

THE PSYCHOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REVISED DEPRESSION ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE (R-DAQ) IN LATIN AMERICANS PSYCHOLOGIST AND MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

I. Cherrez-Ojeda¹, J. Valdevila², J. Fabelo³, S. Iglesias⁴, E. Vasquez⁵, C. Orellana-Román⁶, M. Haddad⁷, M. Madero-Dutazaka⁸.

¹Espiritu Santo University/Respiralab, Espiritu Santo University/Respiralab, Guayaquil, Ecuador.

²Instituto de Neurociencias, Unidad de Conductas Adictivas, Guayaquil, Ecuador

³Havana University, Health Psychology, Havana City, Cuba

⁴National public health school, National public health school, Havana City, Cuba

⁵Centro para la Investigación- Docencia y Atención Integral en Salud Mental, Director, Lima, Peru.

⁶Espiritu Santo University/ Neurosciences institute, Technical director, Guayaquil, Ecuador.

⁷ Centre for Mental Health Research- School of Health Sciences, Centre for Mental Health Research School of Health Sciences, London, United Kingdom

⁸Institute of Neurosciences, Hospital, Guayaquil, Ecuador

Objectives:

To explore the attitudes in Latin-American physician about causes of depression using a validate spanish questionnaire

Background:

Depression is a common mental health problem. The attitudes of physician are particularly relevant to provide appropriate management of depression. Our study aimed to explore the attitudes in Latin-American physician about causes of depression using a validate spanish questionnaire

Materials and Methods:

A cross-sectional survey was conducted using a spanish version of depression attitude questionnaire (RDAQ)

Results and Conclusions:

466 physicians were surveyed. The mean age was 42.9 and 56.8% were female and 60,9% of the physician never had receive continuing medical education courses in depression. Attitudes to depression. Most survey participants considered depression to be related to a lack of will-power (57.1 %) or to poor stamina (61.4 %), and 79.6 agreed that it was a natural part of growing old.

These negative views about the nature of depression concordance with responses to items about depression management: many respondents indicated agreement with the notion that antidepressant (73.3 %) or psychological therapies (69.3 %) were ineffective treatments, and 62.9% considered that there is little to be offered to depressed patients who do not respond to initial treatments. Views about a generalist approach to depression and its management attracted general agreement, and the notion that anyone could suffer from depression was particularly strongly endorsed, attracting agreement from 82.6 % of the sample.

Conclusion: High Negative attitudes in Latin American physician could influence in delay of recognition of depression and the subsequent provision of appropriate advice treatment and support.

