
THE ADVERSE CHILDREN EXPERIENCE IN SJÖGREN'S SYNDROME ADULT PATIENTS SUFFERING MENTAL DISORDERS

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Introduction: The adverse experience in childhood (parental deprivation mostly) (AEC) has an important role in predisposing to mood and immuno-inflammatory rheumatic disorders in adults via chronic stress mechanisms. The primary Sjögren's Syndrome (SS) - a chronic, systemic autoimmune disease, which has some common pathogenic links with stress-related mental disorders.

Objectives/Aims: To evaluate the AEC and MD presentation in SS patients.

Methods: 80 inpatients (mean age 46,2±12,3 yrs) suffering SS were enrolled in the study. MD were diagnosed in accordance with ICD-10 criteria. The severity of depression, anxiety, stress were measured with HADS, MADRS, HAM-A, PSS-10.

Results: The AEC had 78,7% of SS patients (recurrent events – 32,5%). Patients with AEC had an increased risk of developing dysthymia (OR=1,34; 95% CI=0,26-6,83) and depressive episode (OR=1,75 (0,35-8,65)) in adults. Recurrent depression was not revealed in patients with ACE. However, patients with AEC had no reliable differences in the MADRS, HAM-A, HADS, PSS-10 compared to patients without AEC. Patients with AEC had an increased risk of suicide attempts (OR=2,15; (0,25-37,2)) and suicidal thoughts (OR=4,58; (0,25-18,5)). The reliable correlations of the severity of SS symptoms (dry eyes/mouth, lymphoma) and AEC have not been confirmed. Patients with AEC had early onset SS (33,6±13,0 vs 38,1±14,2) and MD (28,4±12,6 vs 34,1±13,5) than patients without AEC.

Conclusion: AEC is a significant risk factor for depression and suicidal thoughts and attempts in patients suffering SS.