

Prevalence of depressive symptoms and associated factors among people with Tuberculosis in Ethiopia: meta-analysis

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Research article

Keywords: Depressive symptoms, Ethiopia, Factors, Tuberculosis

Posted Date: November 11th, 2019

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.2.17054/v1>

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) is a chronic infectious disease caused by mycobacterium tuberculosis. Co-morbid depression among individual with TB is common public health concern that adversely affect the psychological well being of the patient. Thus, the aims of this study were to determine the magnitude of depression and its associated factors among people with TB in Ethiopia. Methods: Databases including: PubMed/Medline, SCOPUS, and HINARI were searched. Weighted inverse variance random-effects model was used to calculate the pooled prevalence of depression. The heterogeneity between studies was measured by the index of heterogeneity (I² statistics) test. Funnel plots and Egger's test were used to determine publication bias. Sensitivity test and subgroup analysis were also performed to identify influential study and to account for heterogeneity. Results: In this study, a total of 6430 individuals with TB were included from 15 studies. The pooled prevalence of depression was 46% (95% CI; 40% -53%). Tests of heterogeneity was significant (I²= 96.33% and p <0.001). However, funnel plots and Egger's test showed no evidence of publication bias. Being female, low income, substance use, perceived stigma, extra-pulmonary TB and treatment phase were factors associated with depressive symptoms. Conclusion: In Ethiopia, around half of the TB patients had depressive symptoms. Thus, authors' suggest the need of mental health screening for people with TB particularly for substance users and socioeconomic disadvantage TB patients. Authors' also suggest the needs of improving awareness of TB.

Background

Tuberculosis (TB) is a chronic infectious disease caused by mycobacterium tuberculosis(1). TB affects one-third of the world's population, of which majority are from developing countries like Ethiopia (2, 3).According to WHO 2018 data, Ethiopia was among the top 14 countries with burden of TB, TB-HIV co-infection and multi-drug resistant TB(3).

Mental illness such as depression, anxiety, and somatic symptom are growing global public concerns with an estimated lifetime prevalence of one in three individuals (4).Co-morbid mental illness among individual with TB is also another common public concern (5-7).Previous studies revealed that more than 50% of people with TB had one or more of mental illness such as depression, anxiety, somatic symptoms or their combinations (5, 7). Because depression mimics and magnifies the symptoms of TB such as poor appetite, loss of weight and easy fatigability(8). Studies showed that depression is the silent driver of global TB epidemic and responsible for the emergence of Multi Drug Resistant TB (6, 8).. Co-morbid depression among people with TB is an obstacle for the achievement of Tb eradication by its association with delays in tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment, poor treatment outcomes, disability, poor quality of life, treatment failure, and death (7). This co-morbidity depression is related to the nature of the illness, biological factors, social (stigma, poverty), and behavioral factors (substance use)(5-9). In Ethiopia, epidemiological evidence showed that the prevalence of depression among individual with TB ranged from 18% to 67% (9-21). This co-morbid depression was associated with poor treatment adherence, MRD-TB, suicide, substance use and poor quality of life(9, 10,22). Although, these individual

studies are important, the variation in reported prevalence of depression and its determinant factors need comprehensive up to date information. However, to the authors' knowledge, there is no systematic review and meta-analysis that address this need. Therefore, the present systematic review and meta-analysis aims (i) to determine the pooled magnitude of depression and (ii) to synthesize the factors associated with depression among people with TB in Ethiopia.

Methods

Search strategy

We systematically searched databases such as: PubMed/Medline, SCOPUS, HINARI, AIM and AJOL were searched. A comprehensive search strategy was formulated by the combination of Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) thesaurus, text words, and appropriate Boolean Operators ("AND" and "OR"). No time and language restrictions were imposed on the search strategy. Reference lists of all articles and Google Scholar were also performed. All searches were performed until October 12, 2019. The full electronic search strategy for PubMed/MEDLINE database was ((tubercul* [MeSH Terms]) OR (tubercul*) OR ('lung tuberculosis' [MeSH Terms]) OR ('lung tuberculosis') OR ('pulmonary consumption' [MeSH Terms]) OR ('pulmonary consumption') OR ('consumption, pulmonary' [MeSH Terms]) OR ('consumption, pulmonary') OR ('Tuberculosis' [MeSH Terms]) OR ('Tuberculosis') OR ('TB'[MeSH Terms]) OR ('TB')) And ((depressive disorders [MeSH Terms]) OR (depressive disorders) OR (depressive symptoms [MeSH Terms]) OR (depressive symptoms) AND ((associated factors [MeSH Terms]) OR (associated factors) OR (determinant factors [MeSH Terms]) OR (determinant factors) AND ((epidemiology [MeSH Terms]) OR (epidemiology) OR (prevalence [MeSH Terms]) OR (prevalence) OR (incidence [MeSH Terms]) OR (incidence) OR (magnitude [MeSH Terms]) OR (magnitude)) AND Ethiopia. The report of this systematic review and meta-analysis was conducted according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) (23).

Selection of studies

All studies retrieved through search strategy were imported in to EndNote X7 (Thomson Reuters, New York, USA) and duplications were removed. The title and abstracts of the remaining articles were assessed independently by two reviewers (BBB and YDG) and disagreements were resolved discussion.

Eligibility Criteria

Setting: This review included studies carried out in Ethiopia.

Participants: This review included data from people with TB.

Outcome measure: This systematic review and meta-analysis have two main outcomes. These are (i) the pooled prevalence of depression and (ii) factors associated with depression. The prevalence of depression was calculated by dividing the number of people with co-morbid TB-depression to the total

number of people with TB included in the study (total sample size) multiplied by 100. For the associated factors, the reported odds ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value were used.

Study design: Observational studies (cross-sectional and cohort/longitudinal) were included. Studies that focused on case reports, conference and abstracts were excluded.

Data extraction

Data were extracted from the eligible studies using a pre-conceived data abstraction form by two independent reviewers (BBB and YDG). The extracted data include: name of the first author's last name, year of publication, study area/region, study design, assessment tool, sample size, number of cases/prevalence and associated factors.

Quality assessment

The Newcastle-Ottawa quality assessment tool, adapted for cross-sectional studies (24) was used for quality assessment. This tool had three main parts (selection, comparability and outcome). The first part (selection) has five stars and assesses the methodological quality of the study. The second part of the tool evaluates the comparability of the study. The third part of the tool assesses the quality of the original article's outcome with respect to the statistical analysis. Individual paper was graded with score ranged from zero to ten stars. The overall quality of each study was determined using the sum score of each star of the three parts. If the overall score of a paper was ≥ 6 out of 10, it is categorized as good quality and if the score fulfilling 50% of quality assessment criteria, it is medium and for score ≤ 4 , it is defined as poor quality.

Data synthesis and statistical analysis

The extracted data were entered into a Microsoft Excel Database and then imported into STATA version 14 (Stata Corp LLC, Texas, USA) software with packages of Meta-analysis for analysis. Meta-analysis was performed using STATA 14. "Metaprop" command with random-effects models was used to calculate the pooled effect size at 95% confidence intervals (25) with the DerSimonian and Laird method based transformed values and their variance (26). The Freeman-Tuckey variant of the arcsine square root transformation of proportions was fitted to avoid variance instability when handling proportions close to one (27). Heterogeneity between studies was measured by the index of heterogeneity (I^2 statistics) test (28). I^2 statistics values of 25%, 50% and 75% was used as low, medium and high heterogeneity respectively. Publication bias was examined by the visual inspection of funnel plot (29) and Egger test (30) (p-value < 0.05). Sensitivity analyses was conducted to examine influential studies (31). Sub-group analysis was performed by sample size, study design, publication year, quality of studies and study setting. For the analysis of associated factors, the reported odds ratio with 95% confidence interval and p-value were used. Meta-analysis of the associated factors was performed for those factors with at least two studies reported the same associated factors.

Results

The initial database literature search resulted in 619 published articles. Additional, 23 studies were found from other source and resulted in 642 overall articles. Of these articles, 424 were excluded during the initial assessments based on their title and abstract reading and found to be irrelevant. Of the remaining 218 studies, 119 articles were excluded because of different outcome and unclear results. Finally, 84 papers were excluded as results of eligibility criteria. Then, the remained 15 studies were included in the systematic review and meta-analysis (Fig. 1).

Study characteristics

In this study, a total of 6430 study participants were included from four different regions: Addis Ababa (n=5), Oromia (n=5) and SNNP (n=5). Majority (73%) of included studies were cross-sectional and published between 2010 and September 2019. The sample sizes of included studies ranged from 97 to 817, with the response rate of 78–100%. All studies utilized a validated depression assessment tool. Of this, majority (46%) was used PHQ-9 (n=7) and 40% K-10 (n=6) (Table: 1).

Quality of included studies

The overall quality score of included studies ranged from 4 to 9. Of these, eleven studies had good quality and the remaining four studies had fair quality (**Supplementary Table: 1**).

Test of heterogeneity, publication bias and subgroup analysis

The tests of heterogeneity demonstrated significant heterogeneity ($I^2 = 96.33\%$ and $p < 0.001$). But, there was no evidence of publication bias from the visual inspection of the funnel plot (Fig. 2) and Egger's test ($P = 0.06$). The results of sensitivity analysis also showed that none of the point estimates was outside of the overall 95% confidence interval confirming that there was no influential study. Thus, in this study, the pooled prevalence of depression based on the 15 studies could be important.

Subgroup analysis demonstrated higher pooled prevalence of depression among studies with longitudinal study design (pooled prevalence = 47% (95% CI: 32%-62%), larger sample size (pooled prevalence = 49% (95% CI: 44%-55%), good quality studies [pooled prevalence = 52% (95% CI: 46%-58%)], publication year 2015-2019 [pooled prevalence = 49% (95% CI: 43%-56%)] and among studies conducted in Oromia. From the study level characteristics of subgroup analysis by study design, sample size, study quality, publication year and study setting were significant, which implies the presence of other characteristics that may contribute for the heterogeneity (Table 2).

Prevalence of depression

The overall pooled prevalence of depression was found to be 46% (95% CI; 40% -53%) (Fig: 2).

Factors associated with depression

Based on this study, factors such as: socio-demographic factors (sex and income), social factors (perceived stigma), behavioral factors (substance use) and clinical factors (extra-pulmonary TB and TB treatment phase) were associated with depression (Table: 3).

Socio-demographic factors and depression: In this study, the pooled effect of four studies (12, 16, 19,32) showed that females were around two times (AOR=1.6;95%, 1.10-2.23) more likely experienced depression as compared to males. Moreover, those TB-patients with low socio-economic status or income (9, 11,14) were three times (AOR=3.0;95%, 1.16-4.92) more likely to have depression symptoms compared with those with high income category.

Social factors and depression: In this study, those participant with history of perceived stigma were more than two times (AOR=2.2;95%, 1.67-6.40) (11, 12, 14, 15, 32) more likely experienced depression compared with those who did not experience perceived stigma.

Behavioral factors and depression: In this study, use of substance such as: alcohol and cigarette (9, 11, 12) were the risk factors for depression with the pooled estimate of 3.2 (AOR=3.2; 95%, 1.80-4.45).

Clinical factors and depression: Clinical factors such as extra pulmonary TB (11, 32) (AOR=2.1; 95% 1.48-2.78) and intensive phase of T-treatment (AOR=1.6; 95%, 1.10-2.09)(11, 12, 14) were also associated with depression.

Discussion

This systematic review and meta-analysis estimated the epidemiological evidence of depression and its determinant factors among people with Tuberculosis. In this study, the prevalence of depression among people with Tuberculosis was found to be 46% (95% CI; 40% -53%). Even though similar study is scarce, this result is higher than the reported prevalence of depression in the general community of Ethiopia (32). For example, a previous systematic review and meta-analysis using data from 13 studies reported 20.5% (95% CI; 16.5% -24.4%) of depression in the general community (33). This showed that people with tuberculosis is more than two times more likely to suffer with depression as compared to the general population. In line with the present study, a comparative community based study using data from 48 low- and middle-income countries revealed that higher prevalence of depressive episode among those people with tuberculosis as compared to the general population (5). The increased prevalence of depression among people with TB may be due to the negative psycho-social effect of TB and its associated drug side effect (citation). In consistent with our study, another similar systematic review and meta-analysis among people with TB using data from 31 studies in 11 different countries reported a prevalence of 48.9% (95% CI 48.3%-49.6%) (8). Another meta-analysis also reported a pooled prevalence of 50% (19% - 81%) using data of base line report (34).

In Ethiopia, there is a strong political commitment to control TB and the burden of mental illness, and result in decreasing trend in TB mortality and improved experiences in implementation of mental health integration; however the priority focus is given to curative services rather than mental, neurological and substance use disorders.

In this study, we found that being female was around two times (AOR=1.6; 95%, 1.10-2.23) more likely experienced depression as compared to male. This is consistent with previous studies. Similarly, those individual with low socio-economic status were three times (AOR=3; 95%, 1.16-4.92) more likely reported depression. This may be associated with individual's inability to fulfill their needs like food, drug and other, which is the cause for stress that in turn to depression. Studies showed that people living in low socio-economic status have a greater risk of exposure to precipitating factors of depression such as violence, stigma, discrimination and lacking adequate health care information or education (6, 8).

In this study, those individual with history of perceived stigma were more likely experience depression. This may be due to the fear associated with the knowledge of TB transmission, that in turn for self-stigma which is an important risk for depression. In this study, use of substance was associated with depression. This may be due to people's use of substance as a coping mechanism of depression and TB burden like poverty. Type of TB (extra pulmonary) and intensive phase of TB-treatment were also associated with depression. This may be related to individual's perceived severity of the illness and anti Tb drug side effect. Evidence showed that

The associations of several treatment drug with psychiatric illness such as: cycloserine (CS), isoniazid (INH), ethionamide, ciprofloxacin, ethambutol, rifampicin (RMP), and the fluoroquino-lones (5, 6, 35). That is why the WHO End TB Strategy 2015–35 calls for the integration TB- mental health treatment for the management of co-morbid psychological distress (36). Thus, the results of the preset study imply high magnitude of depression among people with TB. Moreover, this study also implies the adverse effect of TB on an individuals' socio-economic status, behavior like substance use and individuals' perception of the illness for the psychological well being TB patients. This may suggest the needs of evaluating the effectiveness of health care system in addressing the co-morbid mental illness.

Strengths and limitations of the study

To our knowledge, this is the first systematic review and meta-analysis about the prevalence of alcohol use and its associated factors among Ethiopia pregnant women. To manage heterogeneity and bias; First, we used appropriate model (a random effect model) to control the effects of the observed heterogeneity. Secondly, we conducted a leave one out sensitivity analysis to identify influential study. Third, we conducted sub-group analysis to account for heterogeneity. Forth, funnel plot and egger test was performed to identify small study effect. However, limitations such as: use of reference lists and Google Scholar may have the possibility of having some overlooked articles.

Conclusion

In Ethiopia, around half of people with TB had an experience of depressive symptom. Being female, low income, substance use, perceived stigma, extra-pulmonary TB and treatment phase were factors associated with depressive symptom. Thus, authors' suggest the need of screening people with TB particularly for those with low income, negative perceptions of TB and history of substance use during the initial phase of the treatment. Authors' also suggest the needs of improving awareness of TB.

Abbreviations

CI: Confidence Interval, **DSM-IV:** Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 4th edition, **K-10:** Kessler Psychological/Mental Distress Scale, **EMBASE:** ExcerptaMedica database, **I²:** Index of heterogeneity, **ICD-10:** Tenth Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, **HADS:** Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, **PHQ-9:** Patient Health Questionnaire-9, **MEDLINE:** Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online, **MeSH:** Medical Subject Headings, **OR:** Odd Ratio, **PRISMA:** Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis, **PROSPERO:** International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews, **WHO:** World Health Organization.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participants

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Availability of data

Not applicable.

Competing interests

None declared.

Funding

This research received no grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

Authors' contributions

BBB designed the systematic review and meta-analysis in collaboration with BAD, BTT and YDG. BBB developed the search strategy and drafted the protocol. BAD, BTT and YDG improved the drafted

systematic review and meta-analysis. BBB, YDG and BAD provided their expertise to the section of mental illness (depression) and methodological section. BBB and YDG performed search strategy and conducted data selection and extraction. All authors were involved in data analysis and interpretation of the results and write up the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

Authors' gratitude goes to University of Gondar for office arrangement and motivational support to conduct this systematic review and meta-analysis.

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Tables

Table 1. Characteristics of the studies

Author, Year	Study setting	Design	Tool	Response rate	Sample size	Cases	Prevalence
Mulatu, 2019	Oromia	Cross-Sectional	K-10	98.6	365	231	63
Molla, 2019	Addis Ababa	Cross-Sectional	PHQ	98.1	415	129	31
Dassa, 2019	Oromia	Cross-Sectional	PHQ	100	403	209	52
Tola, 2015	Addis Ababa	Longitudinal	K-10	100	330	222	67
Adem, 2014	Oromia	Cross-Sectional	K-10	89.5	222	44	20
Deribew, 2010	Oromia	Cross-Sectional	K-10	80	124	68	55
Ambaw, 2017	SNNP	Cross-Sectional	PHQ	99.4	657	355	54
Duko, 2015	SNNP	Cross-Sectional	HADS	98.6	417	181	43
Ambaw, 2018	SNNP	Cross-Sectional	PHQ	98.6	648	349	54
Deribew, 2013	Oromia	Longitudinal	K-10	78	97	18	19
Ambaw, 2019	SNNP	Longitudinal	PHQ	90.1	592	313	53
Tola, 2017	Addis Ababa	Cross-Sectional	K-10	100	698	341	49
Ambaw, 2019	SNNP	Longitudinal	PHQ	90.1	299	146	49
Mohammed, 2018	Addis Ababa	Cross-Sectional	DSM-IV	-----	346	95	27
Yadach, 2012	Addis Ababa	Cross-Sectional	PHQ	96.7	817	475	58

Note: DSM-IV, K-10: Kessler Psychological/Mental Distress Scale, HADS: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, PHQ-9: Patient Health Questionnaire-9

Table 2. Subgroup analyses by study: design, sample size, quality, publication year and setting.

Subgroup	Number of Studies	Pooled prevalence	95% CI	I ²	P-value
Study design					
Cross-sectional	11	46%	38%-53%	96.55	<0.001
Longitudinal	4	47%	32%-62%	96.36	<0.001
Sample size					
< 300	7	42%	27%-58%	97.76	<0.001
≥ 300	8	49%	44%-55%	93.12	<0.001
Study quality					
Fair	4	31%	20%-44%	96.12	<0.001
Good	11	52%	46%-58%	94.49	<0.001
Publication year					
2011-2015	4	37%	16%-61%	98.08	<0.001
2016-2019	11	49%	43%-56%	95.51	<0.001
Study setting					
Addis Ababa	5	46%	33%-60%	97.98	<0.001
Oromia	5	42%	23%-60%	97.96	<0.001
SNNP	5	51%	47%-55%	73.97	<0.001

Note:-95% CI represents the 95% Confidence Interval for prevalence and I² represents the prevalence of true heterogeneity.

Table 3. Factors associated with depression among TB-patients in Ethiopia (pooled OR with 95% CI).

Factors	Number of studies	Pooled OR (95%CI)
Age	2	1.3 (0.80-1.87)
Female	4	1.6 (1.10-2.23)
Low income	3	3.0(1.16-4.92)
HIV co-infection	3	1.9 (0.98-2.73)
Substance use	4	3.2 (1.80-4.45)
Poor social support	4	1.9 (0.77-3.13)
Perceived stigma	5	2.2 (1.67-6.40)
Extra pulmonary TB	2	2.1 (1.48-2.78)
Intensive phase of treatment	3	1.6 (1.10-2.09)
Note: Only those factors that had at least two studies were included in meta-analysis.		

Figures

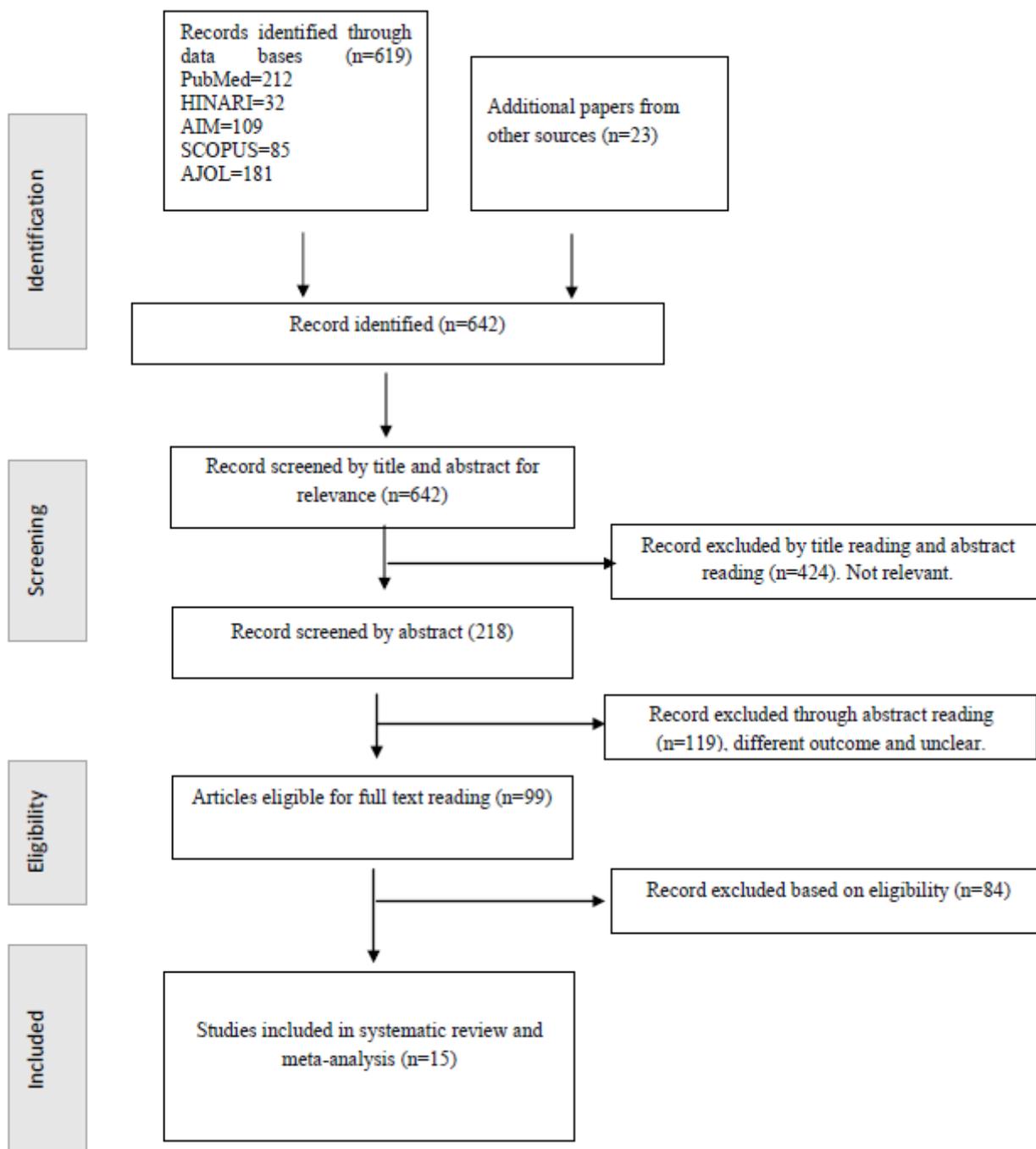


Figure 1

Flow diagram of included studies

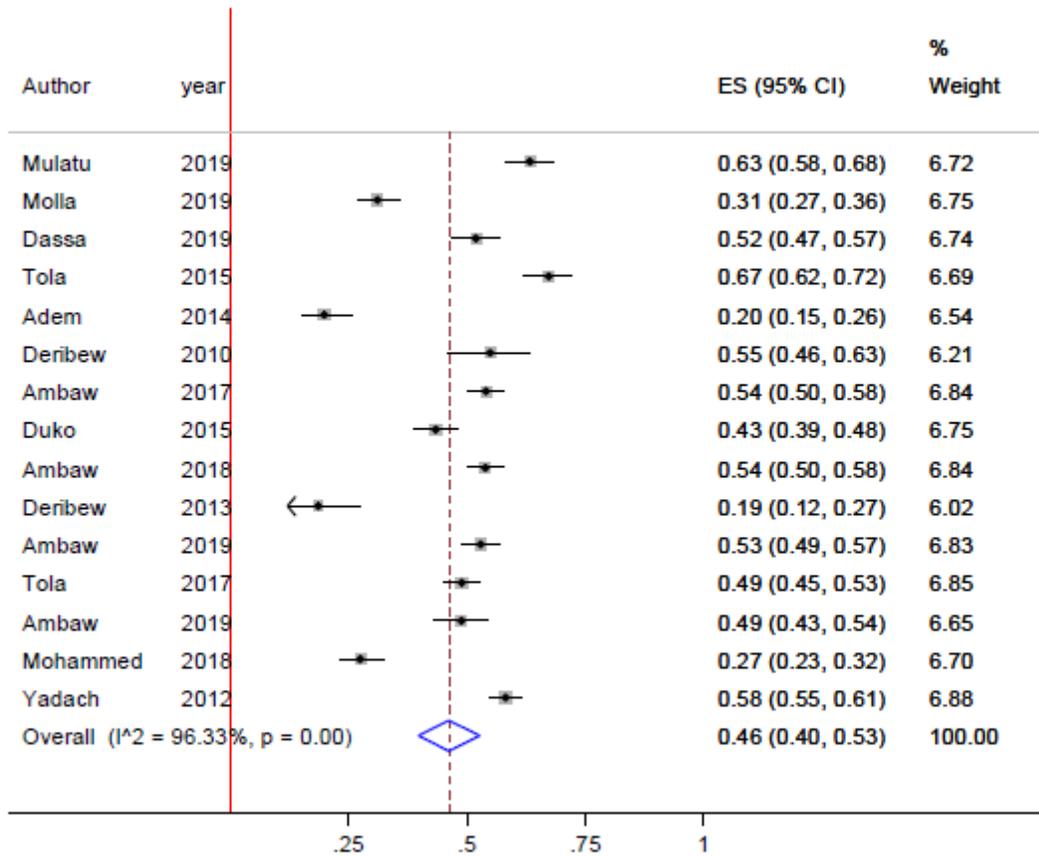


Figure 2

Forest plot presenting the prevalence of depression using random effect models with 95% CI.

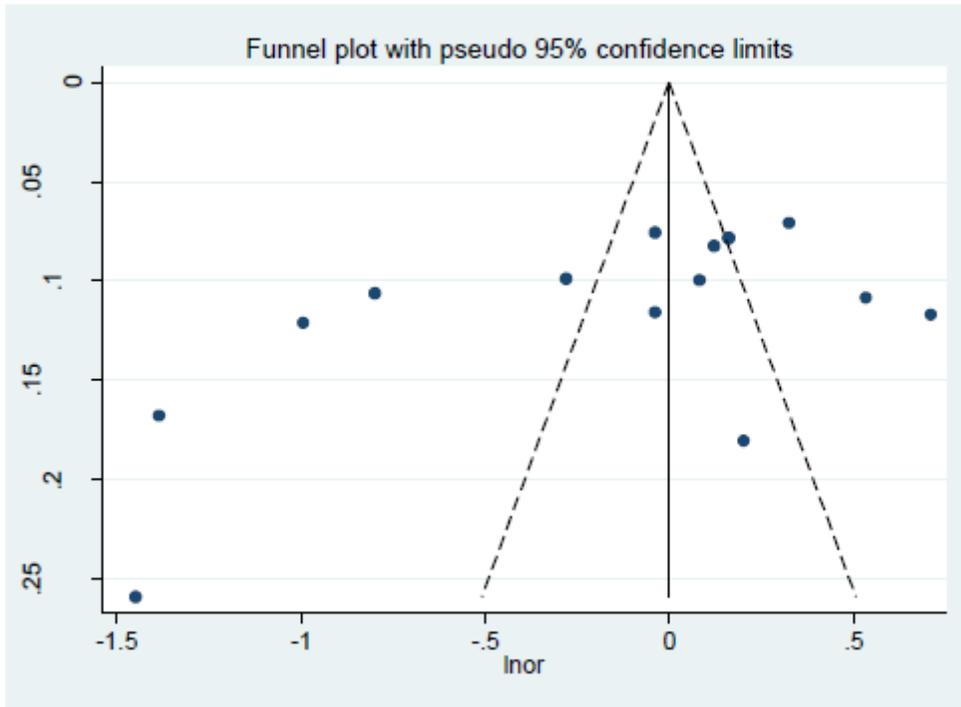


Figure 3

Funnel plot with pseudo 95 % confidence interval that investigated the publication bias of the pooled prevalence of depressive symptoms.

Supplementary Files

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