



Applicant Information

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Abstract Details

Title:

Prevalence and Risk factors of depression among people living with HIV attending Antiretroviral clinics in the Kadjebi District, Oti Region, Ghana

Category:

Non-communicable diseases including mental health

Authors:

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Objectives:

The prevalence of depression among People living with HIV (PLHIV) stands as a poignant testament to the challenges of holistic healthcare provision. Understanding and addressing mental health issues among PLHIV emerge as critical imperatives. The study aimed to determine the prevalence and associated factors of depression among PLHIV in Kadjebi District, Oti Region, Ghana

Method:

The study employed a concurrent mixed-method approach among 264 PLHIV aged 18+ years attending antiretroviral (ART) clinics and 8 healthcare workers. Ethical clearance ID was Committee (UHASREC A.2 [6] 23-24). Descriptives and logistic regression analyses were performed at 0.05 significance level for the quantitative data, while Thematic Analysis (TA) using ATLAS ti version 7.2 was used to analyse the qualitative data.

Results:

About 76.1% of the participants were depressed. More females (79.0%) were depressed than males (65.6%). Being self-employed (aOR=4.44, 95% CI: 1.21-16.35), being on ART for less than a year (aOR=0.08, 95% CI: 0.01-0.85), perceived impact of HIV on daily functioning (aOR=0.06, 95% CI:0.01-0.31), and comfortable discussing mental health issues with healthcare worker (aOR= 0.10, 95% CI:0.01-0.99) were the factors associated with depression. Healthcare workers suggested community education on HIV, increasing sample testing, designating Mental Health Officers at ART clinics, improving checklist screening tool, increasing healthcare staff, community stakeholder engagement, refresher training programs, financial support and staff motivation as interventions that could reduce depression

Conclusion:

The prevalence of depression was high with self-employment, duration on ART, perceived impact of HIV on daily functioning, being the identified factors. Implementing the suggested interventions could improve depression outcomes enhance overall quality of life and adherence to HIV treatment.

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