	: Interferon- α
IFN- γ	: Interferon- γ
IL-6	: Interleukin-6
NMDA	: N Methyl D Aspartate receptor
PTSD	: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
TNF- α	: Tumor Necrosis Factor- α
SSRIs	: Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors
TCAs	: Tricyclic Antidepressant

MAOIs : Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors

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