

Clinical Depression in Children and Adolescents With Sickle Cell Anaemia: Influencing Factors in a Resource-limited Setting

Osita Uchenna Ezenwosu (✉ osita.ezenwosu@unn.edu.ng)

University of Nigeria Faculty of Medical Sciences

Barth Friday Chukwu

University of Nigeria Faculty of Medical Sciences

Ifeyinwa Lilian Ezenwosu

University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital

Ndubuisi Anyaele Uwaezuoke

University of Nigeria Faculty of Medical Sciences

Christopher Bismarck Eke

University of Nigeria Faculty of Medical Sciences

Maria Ifechukwu Udorah

Annunciation Specialist Hospital, Emene

Chinedu Arthur Idoko

University of Nigeria Faculty of Medical Sciences

Anthony Nnaemeka Ikefuna

University of Nigeria Faculty of Medical Sciences

Ifeoma Josephine Emodi

University of Nigeria Faculty of Medical Sciences

Research

Keywords: Factors, Depression, Children, Adolescents, Sickle cell

Posted Date: March 15th, 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-294737/v1>

License:  This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[Read Full License](#)

Version of Record: A version of this preprint was published at BMC Pediatrics on December 1st, 2021. See the published version at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12887-021-03015-1>.

Abstract

Background: Sickle cell anaemia (SCA) is the commonest monogenic haematologic disorder resulting from the inheritance of homozygous mutant haemoglobin genes from both parents. Some factors have been identified as important in explaining the variability in depression in sickle cell anaemia (SCA). Information on this is limited in a resource-limited setting like Nigeria. This study aims to determine factors which influence depression in children and adolescents with sickle cell anaemia in a resource-limited setting.

Methods: Systematic random sampling technique was used in this cross-sectional study to select children and adolescents aged 7-17 years at the weekly sickle cell clinic of the University of Nigeria Teaching hospital (UNTH) Enugu, Nigeria. Pretested, structured questionnaire was used to collect sociodemographic and disease severity data while depression was assessed using the Children's Depression Inventory.

Results: Age and educational level had significant positive linear relationships with depression ($r = 0.253$, $p = 0.02$; $r = 0.225$, $p = 0.04$ respectively) while gender ($\chi^2 = 0.531$, $p = 0.466$), socioeconomic status ($\chi^2 = 0.451$, $p = 0.798$) and disease severity ($\chi^2 = 0.422$, $p = 0.810$) had no relationship with depression in children and adolescents with SCA.

Conclusion: Depression in children and adolescents with SCA increased with increasing age and educational level. Psychological evaluation should be integrated into routine assessment of children with SCA during their follow up visits as they get older and progress in class.

Introduction

Sickle cell anaemia (SCA) is the commonest monogenic haematologic disorder which results from the inheritance of mutant haemoglobin genes from both parents [1, 2]. While depression has been shown to be the commonest of the psychosocial problems experienced by people with SCA [3], some factors may explain the presence of depression in children with SCA. These factors may include:

Age

Generally, adolescents report more depressive symptoms than younger children because of the peculiar stressors they experience [4] and adolescence is a critical developmental period marked by many physical, emotional, and psychological challenges during which new sense of identity is developed and independence is achieved [5]. This same age effect seen in general population is also observed among adolescents and children with SCA. However, compared to the general population, adolescents with SCA report more depressive symptoms than younger children, suggesting the possibility of unique challenges among them [6]. Probably, this could be due to their experience of disease complications including delayed puberty, short stature, and fatigue which cause additional stress for adolescents with SCA because of their enormous influence on adolescents' identity development, social role participation and

independence [6]. Thus, in addition to the normal stressors that all adolescents face, those with SCA experience additional disease related challenges that can lead to depression during this crucial developmental period.

However, despite the expected higher incidence of depression in adolescents compared to children, studies from different parts of world have documented lack of association between age and prevalence of depression in SCA patients [7–11].

Gender

The gender-related patterns of depression in the general population show more depressive symptoms in adolescent girls than their adolescent male counterparts. In SCA, there are diverse findings regarding the effect of gender on depression. While some authors found no relationship between gender and occurrence of depression [7–10, 12], others noted significantly higher depression scores in females [13].

Though controversy surrounds the effect of gender on depression in the studies, the inconsistencies were noted in the studies involving adults as their subjects [9, 10, 12, 13]. Studies with children and adolescents as their subjects had consistently noted gender as non-predictive factor of depression [7, 8].

Educational level

Like other sociodemographic parameters, educational level of the subjects shows variable effects on occurrence of depression in individuals with SCA. Thus, while in some studies educational levels were not significant predictors of depression [10, 12], others identified levels of education as predictors of depression symptoms [11, 13] even as SCA patients with lower education showed increased risk of being depressed [9].

In these studies, the patients' educational level was the variable used. However, in children and adolescents who are mostly still in school, it is recommended that their parental educational level may be used for their assessment since most parents have achieved their highest level

Occupation/Income level of parents

In the general population, there is an inverse relationship between income and prevalence of depression [14] as family income has proven to be a protective factor against depression for both men and women [15]. Interestingly, in SCA patients, studies showed that family income significantly predicted the likelihood of depression as low income is significantly associated with severe depression [11–13]. However, other studies [9, 10] found that this pattern of relationship was not always consistent. Therefore periodic re-assessment of the relationship between income level and depression is important and has been recommended [14].

In children and adolescents with SCA, it is proper to assess them using their parents or care-giver's income.

Socio-economic status of the family

There exists a long-held belief that there is an association between depression and socioeconomic status (SES). Akhtar and Landeen [14] has since shown that significant association existed between occurrence of depression and SES. In a further multivariate analysis by the workers [14], SES showed strong relationship with the occurrence of depression. Published researches indicate that despite differences in definitions and measurements of SES, the likelihood of depression in the lowest SES family group is as much as twice that found in the highest SES group [16, 17].

Disease Severity in SCA

Severity of SCA is assessed using clinical and laboratory parameters as well as cumulative incidence of complications [18].

Unlike the laboratory indices, as clinical disease severity in SCA appears to directly affect the psychosocial function, most authors employ the clinical parameters in relating disease severity in SCA with depression [11–13]. Using this, Laurence et al [19] noted that the odds of having elevated depressive symptoms were 1.78 (CI: 0.94, 3.38) for those with high clinical SCA severity scores compared to those without SCA. Previous studies have found elevated depressive symptoms in SCA patients who report more frequent painful sickle cell episodes [12, 13]. Depression has also been associated with an increased number of hospitalization in the preceding one year [11–13]. These variables reflect disease severity which is noted to elicit depressive symptoms.¹³

Experts had predicted that by 2030, depression alone is likely to be the third leading cause of disease burden in low-income countries and the second highest cause of disease burden in middle-income countries [20]. Evidence still shows that depression and other mental health disorders are highly neglected in low-resource settings [21]. Researches on depression and possible factors that could lead to depression in such settings may help to identify factors that need to be targeted in preventing and treating depression. To the best of our knowledge, the factors influencing depression among children with SCA has not been determined in a resource-limited setting like Nigeria. This study, therefore, aims at determining the factors influencing the presence of depression in children and adolescents with SCA in Enugu, South-east Nigeria.

Materials And Methods

The study population for this cross-sectional, analytical study were children and adolescents with SCA attending the weekly sickle cell clinic of the University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital (UNTH), Enugu, Nigeria and aged 7–17 years. The UNTH serves as a referral center for all the States in the southeastern geo-political zone of Nigeria. Using systematic random sampling method and sample size determination formular for comparing two proportions [22], 84 children and adolescents with SCA who satisfied the inclusion criteria (have been attending sickle cell clinic for at least 6 months, without other chronic diseases, gave assent while parents gave consent) were recruited for the study. The controls were 84 age and sex matched peers recruited at the outpatient clinic during their follow up following recovery from

acute and uncomplicated illnesses. These controls tested AA as genotype with Hb electrophoresis and without other chronic conditions.

Depression was assessed with the children's depression inventory (CDI) adapted from Kovacs [23]. The CDI is self-report instrument used to screen for depression in children and adolescents aged 7–17 years. It consists of 27 items which yield scores for five subscales namely- negative mood, interpersonal problems, ineffectiveness, negative self-esteem and anhedonia. Each item has 3 response options from which the child selects the one that most closely reflects his or her thoughts and feelings over the previous two weeks. The options are scored 0 to 2 points with a highest possible total score of 54. A score of ≥ 19 reflects clinical depression [24].

An interviewer administered questionnaire was used to collect socio-demographic data (age, sex, place of residence, class in school, highest educational level of parents, and occupation of parents) from the subjects and controls. They were classified into upper, middle and lower social classes as has been described previously [25].

Clinical disease severity was evaluated using the pre-tested and validated, structured interviewer administered questionnaire adapted from Adegoke and Kuti [26]. A total of thirteen parameters were evaluated. Items in the previous 12 months (number of painful episodes, transfusions and hospitalizations) were scored according to their frequency of occurrence (0 = None, 1 = once, 2 = twice or thrice, 3 = > thrice); Items in present state (splenic enlargement and liver enlargement) were scored by severity (0 = < 5cm, 1 = 5-10cm, 2 = > 10cm) while items in lifetime complications (complications such as cerebrovascular disease, acute chest syndrome, avascular necrosis, Pneumococcal meningitis, osteomyelitis, gall stone, chronic leg ulcer and priapism) were scored based on their absence or presence (0 = absent, 1 = present). The total calculable score was 0–21 and the disease severity was classified as mild when the total score was ≤ 6 , moderate with score of 7 to 12 while total score > 12 represented severe disease.

Means were compared using Student's t-test, while the Chi-squared test was used to compare proportions. The relationship between numerical variables were tested with the Pearson's correlation coefficient whereas Chi square was used to test for association between differences in proportions. The level of significance was taken as $p \leq 0.05$.

Results

Eighty four children and adolescents with SCA who met the eligibility criteria were recruited as subjects for the study while their control group were 84 age and sex matched peers. Table 1 shows the sociodemographic characteristics of the participants. The proportion of children in different age groups and genders were similar in subjects and controls. Also the proportions in the educational categories were similar ($\chi^2 = 2.19$, $p = 0.534$). Most of the participants (45.2% of the subjects and 47.6% of the controls) belong to the middle socioeconomic class and this difference was not significant ($\chi^2 = 1.061$, $p = 0.588$).

Table 1: Sociodemographic characteristics of the study population

Variables	Subjects		Controls		χ^2	df	p
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)			
Age groups							
Children (7-12 years)	47	(56.0)	47	(56.0)	0.000	1	1.000
Adolescents (13-17 years)	37	(44.0)	37	(44.0)			
Gender							
Males	47	(56.0)	47	(56.0)	0.000	1	1.000
Females	37	(44.0)	37	(44.0)			
Educational level							
Early Primary (Primary 1-3)	18	(21.4)	20	(23.8)	2.190	3	0.534
Late Primary (Primary 4-6)	24	(28.6)	20	(23.8)			
Junior Secondary	24	(28.6)	19	(22.6)			
Senior Secondary	18	(21.4)	25	(29.8)			
Socio-economic Status							
Upper	29	(34.5)	32	(38.1)	1.061	2	0.588
Middle	38	(45.2)	40	(47.6)			
Lower	17	(20.2)	12	(14.3)			

The mean depression scores was 7.54 ± 5.97 for the subjects and 6.77 ± 4.85 for the controls but the difference was not statistically significance ($\chi^2 = 0.908$, $df = 66$, $p = 0.365$). Seven (8.3%) subjects and 2 (2.4%) controls had clinical depression but their difference in proportion did not reach statistical significance (Fisher's $\chi^2 = 2.935$, $p = 0.168$).

Effect of sociodemographic and disease severity factors on depression among children and adolescents with SCA are shown below.

Figure 1 is a scatter plot with line of best fit of the relationship between depression scores and age of subjects. The depression scores and age had a statistically significant positive linear relationship ($r = 0.253$, $p = 0.02$).

The distribution of depression in relation to sex of the subjects is shown in Table 2. Three (6.4%) of the 47 males compared with 4 (10.8%) of the 37 females had depression diagnostic scores while 44 and 33 respectively had normal scores. However, there was no statistically significant association between sex and level of depression ($\chi^2 = 0.531$, $p = 0.466$).

Table 2: Distribution of subjects with depression according to gender

Gender	Depression		χ^2	df	p
	No	Yes			
Males (n = 47)	44 (93.6)	3 (6.4)	0.531	1	0.694*
Females (n = 37)	33 (89.2)	4 (10.8)			

*Fisher's test

The scatter plot with line of best fit of the relationship between depression scores and educational levels of the subjects showed a progressive increase in depression scores with increasing educational level (Fig. 2). The 2 variables showed a statistically significant positive linear relationship ($r = 0.225$, $p = 0.04$).

Figure 3 shows the association between depression and socioeconomic status of the subjects. Two (6.9%) of 29 subjects in upper class, 4 (10.5%) of 38 in middle class and one (5.9%) of 17 in lower class had depression. However, the overall relationship between depression and family socioeconomic class was not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 0.451$, $p = 0.798$).

The association between depression and disease severity among the Subjects is shown in Fig. 4. Seven percent (4/55) of those with mild disease had depression, whereas 9% (2/22) of those with moderate disease had depression while 14.3% (1/7) subject(s) with severe disease was depressed. Though the proportion with depression increased with increasing disease severity, there was no statistically significant association between disease severity and depression ($\chi^2 = 0.422$, $p = 0.810$).

Discussion

This study aimed to determine factors which influence depression in children and adolescents with SCA in a low-resource setting. Among the determined factors, age and educational level had positive relationships while gender, socioeconomic status and disease severity had no relationship with depression in children and adolescents with SCA.

The absence of an association between gender and depression among children and adolescents in this study interestingly added to the inconsistency noted in previous researches. Thus while Friedberg and Sinderman [27] argued that females are expected to score higher on CDI and Hasan et al [13] believed that female sex is an important predictor of depression in SCA, other workers [7–9, 12, 28] documented lack of association between sex and depression in SCA. The controversy surrounding the effect of gender on depression may be due to differences in the age groups of recruited SCA patients as adolescent girls are noted to have higher rates of depression than boys while pre-adolescence attenuate the gender differences [27]. Thus, similar to our study, studies with children and adolescents as their subjects consistently found gender as non-predictive of depression [7, 8].

Furthermore, recruitment of children and adolescents may also allow the effect of age to be determined compared to recruitment of homogenous groups like young adults or adults. Researchers had reported that older children endorsed more symptoms on the CDI and total CDI scores significantly correlated with children's age [27]. Our study found a significant positive correlation between age and CDI scores. The age range in this study was 7–17 years while previous studies on effect of age recruited much older children and documented lack of relationship between age and depression in individuals with SCA [9–11]. This finding can be explained by the fact that aside more depressive symptoms in adolescents because of the peculiar stressors they face from physical, emotional, and psychological challenges [4, 5], those with SCA experience additional disease related challenges such as delayed puberty, short stature, fatigue and leg ulcers which can lead to depression [6].

Interestingly, there was a significant positive linear relationship between educational level and depression scores of the SCA children and adolescents. This is expected since their educational level naturally increase with increasing age. This is inconsistent with the observation of Hasan et al [13] who noted that less than high school education significantly predicted the likelihood of depression compared to above high school. Alhamoud et al [9] and Altaitoon et al [11] also found a significant association between lower education and depression. The difference between our finding and that of previous studies may be paradoxical considering that the lower age category in these studies (adolescents) corresponds with the higher age category in our study. Hence since educational level is usually affected by age, the adolescents will likely be in lower educational level in the previous studies while in higher educational level in this study but still report their typical higher depressive symptoms in both settings. Thus, as has been suggested, psychological evaluation may be incorporated into the protocol for management of children with SCA as they progress academically [29].

The results demonstrated lack of association between depression and socio-economic status of the subjects. This finding disagrees with long held belief that there is an association between depression and socioeconomic status [14]. It also contrasted with previous observations that depression was generally more common among people in low socioeconomic group [17]. Unlike other parents belonging to low socioeconomic classes, parents of children with SCA may be providing them with extra care which may allay depressive tendencies. Hence, Sehlo and Kamfar [8] found that higher level of parental support is a significant predictor of low depression state in children with SCA.

It is noteworthy that despite the perceived effect of SCA disease severity on psychosocial function [19], and the proportion of SCA people with depression increasing with increasing disease severity in this study, there was lack of association between depression and disease severity. This finding is in keeping with the observation by previous researchers that, using CDI, disease severity is not a predictor of depression [8]. In contrast, Hasan and colleagues [13] assessed measures of severity and found each a significant predictors of depression. The lack of relationship in this study may not be unrelated to the recruitment done in the clinic when they are stable and may not fully recount previous experiences. Again, the result may have been affected by the period considered in CDI tool used for assessment of depression. As feelings and thoughts in the preceding 2 weeks are reported, some of the children with

severe disease may not fully recall them while others may feel restricted from expressing the thoughts and feelings beyond preceding 2 weeks.

A limitation of this study is the use of a single setting. Although UNTH serves a large geographic region, which encompasses rural and urban centers, statements about generalizability may be conservative. A multi-site study would have improved generalization of the study.

Conclusion

In this study, depression scores in children and adolescents with SCA increased with their increasing age and educational status. Thus, as children with SCA get older and progress in class, they need clinical psychological complement to their routine care. Therefore, in low-resource settings where there are limited availability of psychiatrists, there may be need to train the primary care physicians and Paediatric Haematologists to provide such service. Also, Counsellors and child's Psychologists in other settings may find the outcome of this study useful as it could equip them with the information that could be communicated to the caregivers and parents of children with SCA.

Abbreviations

SCA: Sickle Cell Anaemia; SES: Socio-Economic Class; UNTH: University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital; CDI: Children's Depression Inventory; CVD: Cerebro-Vascular Disease; ACS: Acute Chest Syndrome; AVN: Avascular Necrosis.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The Health Research Ethics Committee of UNTH, Enugu gave ethical approval for this study. Written assent and consent were given by the participants and their caregivers respectively after being informed of the study aim and their rights to refuse to participate.

Consent for publication

Not applicable

Availability of data and materials

The datasets generated and/or analyzed during the current study are not publicly available due to confidentiality policies but are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Funding

No funding has been received for this study.

Authors' contributions

Conceptualization: OE, IE¹, AI, BC, IE⁴. Design: OE, BC, NU, CI, IE⁴. Acquisition of data: OE, IE⁴, MU, BE. Analysis and interpretation: OE, IE⁴, BC, NU. Manuscript drafting: OE, BC, IE⁴, NU, CE, MU, CI, AI, IE¹. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

This work would not have seen the light of the day without the assent, consent and co-operation of the children with sickle cell anaemia, control children and their parents/caregivers. The authors are grateful and acknowledge them.

References

1. Rees DC, Williams TN, Gladwin MT. Sickle-cell disease. *Lancet* 2010; 376: 2018-2031.
2. Serjeant GR. The natural history of sickle cell disease. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Med* 2013; 3: a011783.
3. Anie KA. Psychological complications in sickle cell disease. *Br J Haematol* 2005; 129: 723-729.
4. Hankin BL, Mermelstein R, Roesch L. Sex differences in adolescent depression: stress exposure and reactivity. *Child Dev* 2007; 78: 279-295.
5. Nwokocha ARC, Olatunya OS. Adolescence and Associated Problems. In: Azubuike JC, Nkanginieme KEO (eds). *Paediatrics and Child health in a Tropical Region*. 3rd ed. Lagos: Educational Printing and Publishing, 2016, 734-753.
6. Barakat LP, Lash LA, Lutz MJ, Nicolaou DC. Psychosocial Adaptation of Children and Adolescents with Sickle Cell Disease. In: Brown RT, Brown RT (eds). *Comprehensive handbook of childhood cancer and sickle cell disease: a biopsychosocial approach*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2006, 471-459.
7. Graves JK, Hodge C, Jacob E. Depression, anxiety, and quality of life in children and adolescents with sickle cell disease. *Pediatr Nur* 2016; 42: 113-119.
8. Sehlo MG. and Kamfar HZ. Depression and quality of life in children with sickle cell disease: the effect of social support. *BMC Psychiatry* 2015; 15: 78-85.
9. Alhomoud MA, Gosadi IM, Wahbi HA. Depression among sickle cell anemia patients in the Eastern province of Saudi Arabia. *Saudi J Med Med Sci* 2018; 6: 8-12.
10. Alsubaie SS, Almathami MA, Abouelyazid A, Alqahtani MM. Prevalence of depression among adults with sickle cell disease in the Southern Region of Saudi Arabia. *Pak J Med Sci* 2018; 34: 929-933.

11. Altaitoon F, Alsitry H, Saleh K, Yateem M, Sarwani S, Alsayyad A. Depression, anxiety and stress among Bahraini adults with sickle cell anemia. *Saudi J Med* 2018; 3: 571-582.
12. Aljumah Z, Ali SI, Al-Saleem M, Almogarab K, Alghadeer F, AlEssa F. Depression in sickle cell disease patients in the Eastern province. *Intl J of Healthcare Sci* 2016; 3: 300-302.
13. Hasan SP, Hashmi S, Alhassen M, Lawson W, Castro O. Depression in sickle cell disease. *J Natl Med Assoc* 2003; 95: 533-538.
14. Akhtar-Danesh N, Landeen J. Relation between depression and sociodemographic factors. *Intl J Mental Health Syst* 2007; 1: 4-12.
15. dos Santos MJ, Kawamura HC, Kassouf AL. Socioeconomic Conditions and Risk of Mental Depression: An Empirical Analysis for Brazilian Citizens. *Econ Res Intl* 2012; Volume 2012: Article ID 278906.
16. Lorant V, Deliege D, Eaton W, Robert A, Philippot P, Ansseau M. Socioeconomic inequalities in depression: A meta-analysis. *Am J Epidemiol* 2003; 157: 98-112.
17. Fortenberry JD. Socioeconomic status, schools, and adolescent depression: Progress in the social epidemiology of adolescent health. *J Pediatr* 2003; 143: 427-429.
18. Alabid T, Kordofani AAY, Atalla B, Babekir A, Elamin BK. Evaluation of clinical severity of sickle cell anemia in Sudanese patients. *Am J Res Communication* 2016; 4: 63-75.
19. Laurence B, George D, Woods. Association between elevated depressive symptoms and clinical disease severity in African-American adults with sickle cell disease. *J Natl Med Assoc* 2006; 98: 365-369.
20. Rathod S, Pinninti N, Irfan M, Gorczynski P, Rathod P, Gega L. Mental health service provision in low- and middle-income countries. *Health Services Insights* 2017; 10: 1–7.
21. Suleiman DE. Mental health disorders in Nigeria: a highly neglected disease. *Ann Nigerian Med* 2016;10:47-8.)
22. Onwasigwe C. Principles and Methods of Epidemiology. Enugu: El 'Demak Publishers, 2010.
23. Kovacs M. Children's Depression Inventory (CDI). Toronto, ON: Multi-Health Systems Inc, 1992.
24. Saoji N, Baran J, Gerhardt CA, Vannatta K, Rotter D, Trauth JM et al. The Psychometrics of the children's depression inventory when used with children who are chronically ill and matched community comparison peers. *J Psychoeduc Assess* 2018; 0: 1–12.
25. Ikefuna AN, Emodi IJ. Some characteristics of paediatric admissions at the University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital Enugu, Nigeria. *Niger J Clin Pract* 2007; 10: 216-219.
26. Adegoke SA, Kuti BP. Evaluation of clinical severity of sickle cell anemia in Nigerian children. *J Applied Hematol* 2013; 4: 58-64.
27. Friedberg RD, Sinderman SA. CDI scores in Pediatric Psychiatric inpatients: a brief retrospective static group comparison. *Depression Research and Treatment* 2011; Volume 2011: Article ID 134179.
28. Ola BA, Yates SJ, Dyson SM. Living with sickle cell disease and depression in Lagos, Nigeria: a mixed methods study. *Soc Sci Med* 2016; 161: 27-36.

29. Ezenwosu OU, Emodi IJ, Ikefuna AN, Chukwu BF, Osuorah CD. Determinants of academic performance in children with sickle cell anaemia. BMC Pediatrics 2013; 13: 189-196.

Figures

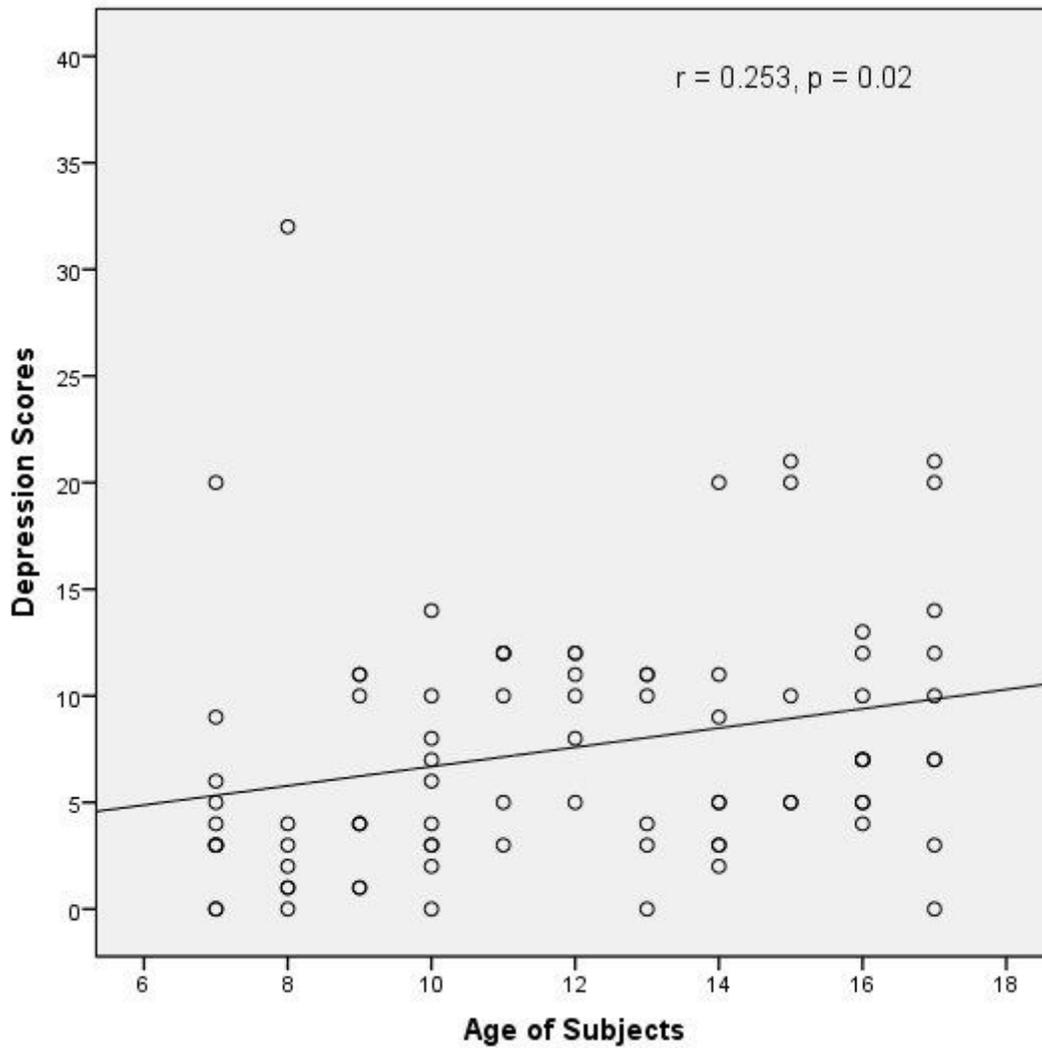


Figure 1

Relationship between depression scores and age of subjects

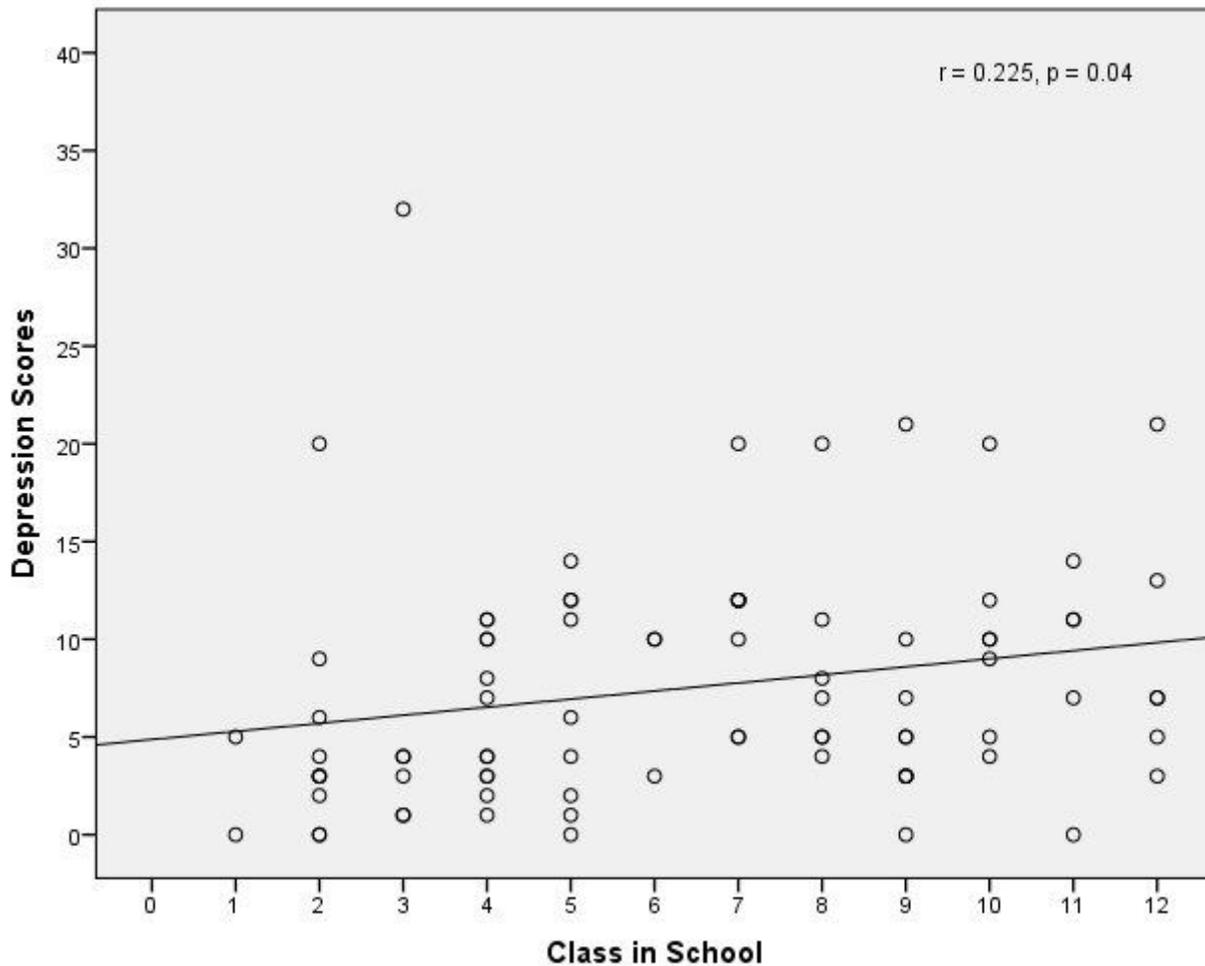


Figure 2

Relationship between depression scores and educational level of subjects Legend: 1=Primary 1; 2=Primary 2; 3=Primary 3; 4=Primary 4; 5=Primary 5; 6=Primary 6; 7=Junior Secondary 1; 8=Junior Secondary 2; 9=Junior Secondary 3; 10=Senior Secondary 1; 11=Senior Secondary 2; and 12=Senior Secondary 3.

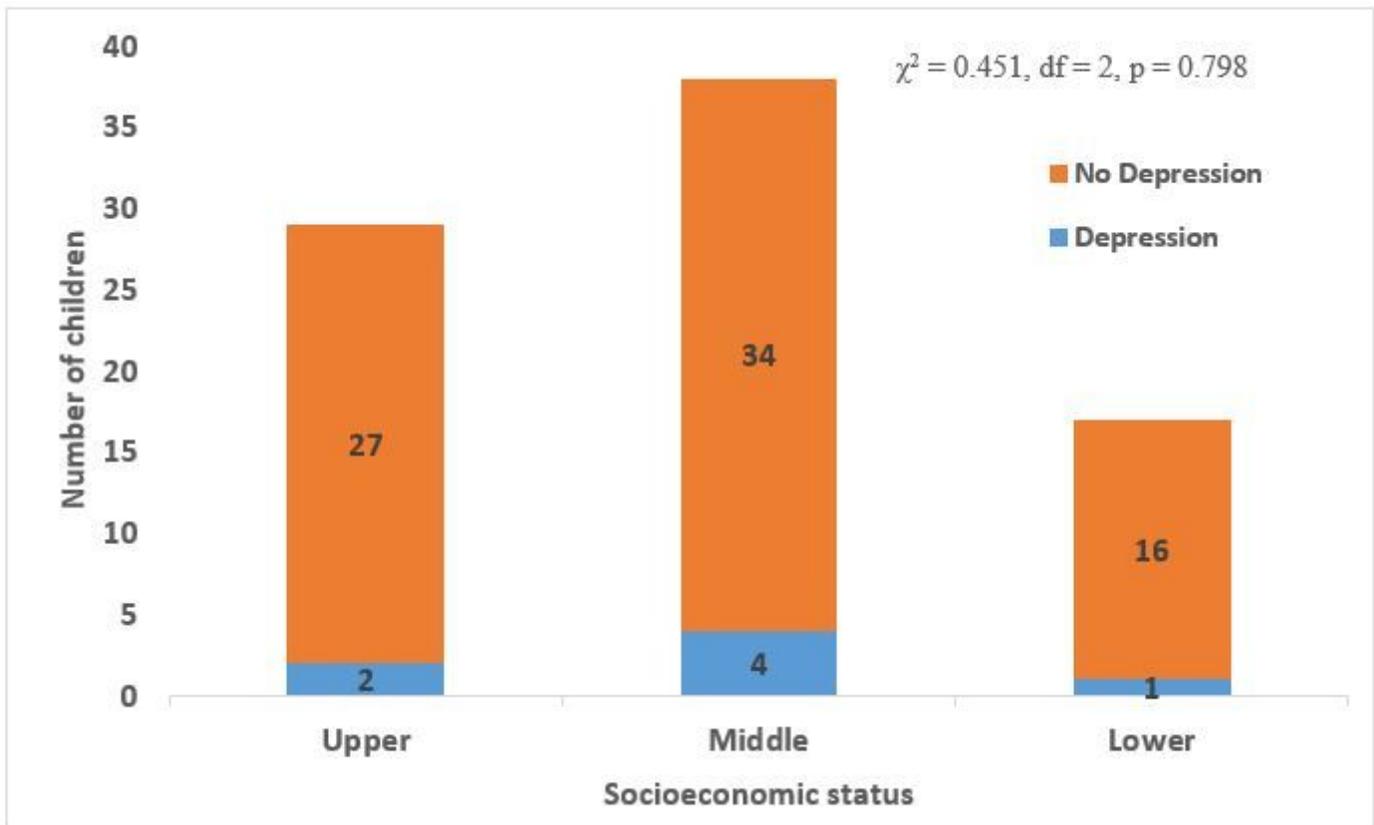


Figure 3

Association between depression and socio-economic status of the subjects

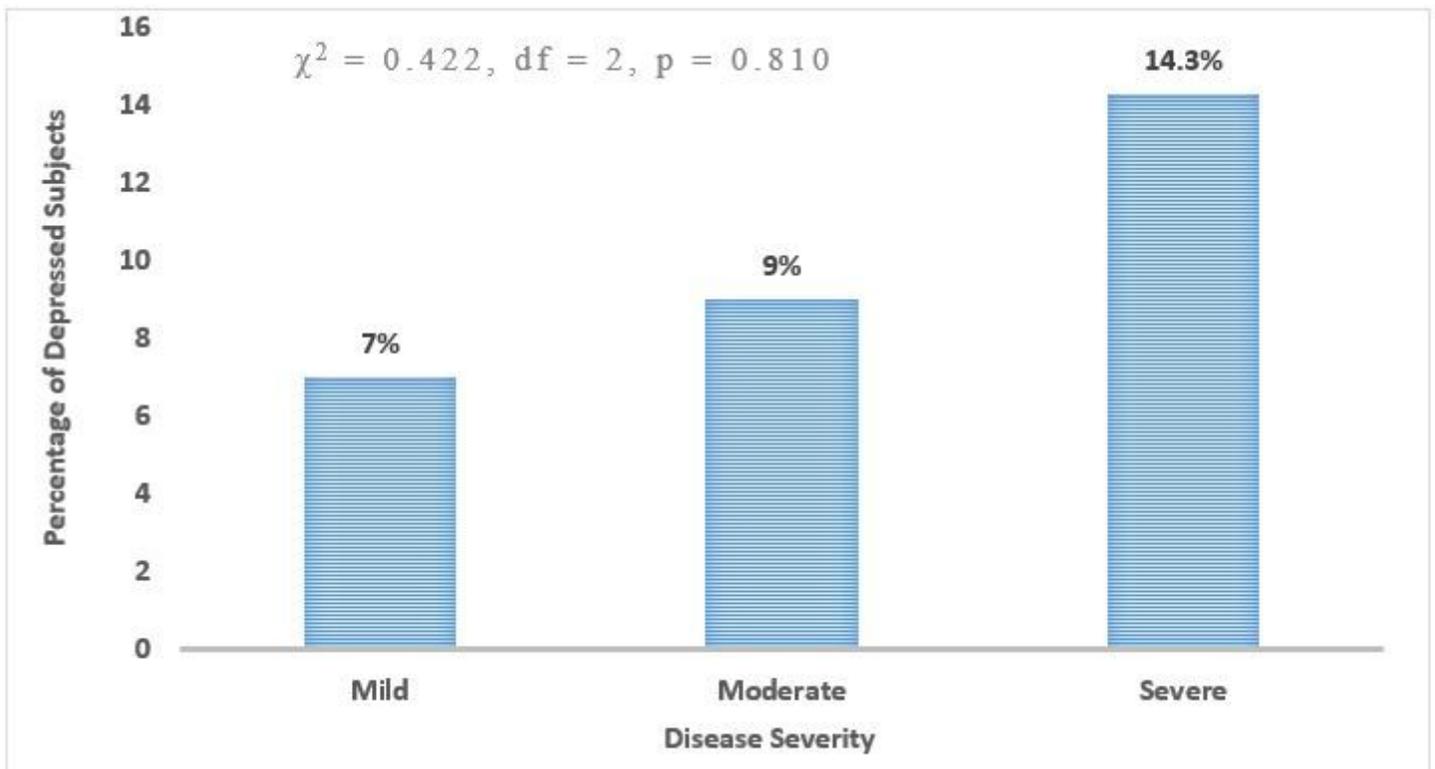


Figure 4

Association between depression and disease severity among the Subjects