
ROLE OF SOCIAL ANXIETY AND IMPULSIVITY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF DEPRESSION

M. Bonk¹, W. Bulska¹, K. Orszulak¹, M. Seweryn¹, **K. Krysta**¹, I. Krupka-Matuszczyk¹

¹Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland

Background: Mental disorders require a comprehensive and specialized psychiatric and psychological assistance, so it is necessary to evaluate patients' mental state with specialized tools. The usability of Barratt Impulsiveness Scale and Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale and their correlation with the Beck Depression Inventory to determine the mental state of the patient.

Subjects and Methods: The study included 67 patients. The study group had 30 patients treated in open ward of the Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy GCM SUM throughout 11/2012-03/2013. The control group included 37 patients without mental disorders. Three questionnaires were used: Beck, Barratt and Liebowitz.

Results: Analyzed groups had significant differences in terms of Beck Scale (U Mann-Whitney test $p=0.000001$). Average score in study group: 22.8 ± 12.8 median 22; in control group: 7.51 ± 6.7 median 6. Groups had significant differences in terms of Liebowitz Scale (U test Mann-Whitney test, $p = 0.0067$). Average score in study group: 56.8 ± 29.3 median 57; in control group: 37.2 ± 26.2 median 28. Groups had significant differences in terms of Barratt Scale (t-student test $p=0.001$). Average in study group: 66.7 ± 10 median 67; in control group: 59.1 ± 8.2 median 58. Significant positive correlation was observed between the results of Beck Scale and Liebowitz Scale ($r = 0.602289$).

Conclusions: The intensity of the Liebowitz Social Anxiety is directly proportional to the severity of depression according to Beck. The degree of impulsivity with Barrat scale does not correlate with the level of depression according to Beck scale.