

## DEPRESSIVE DISORDER AND SUICIDE RISK AMONG THOSE WITH LIVER DISEASE AND THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH QUALITY OF LIFE

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### ABSTRACT

*Chronic liver disease is a long-term and debilitating condition in which comorbid mental illnesses are added to the incidence. The present study aims to investigate how depression affects the overall picture of liver disease. Depressive disorder is the most common mental illness and a major contributor to the global burden of disease. This burden arises from two major consequences of depression: liver deterioration and suicide. **Objectives:** To study how depressive disorder and suicide risk affect patients with chronic liver disease.*

**Materials and methods:** Selected 40 patients with chronic liver disease at risk of suicide, recruited from the department of the Bukhara Regional Infectious Diseases Hospital. Of these, 28 patients suffered from chronic liver disease had a disability, and 12 patients did not have a disability. All patients underwent a detailed structured medical history, physical examination and familiarization with all available medical records. All consecutive patients with liver disease were assessed for depression and anxiety using the Hamilton Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale and quality of life using a reduced version of the WHO scale. Patients were divided into 2 groups with depression at risk of suicide (Group1) and without it (Group2). The sample consisted of 40 consecutive patients with chronic liver disease at risk of suicide of both sexes, aged 26 to 60 years, admitted to the hospital, in whom the diagnosis was established based on the history of the disease, anamnesis, clinical examination and relevant studies.

**KEYWORDS:** *Suicide, Liver Disease, Depression, Quality Of Life.*

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