

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Survey on Depression among Dental Professionals in Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To assess association of depression among Pakistani dentists with demographic variables and correlate patient health questionnaire (PHQ-9) depression severity measure (DSM) variables.

Study Design: Cross sectional study.

Place and Duration of Study: The study was carried out at Department of Dental Materials, Army Medical College, Rawalpindi from March 2018 to October 2018.

Materials and Methods: Minimum sample size of 350 was ascertained at 95% confidence level via Raosoft sample size calculator. Targeted population included 378 Pakistani dentists. Consent from Institutional Review Board and study participants was taken. SPSS version 21 was utilized to analyze and interpret the collected data. Percentages were used to present categorical variables. Chi-square test was used to compare association of DSM with demographic variables. Pearson Correlations between all PHQ-9 variables and DSM was also established. $P < 0.05$ was taken significant.

Results: Majority of study participants were female dentists (63.2%) from Punjab (63.2%), 27-31 years old (33.3%), married (56.6%) and only BDS qualified (66.9%). Majority were M.Phil./FCPS residents (31%) with ≤ 5 years' work experience (64%), working ≥ 48 hours/week (42.3%). Statistically significant association of DSM was observed with province, age, marital status, designation and experience. Statistically significant correlations were observed between all PHQ-9 variables and DSM.

Conclusion: Dentistry is dominated by young Pakistani females, majority of whom are pursuing higher education and exhibit moderate depression. Depression is more pronounced among young, single, fresh graduates with ≤ 5 years' work experience.

Key Words: Depression, Dental professionals, Female Dentists, Suicide

How to cite this: Gul H, Saleem A, Aslam A, Liaqat U, Khan AS. Survey on Depression among Dental Professionals in Pakistan. *Life and Science*. 2022; 3(1): 13-19. doi: <http://doi.org/10.37185/LnS.1.1.206>

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Introduction

Dentistry is a stressful profession and is associated

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Funding Source: NIL; Conflict of Interest: NIL

Received: May 07, 2021; Revised: Jul 08, 2021

Accepted: Oct 16, 2021

with high prevalence of distress and mental health issues than the general population.¹⁻³ In 2018, Rothermund et al. reported depression as the second most common disability globally.⁴ In 2014, Steel et al. presented a systematic review and meta-analysis in 188 countries between 1990 – 2003, and concluded that approximately 15 – 20 % of working population suffer from a mental disorder at any one time.⁵ Depression and anxiety levels are important indicators of psychological health.⁶ Accurate estimation of prevalence rates is hard; due to extensive difference in the procedures used to assess depression in research.³ Long working hours, extensive workload, huge responsibilities, and a distress of committing blunders are features of dental practice which seem to accord straight to work stress and fatigue.⁷ Certain personalities and

intellectual qualities shared by health care practitioners may place them at high risk of acquiring psychological illnesses.⁸ Traits such as carefulness and conscientiousness, are evident in healthcare professionals which are linked to perfectionism, rigor, over-commitment, self-critique, and inability to relax.⁹ These elements may hinder the ability of healthcare professionals to tackle the “stressors” accompanying the healthcare career and may be a source of specific susceptibility of healthcare professionals given the arduous academic demands of the degree.¹⁰ Prescription anxiolytic drugs like benzodiazepines are used more frequently among medical professionals as compared to general population, apparently owing to the relative ease of access.¹¹

In spite of their knowledge and awareness about depression and suicide, healthcare professionals are often hesitant to pursue professional help for their personal psychological health problems.^{12,13} Common cited barriers include effect on colleagues, on patients and concerns for carrier impact. It is believed that mental health issues lead to reduced proficiency and feebleness and make healthcare professionals less likely to be employed. These beliefs are mainly problematic because not only they pose stigma but may also increase the likelihood of depression and suicide.¹⁴ This raises questions about the competence of medical professionals to support others, including peers and patients. Literature reports that dental students who screened positive for depression, less than 16% sought professional psychiatric help.¹⁵ Previous studies,¹⁶⁻¹⁸ conducted in Pakistan were exclusively targeted to certain study group and associated shortcomings were small sample size, limitation to one or 2-3 dental schools, using different well-being or anxiety assessing tools, and focusing mainly on job stressors. Therefore, there is a need to gather information from all over the country and target larger population on this intricate topic.

The research objectives of this cross-sectional study were two-fold. Firstly, it intended to evaluate the association of depression on the basis of patient health questionnaire (PHQ) score with the demographic variables i.e. age, gender, marital status, degree, work experience, current position, and daily working time. Secondly, to evaluate the

correlations between all the variables assessing depression on basis of PHQ-score.

Materials and Methods

The Current study was carried out in two phases, a pilot study followed by the main study. Pilot study comprised of 170 respondents from four teaching dental colleges of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. After assurance of sensitivity of the depression assessing tool via pilot study, e-questionnaire was developed and distributed among dentists serving in Pakistan. A cross sectional study was carried out through patient health questionnaire (PHQ-9), which has comparable sensitivity and specificity, and consists of the actual 9 criteria upon which diagnosis of depression severity measure (DSM) is carried out. The PHQ 9 has potential of being dual purpose tool that can establish depressive disorder diagnosis as well as can grade depressive symptoms severity too.¹⁹

The PHQ 9 was completed by 378 Pakistani dental professionals. The study was accomplished in Pakistan from March 2018 to October 2018. Non-probability convenience sampling technique was employed. Raosoft sample size calculator was utilized to ascertain the sample size of 350 with the confidence level of 95%. The target population in our research comprised a total of 378 qualified Pakistani dental practitioners serving in various cities of Pakistan.

Respective authorities were approached for approval to conduct the study smoothly. Besides, the participants were intimated about the outcomes of the study with appropriate instructions to fill the questionnaire. This study utilized the questionnaire adapted from “Primary Care Evaluation of Mental Disorders Patient Health Questionnaire” (PRIME-MD PHQ) to collect data anonymously. Initial seven questions were designed to collect demographic details. Ten questions from PRIME-MD PHQ intended to assess the level of depression among the participants which were measured on a scale ranging from 0 to 3.

SPSS version 21 (SPSS software, IBM, USA) was utilized to analyze and interpret the collected data. For categorical variables percentages and frequencies were calculated. Association between level of depression on basis of PHQ-Score with the demographic variables was compared and analyzed

using Chi square Test, where $p \leq 0.05$ was taken as significant.

Results

In pilot majority of study participants were 22-26 years old (41%), females (73.4%), married (54.9%), BDS qualified (79.2%), with 0-5 years' work experience (75.7%) and working as demonstrators (28.3%) for 42-47 hours/week (59%). Statistically significant association of DSM was observed with age ($p = 0.018$), work experience ($p = 0.024$) and designation ($p = 0.000$) only. A statistically significant Pearson Correlations was observed between all the PHQ-9 variables including DSM except between suicidal thoughts and little interest in doing things ($p = 0.351$) and feeling tired ($p = 0.021$).

The main study comprised 378 dentists from all parts of Pakistan (including participants of pilot study), whereby majority were from province Punjab (63.2%) and least were from Baluchistan (1%). Majority of the study participants were 27-31 years old (33.3%), females (63.2%), married (56.6%), Bachelors in Dental Surgery (BDS) qualified (66.9%). Majority of the study participants were working as M.Phil./MDS/FCPS residents (31%) with ≤ 5 years' work experience (64%) and exhibited ≥ 48 working hours/week (42.3%). The detailed account of the demographic details of the study participants is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Demographic details of the study participants in terms of frequency and percent (n=378)

Variable	Response	Frequency (n=378)	Percent (%)
Province	Federal Capital/Islamabad	35	9.3
	Punjab	239	63.2
	KPK	66	17.5
	Sindh	34	9
	Balochistan	4	1
Age	22-26 Years	118	31.2
	27-31 Years	126	33.3
	32-36 Years	82	21.7
	>36 Years	52	13.8
Gender	Male	139	36.8
	Female	239	63.2
Marital Status	Single	151	39.9
	Married	214	56.6
Qualification	Divorced/Widow	13	3.4
	BDS	253	66.9
	MS/M.Phil. PhD / FCPS	53 72	14 19

Work Experience	0-5 Years	242	64
	6-10 Years	82	21.7
	11-15 Years	27	7.1
	>15 Years	27	7.1
Current Designation	House Officer	70	18.5
	Demonstrator/ Lecturer/ Clinician	80	21.2
	M.Phil. /FCPS Resident	117	31
	Senior Lecturer/Registrars	33	8.7
	Professors	78	20.6
Working time/week	36-41 Hours	78	20.6
	42-47 Hours	140	37
	≥ 48 Hours	160	42.3

A statistically significant association of DSM on basis of PHQ-score was observed with age ($p = 0.000$), marital status ($p = 0.017$), degree ($p = 0.014$), work experience ($p = 0.000$), designation ($p = 0.001$), and working hours/week ($p = 0.039$) (Table 2)

Table 2: Association Between DSM and Variables Related to their Preferences Regarding their Demographic Data using Chi square Test (n=378)

Variables	Level of Depression on Basis of PHQ-Score				Total	p Value
	≤ 5 Lower Limits of Mild Depression	≤ 10 Lower Limits of Moderate Depression	≤ 15 Lower Limits of Moderately Severe Depression	≤ 20 Lower Limits of Severe Depression		
Residence/Province						
Islamabad	10	10	11	4	35	.007
Punjab	91	92	36	20	239	
KPK	39	14	7	6	66	
Baluchistan	2	0	2	0	4	
Sindh	8	14	8	4	34	
Total	150	130	64	34	378	
Age						
22-26	29	57	20	12	118	.000
27-31	47	35	31	13	126	
32-36	44	26	7	5	82	
>36	30	12	6	4	55	
Total	150	130	64	34	378	
Marital Status						
Divorced	7	3	1	2	13	.025
Single	47	62	23	19	151	
Married	96	65	40	13	214	
Total	150	130	64	34	378	
Degree						
BDS only	83	96	46	28	253	.007
MS/M.Phil. /MCPS	27	17	6	3	53	
PhD/FCPS/MD	40	17	12	3	72	
Total	150	130	64	34	378	
Work Experience						
00-05 Years	74	98	46	24	242	.000
06-10 Years	39	21	14	8	82	
11-15 Years	17	7	2	1	27	
>15 Years	20	4	2	1	27	
Total	150	130	64	34	378	
Designation						
House Officers	19	32	8	11	70	.001
Demonstrators/Lecturers	32	35	10	3	80	
M.Phil./FCPS Residents	42	31	29	15	117	
Senior Lecturers	13	11	6	3	33	
Professors	44	21	11	2	78	
Total	150	130	64	34	378	

* p -value ≤ 0.05 is significant

Frequencies of PRIME-MD PHQ variables in the survey covering Pakistani Dentists along with their responses are given in Figure 1.

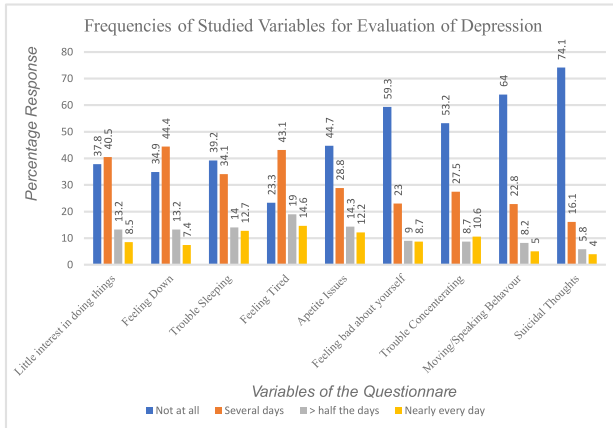


Fig 1: Number and Frequencies of PRIME-MD PHQ Variables in the Survey Performed among Pakistani Dentists (N = 378)

A statistically significant Pearson Correlation as shown in Table 3 was observed between all PHQ-9 variables of DSM including the PHQ-score ($p = \leq 0.001$).

Discussion

Depression is one of the most predominant yet curable psychological disorder. Depression is experienced by a wide range of health care workers as well.⁴ In primary care, a number of case finding instruments are present for depression detection, which range from 2-28 items in length which can be scored as continuous measure of the severity of depression. These scores display correlation and show no evidence of any superiority of one measure to another.¹⁹ PHQ-9 is one of the instrument used for producing criteria-based diagnosis and has gained popularity since the last two decades^{19,20} and was

Table 3: Pearson Correlations between PRIME_MD PHQ Variables and DSM (n=378)

Little interest in doing things										
Feeling down	<.001									
Trouble sleeping	<.001	<.001								
Feeling tired	<.001	<.001	<.001							
Appetite issues	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001						
Feeling bad about yourself	<.001	<.001	0.01	0.012	0.001					
Trouble concentrating	<.001	<.001	0.01	0.013	<.001	<.001				
Moving/Speaking behavior	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001			
Suicidal thoughts	<.001	<.001	<.001	0.021	<.001	<.001	<.001	0.001		
Trouble working/interacting	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	
Depression Level (DSM)	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001
	<i>Little interest in doing things</i>	<i>Feeling down</i>	<i>Trouble sleeping</i>	<i>Feeling tired</i>	<i>Appetite issues</i>	<i>Feeling bad about yourself</i>	<i>Trouble concentrating</i>	<i>Moving/Speaking behavior</i>	<i>Suicidal thought</i>	<i>Trouble working/interacting</i>

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (two-tailed)

used in this study too. Better living standards, career development opportunities and job security play crucial role in a person's mental satisfaction level. All these aspects vary in different regions of Pakistan, so do the mental status of dentists serving in different regions of Pakistan. Statistically significant association of depression level with residence of study participants was observed ($p = 0.007$) (Table 2). Moderate depression was common in Punjab, Sindh, and Federal Capital whereas dentist's majority in KPK displayed mild depression. Severe depression was

least common among Pakistani dentists. This indicates greater job satisfaction level at KPK followed by federal capital then Punjab, Sindh and least in Baluchistan.

Female dentists dominated the study (64%) showing greater popularity of dentistry profession among Pakistani women. Previous studies have reported that young female medical professionals are at greater risk of developing depression and two fold higher suicide tendencies in severe cases as compared to their male colleagues and general population.²¹⁻²³ Pregnancy can also be an additional

source of stress.²⁴ In contrast, no association of depression with gender was observed in this study, with majority reporting no suicidal thoughts (72.6%). This might be attributed to the Muslim ethnic majority population in our study, where religiously and culturally, suicide is deemed 'forbidden'. Majority of the study participants seemed content with their lives and denied having any depression symptoms for not even a single day during the past two weeks.

Greater majority of dentists in this study were married (57.7%) and exhibited lower limits of mild (44.8%) and moderate depression (41.1%), which is in contrast with previous study²⁵, where married people showed higher level of depression as compared to unmarried practitioner due to increased level of social and financial liabilities. Majority of the unmarried dentists (41.1%) in this study exhibited lower limits of moderate depression. This might be due to increased trends of isolation among the millennial generation, and increased societal pressures in terms of developing a career and family.

Majority (75.7%) of the study participants had 0-5 years' work experience and were of about 27-31 years of age (32%). Statistically significant association of depression level with age ($p < 0.001$) was reported, which indicated that depression was more prevalent among young dentists *i.e.* 22-31 years of age and an inverse proportionality of level of depression with age group was observed which is in accordance with the study conducted by Song et al. in 2017.²² Greater anxiety among young dentists could be attributed to the tough competition and desire to excel in their careers.

A statistically significant association between depression level and designation was observed ($p = 0.001$) in this study as well. Whereby, moderately severe to severe depression among junior dentists especially residents, house officers, and senior lecturers, indicated that depression is more prevalent among junior doctors. Junior dentists face greater uncertainty and demands of their budding career and family life. On the other hand, majority of consultants with well settled careers and family life showed lower limits of mild depression (56.4%).

In this study, majority were residents of clinical and basic dental sciences (27.1%) indicating greater

inclination of dentists towards pursuing higher education. Resident physicians tend to be at an advanced risk of acquiring stress than the senior physicians because of absence of interactive and communication skills; medical grasp and practice. Long working hours and working conditions create a key cause of chronic stress, which may lead to mental health complications, including depression and suicide in extreme cases.^{3,7} In this study, majority of residents (38.3%) reported moderately severe depression and 14.9% reported severe depression, which is in accordance to a recent study by Ogawa et al.¹⁰ in which depression reported among residents ranged from 7-35%. Higher level of depression among residents in this study could be attributed to the fact that they are over-burdened not only physically but mentally as well due to their tough training schedule, stress of passing examinations along with meeting their daily life commitments. In 2018, Loas et al.²⁶ found significant relationship among depression and suicidal tendencies among health professionals and medical students, which is in accordance with this study findings as a similar statistically significant correlation was observed between depression expressed by PHQ-score and all the stress symptoms ($p \leq 0.001$).

Conclusion

This study showed the greater popularity of dentistry among young Pakistani females with majority exhibiting moderate depression. Majority of the study participants were undergoing postgraduation training, showing the urge of young Pakistani dentists to excel in their careers by pursuing higher education. Among demographic variables, statistically significant association of depression level was observed with age, marital status, degree, designation, and work experience. No statistically significant association was observed with gender and weekly working hours. An inverse relation of level of depression with age group/designation was observed. It is concluded that the statistically significant correlations of depression levels with all depression symptoms was observed proving PHQ-9 as an efficient DSM tool.

Future Recommendations

It is important to recognize factors which predispose to depression and stress in order to aid diagnosis and treatment. The identification of modifiable risk

factors such as the working environment or training requirements can help to develop effective treatment strategies and prevention for future. In fact, a multi-level approach that include psychotherapy, target stigma and provide evidence-based treatment and support where needed.

Doctor's health care programs and services should be offered to cater the specialized need of doctors aiming to help them prior to the development of severe depression and anxiety disorders. These approaches should utilize both face to face and online options.

Appendix-A

Questionnaire: Evaluation of Depression among Medical Professionals

This study is conducted solely for research purpose, all the details regarding the participants will be kept confidential. Attempt all/ relevant questions please.

Date: _____	Age: _____
Sex: _____	Marital status: _____
Degree/s: _____	Years of Experience: _____
Current/Post/Position: _____	Working hours: _____

Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by any of the following problems?	Not at all	Several days	More than half the days	Nearly every day
1. Little interest or pleasure in doing things	0	1	2	3
2. Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless	0	1	2	3
3. Trouble falling or staying asleep, or sleeping too much	0	1	2	3
4. Feeling tired or having little energy	0	1	2	3
5. Poor appetite or overeating	0	1	2	3
6. Feeling bad about yourself—or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down	0	1	2	3
7. Trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching television	0	1	2	3
8. Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed? Or the opposite—being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual	0	1	2	3
9. Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way	0	1	2	3

(For office coding: Total Score ____ = ____ + ____ + ____)

If you checked off any problems, how difficult have these problems made it for you to do your work, take care of things at home, or get along with other people?

Not difficult at all	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult	Extremely difficult
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