

Attitudes and beliefs of patients with chronic depression toward antidepressants and depression

Sabrina Anne Jacob¹
Ab Fatah Ab Rahman²
Mohamed Azmi Ahmad
Hassali³

¹School of Pharmacy, Monash University Malaysia, Sunway, ²Faculty of Health Sciences, Gong Badak Campus, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (UniSZA), Kuala Terengganu, ³School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Science Malaysia, Minden, Malaysia

Background: Many patients have erroneous views with regard to depression and its management, and it was noted that these attitudes and beliefs significantly affected their adherence rates.

Objectives: The primary aim of this study was to determine the attitudes and beliefs of patients with depression toward depression and antidepressants. A secondary aim was to assess the influence of ethnicity on patients' attitudes and beliefs.

Patients and methods: The study involved patients with chronic depression being followed up at an outpatient clinic at a government-run hospital in Malaysia. Patients' attitudes and beliefs were assessed using the Antidepressant Compliance Questionnaire.

Results: A total of 104 patients of Malay, Chinese, and Indian ethnic groups met the selection criteria. Chinese patients had significantly negative attitudes and beliefs toward depression and antidepressants compared to Malays and Indians ($b=-8.96$, $t_{103}=-3.22$; $P<0.05$). Component analysis revealed that 59% of patients believed that antidepressants can cause a person to have less control over their thoughts and feelings, while 67% believed that antidepressants could alter one's personality; 60% believed it was okay to take fewer tablets on days when they felt better, while 66% believed that antidepressants helped solve their emotional problems and helped them worry less.

Conclusion: Patients had an overall positive view as to the benefits of antidepressants, but the majority had incorrect views as to the acceptable dosing of antidepressants and had concerns about the safety of the medication. Assessing patients' attitudes and beliefs, as well as the impact of their respective cultures, can be used in tailoring psychoeducation sessions accordingly.

Keywords: Chinese, Malaysia, ethnicity, culture

Introduction

A large number of patients with depression have incorrect and negative views not only toward antidepressants but depression itself.¹⁻⁶ The most common misperception among these patients is that depression is caused only by nonbiological or environmental factors, such as stress or family problems.⁷⁻⁹ Patients also believe that antidepressants are addictive,^{2,10,11} that they can alter the patient's personality,^{12,13} that fewer tablets can be taken on days when one feels better, and that extra tablets can be taken on days when they feel depressed.¹²

A significantly negative correlation has been found between patients' attitudes and beliefs toward depression and antidepressants and the percentage of days medication was missed. Therefore, subjects with negative attitudes missed their medications more frequently.^{11,12,14} In fact, research has shown that compared to side effects and demographics, patients' beliefs about a disease and its perceived controllability or consequences had a greater influence on patients' adherence rates.^{15,16} Indeed, it is also

Correspondence: Sabrina Anne Jacob
School of Pharmacy, Monash University
Malaysia, Jalan Lagoon Selatan, 47500
Bandar Sunway, Selangor, Malaysia
Tel +60 35 514 5885
Email sabyj@hotmail.com

one of the few alterable characteristics that can be targeted by clinicians in programs to increase adherence rates.^{12,15,17–19}

Cultural differences in beliefs about diseases have resulted in different perceptions and ways in which people from different cultures seek treatment.^{8,20–22} Givens et al conducted a cross-sectional Internet survey where responses were rated using a 5-point Likert scale. The study involved 68,319 Caucasians, 3,596 African–Americans, 2,794 Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 3,203 Hispanics. Results revealed that African–Americans, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics were less likely than Caucasians to attribute depression to biological factors or to believe that medicines were effective in treating depression, believing instead in nonpharmacological options, such as counseling and prayer. Other than that, a higher percentage believed antidepressants were addictive compared to Caucasians.²³ In a cross-sectional study utilizing the Beliefs about Medication Questionnaire – general scale and Sensitive Soma Scale involving 83 Asians and 417 Europeans, Horne et al found that Asians had more negative views about medication compared to the Western population, and believed that prolonged use could lead to harm and addiction.²¹ A telephone survey by Cooper et al involving 659 Caucasians, 97 African–Americans, and 73 Hispanics found that Hispanics may be more concerned about the side effects of antidepressants than Caucasians.²⁴

It is therefore important to determine the cultural aspects that influence the beliefs and attitudes of the patients, so that these erroneous beliefs can be addressed in an appropriate manner.^{3,12,15} Most studies however usually involve the Western population, which makes generalizability to the Asian population inaccurate; particularly those in the Southeast Asian region. There seems to be a false assumption that individuals on one end of the world would share similar health beliefs with individuals on the other end of the world simply because of a shared sex.²⁵ As such, this study sought to elicit the attitudes and beliefs of patients toward antidepressants and depression, and to assess the influence of ethnicity on patients' attitudes and beliefs.

Patients and methods

This study was part of the Pharmacy-Managed Adherence Program study, a 6-month randomized prospective study designed to investigate the effect of the program on adherence levels. The study involved patients with chronic depression being followed up at the outpatient clinic of the psychiatric department of a government-run hospital in

Malaysia.²⁶ Results reported here represent baseline data from the study.

All patients who were diagnosed with major depressive disorder according to the fourth edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, regardless of severity, and who had been on antidepressants for a minimum of 6 months were included in the study. Sample size was calculated for a type I error of 0.05 and a power of 0.80. In order to detect an absolute difference of 25% in the proportion of patients judged to have adequate adherence and taking into account a predicted dropout rate of 30%, the sample size needed was 160 patients. The following patients were excluded: patients with a comorbid psychiatric diagnosis, such as schizophrenia or bipolar disorder during the study period, patients <18 years of age, patients who were pregnant or breast-feeding, patients with current suicidal ideation or with a terminal illness, patients with dementia, cognitive disabilities, mental retardation, Alzheimer's, or Parkinson's, patients who did not understand/speak/read English or the national language (Bahasa Malaysia [BM]), and patients who had no telephone.

Patients who agreed to participate and who signed informed consent forms were asked to fill in the Antidepressant Compliance Questionnaire (ADCQ), which was used to measure patients' attitudes and beliefs toward depression and antidepressants. Symptom severity was assessed using the Montgomery–Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS),²⁷ which was administered by a trained psychiatrist. Demographic data as well as medical and psychiatric history were also obtained from each patient. Patients' files were also checked to see if they attended counseling sessions.

Study instruments

Montgomery–Åsberg Depression Rating Scale

The MADRS is a clinician-rated scale that consists of ten items, namely apparent sadness, reported sadness, inner tension, reduced sleep, reduced appetite, concentration difficulties, lassitude, inability to feel, pessimistic thoughts, and suicidal thoughts. For each item, the rating can range from 0 to 6, where 0 equals no symptoms and 6 equals severe symptoms. The total score is then tabulated, and the following scoring system used to determine the patient's severity: 0–6 indicates recovery, 7–19 indicates mild depression, 20–34 indicates moderate depression, and 35 and above signifies severe depression.²⁸ The time period covered by the scale is the clinical condition of the patient at the time of the interview.²⁹ The scale is available in both the English

and BM versions. The BM version was obtained from the MAPI Research Institute.³⁰

Antidepressant Compliance Questionnaire

The ADCQ is a 33-item questionnaire that is divided into four components, namely: perceived doctor–patient relationship (component 1), preserved autonomy (component 2), positive beliefs on antidepressants (component 3), and partner agreement (component 4). Scoring is as follows: components 1 and 4: 1 – mostly disagree, 2 – rather disagree, 3 – rather agree, and 4 – mostly agree; component 2: 1 – mostly agree, 2 – rather agree, 3 – rather disagree, and 4 – mostly disagree. In component 3, the items 8, 23, 26, and 31 are scored as follows: 1 – mostly agree, 2 – rather agree, 3 – rather disagree, and 4 – mostly disagree, while the other items are scored as follows: 1 – mostly disagree, 2 – rather disagree, 3 – rather agree, and 4 – mostly agree. Total score is 132. The higher the score, the more positive the patient's beliefs and attitudes toward antidepressants and depression.³¹ The scale was translated to BM using Brislin's back-translation method, as proposed by the World Health Organization.^{32,33} Both the English and the BM scales were made available to the patients. Face and content validation of the BM version was conducted by the principal investigator and four psychiatric specialists from the hospital, while a test–retest longitudinal design was used to analyze reliability.

Statistical analysis

Baseline demographic data are presented using descriptive statistics. Continuous variables are expressed by means and standard deviations, whereas categorical/nominal data are presented using frequency and percentage. For translation of the ADCQ, internal consistency was analyzed using Cronbach's α . A measure of 0.70 and above was considered highly related.³⁴ Test–retest reliability was explored at two time points, 2 weeks apart. Data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation. Results were considered to be significant at the 5% critical level ($P < 0.05$). MADRS and ADCQ were scored using the scoring algorithm described by the scale designers. Simple linear regression analyses were performed to determine independent influential factors for total ADCQ scores. The a priori level of significance was 0.05, and all analyses were performed using SPSS 18.0 statistical software (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA).

Ethical approval

Ethical approval was sought and received from the Medical Research Ethics Committee (MREC) of Malaysia ([6]dlm. KKM/NIHSEC/O8/0804/P10-79).

Results

Characteristics of study participants

A total of 104 patients met the selection criteria and were administered the study instruments (Table 1). All patients, who were on once-daily dosing, were on only one antidepressant, except for two patients who were on two antidepressants. Of the 49 unemployed patients, 75.5% were women. Of these, 33 (67.3%) were housewives.

Table 1 Demographics of study participants (n=104)

Characteristics	Number (%) of patients
Sex	
Male	38 (36.5)
Female	66 (63.5)
Race	
Malay	44 (42.3)
Chinese	26 (25.0)
Indian	34 (32.7)
Age, years (mean \pm SD)	45.7 \pm 11.9
Duration of disease, months (mean \pm SD)	69.0 \pm 53.5
Marital status	
Single	21 (20.2)
Married	74 (71.2)
Divorced	5 (4.8)
Widowed	4 (3.8)
Education	
Primary (year 1–6)	16 (15.4)
Secondary (year 7–13)	64 (61.5)
Tertiary (diploma/university)	24 (23.1)
Number of patients with employment	55 (52.9)
MADRS symptom severity	
Recovery	38 (36.5)
Mild	35 (33.7)
Moderate	24 (23.1)
Severe	7 (6.7)
Comorbid psychiatric disorders	
Anxiety	28 (26.9)
Obsessive–compulsive	2 (1.92)
Panic	1 (0.96)
Phobia	1 (0.96)
PTSD	1 (0.96)
Prescribed antidepressant	
Fluvoxamine	36 (34.6)
Sertraline	24 (23.1)
Escitalopram	18 (17.3)
Fluoxetine	4 (3.8)
Venlafaxine	9 (8.7)
Mirtazapine	8 (7.7)
Duloxetine	4 (3.8)
Dothiepin	2 (1.9)
Amitriptyline	1 (0)
Attending psychological counseling	17 (16.3)

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; MADRS, Montgomery–Åsberg Depression Rating Scale; PTSD, posttraumatic stress disorder.

Table 2 Internal consistency of ADCQ components

Component	Questions	Cronbach's α^*
I	2, 5, 7, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29	0.892
II	1, 3, 6, 9, 13, 24, 30	0.613
III	4, 8, 17, 23, 26, 31, 32, 33	0.641
IV	10, 11, 18	0.909

Notes: *Cronbach's value >0.70 considered highly reliable.

Abbreviation: ADCQ, Antidepressant Compliance Questionnaire.

Reliability analysis of ADCQ

For the BM version of the ADCQ, Cronbach's α was 0.90. Table 2 shows results when analyzed by components. Test-retest analysis found a significant correlation for the BM version of the ADCQ ($r=0.75$, $P=0.013$).

Patients' attitudes and beliefs

The mean total ADCQ score was 96.95 (± 12.85). Simple linear regression analyses revealed that total ADCQ scores were significantly predicted by Chinese ethnicity (Table 3). The four components of the ADCQ were analyzed separately (Table 4). Scores for the first two columns ("mostly disagree" and "rather disagree") were summed up to give a composite picture of what patients disagreed on, while the scores for the last two columns ("rather agree" and "mostly agree") were totaled to give a composite picture of what patients agreed on, as was done in a previous study.³¹

On component 1 (perceived doctor-patient relationship), more than 80% felt that their doctor listened properly to what they thought about antidepressants and stressed the importance

Table 3 Simple linear regression analysis for factors associated with ADCQ score in 104 patients with chronic depression

Model	SLR		
	b [‡]	95% CI	P-value
Age (years)	-0.19	-0.40 to 0.02	0.07
Length of time in psychiatric care (months)	-0.02	-0.07 to 0.03	0.38
Sex			
Female	1.0		
Male	-0.88	-6.09 to 4.34	0.74
MADRS score	-2.27	-4.91 to 0.39	0.09
Education			
Primary	1.0		
Secondary	1.18	-3.99 to 6.34	0.65
Tertiary	-0.23	-5.74 to 6.19	0.94
Race			
Malay	1.0		
Chinese [§]	-8.96	-14.49 to -3.43	<0.01*
Indian	2.13	-3.22 to 7.47	0.43
Race			
Chinese	1.0		
Indian	2.13	-3.22 to 7.47	0.43
Malay	4.97	-0.02 to 9.96	0.051
Race			
Indian	1.0		
Chinese	-8.96	-14.49 to -3.43	<0.01*
Malay	4.97	-0.02 to 9.96	0.051
Relationship status			
Single	1.0		
Married	-0.77	-6.31 to 4.47	0.78
Divorced	2.36	-9.37 to 14.10	0.69
Widowed	-2.03	-15.09 to 11.03	0.76
Employment status			
Yes	1.0		
No	-1.84	-6.86 to 3.18	0.47
Attended counseling session			
No	1.0		
Yes	0.34	-6.46 to 7.13	0.92

Notes: [‡]Crude regression coefficient; * $P < 0.05$; [§] r^2 (coefficient of determination) = 0.09.

Abbreviations: ADCQ, Antidepressant Compliance Questionnaire; SLR, simple linear regression; CI, confidence interval; MADRS, Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale.

Table 4 Component analysis of ADCQ of 104 patients with chronic depression

Component (n=104)	Mostly disagree (%)	Rather disagree (%)	Rather agree (%)	Mostly agree (%)
Component 1				
My doctor listens properly to what I think about antidepressants	5	13	36	47
My doctor has made me feel confident that antidepressants are the suitable treatment for my depression	6	15	34	45
My doctor takes sufficient time to listen to my problems	7	8	31	55
My doctor has explained the causes of my depression sufficiently	13	17	29	40
My doctor takes sufficient time to discuss my emotional problems	7	15	30	48
My doctor has explained depression sufficiently to me	14	15	26	44
My doctor shows sufficient consideration for my views and feelings about his treatment with antidepressants	11	9	42	38
I receive sufficient psychological support and encouragement from my doctor	7	17	30	46
My doctor fully understands my condition	7	15	29	49
My doctor strongly emphasizes that it is important to take the antidepressants regularly	5	12	25	59
My doctor is really interested in my problems	6	17	32	45
My doctor listens properly when I tell him what it is like to be depressed	4	12	42	42
My doctor understands my feelings and thoughts on depression perfectly	10	15	37	38
My doctor has explained properly about antidepressants, their action, and side effects	17	17	28	38
My doctor listens properly to what I consider to be the causes of my depression	9	11	39	41
Component 2				
As long as you are taking antidepressants, you do not really know if they are actually necessary	21	19	31	29
When you have taken antidepressants over a long period of time, it is difficult to stop taking them	16	25	29	30
When you take antidepressants, you have less control over your thoughts and feelings	20	21	29	30
Antidepressants can alter your personality	14	18	38	29
Your body can become addicted to antidepressants	35	23	21	21
Your body can become immune to antidepressants	28	17	35	20
Skipping a day now and again prevents your body from becoming immune to the antidepressants	35	32	24	10
Component 3				
With antidepressants, the causes of my depression disappear	4	14	34	48
You may take fewer tablets than prescribed on days when you feel better	25	15	26	34
Antidepressants help me to worry less about my problems	2	13	39	45
If you forget to take the antidepressants on a certain day, it is better to take an additional dose the following day	64	24	6	6
You may take more tablets than prescribed on days when you feel more depressed	51	17	18	13
I think my depression is only due to factors associated with my personality	24	24	27	25
My emotional problems are solved by the antidepressants	11	18	32	39
Antidepressants make me stronger, so I will be able to deal more efficiently with my problems	6	24	32	38
Component 4				
My partner agrees that antidepressants are a suitable treatment for my condition	33	13	23	32
Antidepressants correct the changes that occurred in my brain due to stress or problems	3	9	40	48
My partner agrees that depression is the correct diagnosis of my condition	29	16	24	31

Abbreviation: ADCQ, Antidepressant Compliance Questionnaire.

of taking their antidepressants regularly, while 77% agreed that their doctor provided sufficient psychological support and encouragement. On component 2 (preserved autonomy), more than 40% of patients believed that antidepressants were addictive, that the body could become immune to antidepressants, and that skipping a day now and again could prevent the body from becoming immune to them; 59% believed it would be difficult to stop taking antidepressants when they have been taken over a long period of time, and a further 67% believed that antidepressants could alter one's personality.

On component 3 (positive beliefs on antidepressants), more than 30% of patients believed it was appropriate to take more tablets than prescribed on days when they felt more depressed, while 60% believed it was okay to take fewer tablets on days when they felt better. Sixty six percent believed that antidepressants helped solve their emotional problems, and helped them worry less. Meanwhile, 52% felt that depression was only due to factors associated with their personality. On component 4 (partner agreement), approximately 90% believed that antidepressants could correct the changes that occurred in their brain due to stress or problems.

Discussion

The mean total ADCQ score was 96.95, which was slightly less than that reported by Chakraborty et al who found a total mean score of 105.06.¹² As there is no official scale for comparison proposed by the scale designers, we can surmise that the overall attitudes and beliefs of our patients toward depression and antidepressants were quite positive, given that the total score for all 33 items of the ADCQ would amount to 132. The majority of our respondents were female and young adults, and approximately 70% of those unemployed were housewives. These three characteristics could somewhat explain the more positive attitude based on results from previous studies.^{3,12,21}

Simple linear regression analyses found that Chinese patients had significantly more negative attitudes and beliefs toward depression and antidepressants compared to Malay and Indian patients. In the Chinese culture, similar to that seen in South Koreans, mental illnesses are viewed as shameful not only to the individual but to the family as well. Jang et al noted that Asians of Chinese descent tend to follow Confucian ethics, which state that "self-concealment of emotional trouble is a virtue".³ Therefore, patients tend to tolerate the disease internally and suppress their emotions, instead of seeking treatment.

In our study, it was also observed that Malay patients had more positive attitudes and beliefs toward depression and antidepressants. Malaysia is a multiracial country made up of 60% Malays, more than 20% Chinese, and less than 10% Indians. By constitutional law, all Malays are Muslims.

In a study assessing suicide ideation in Malaysian patients, the more religious patients had significantly lower suicide ideation scores, and this was most pronounced in Muslims.³⁵ Therefore, we can postulate that greater religiosity in Malay patients compels them to seek treatment, as suicide is prohibited in Islam.³⁶ Studies have also shown that Chinese and Indian patients prefer traditional therapy, such as ayurveda, or "sin sehs", compared to Western medication; which could explain their more negative attitudes and beliefs toward antidepressants as compared to Malay patients.^{3,7,37}

In keeping with results found by Demyttenaere et al,³¹ Chakraborty et al¹² and other studies,^{38,39} no significant relationship was found between symptom severity and ADCQ scores. There was no significant correlation between ADCQ scores and sex, age, and attending counseling sessions either.

Component analysis

On component 1, the majority of patients gave positive feedback as to the care received from their doctors. It must however be taken into account that Asians tend to have very high respect for doctors and view them almost as gods.¹² In answering this section, a few patients expressed concern, as they were worried whether the doctors could view their answers and were concerned about the repercussions; therefore, results could have been compromised.

With regard to component 2, roughly 60% of respondents believed that as long as they were taking antidepressants, they were not sure if they were actually necessary, and that the medication made them have less control over their thoughts and feelings. In previous studies, patients expressed negative views about antidepressants and felt they reduced their alertness.^{8,13,31} A large number of patients in our study also believed that antidepressants could alter one's personality, and that one could become immune to the drugs. Indeed, studies have revealed that patients were worried that taking antidepressants on a daily basis could be harmful to the body.^{6,40}

Approximately 60% of patients felt that it was difficult to stop taking antidepressants once one had started taking them, and this is true especially with regard to certain antidepressants, such as mirtazapine and venlafaxine, which cannot be stopped abruptly, and instead have to be tapered off over several days to weeks. Many patients in our study also believed that antidepressants could cause addiction, echoing several studies or reviews where patients either expressed a concern over the potential for addiction with antidepressants or simply stopped their medication completely due to fear of addiction.^{2,8,13,18,20,41} This is because most people tend to confuse antidepressants with tranquilizers, which have the potential for addiction, since most antidepressants also cause drowsiness.⁴²

In component 3, the majority of our patients had positive beliefs regarding antidepressants, with more than 80% believing they helped them worry less about their problems and 70% believing they solved their problems. This is contrary to studies conducted in Western populations, as well as studies involving Asians living in Western countries, where the majority of patients had negative views toward antidepressants.^{18,21,23,31} Western cultures are more individualistic, and place importance on asserting individual independence and autonomy. Eastern cultures, on the other hand, stress that responsibility to the community is greater than duty to oneself. This could somewhat explain why Easterners have more favorable views, as they feel antidepressants will help them maintain the status quo in the community.²⁵ In a paper by Horne et al, Asians reported less experience with prescribed medication compared to the Western population.²¹ This is not surprising, given that many Asians tend to resort first to traditional medicine.^{3,7,37} However, having more experience with medication could also mean that the Western population are more aware of the side effects associated with these medications, and this perhaps has elicited more negative views toward antidepressants. Our results also show that we cannot assume similarity with Asians living in Western countries, as there is the issue of cross-culture influence from their adoptive country. Therefore results obtained from those studies cannot necessarily be applied to our population.^{21,23}

A substantial number of patients in this study however seem to have erroneous views with regard to the dosing of antidepressants. More than 30% believed extra doses could be taken on days when they felt low, and 60% believed it was acceptable to take fewer doses on days when they felt better. Patients tend to go on “drug holidays” or alter their doses when they feel better, and a study found a significant correlation between patients who stopped their medication when they felt better with perceived stigma toward depression. This could explain our findings with regard to the cultural stigma, whereby patients want to stop the medication as soon as possible.⁴³

Finally, more than 50% of respondents believed that depression was caused by their own personality. This is similar to other studies, where the majority believed that depression was mainly a psychological problem and not a medical problem.^{4,13,20,44} This points to the nature of patients who prefer to support only a nonbiological cause of depression, which then causes them to reject biological interventions, ie, antidepressants in moderate-to-severe cases, as they feel they can heal themselves by simply changing their behavior or personality.⁸

Limitations

We were unable to reach the target sample size due to the strict inclusion and exclusion criteria with regard to language requirements. As mentioned earlier, patients were rather hesitant to answer the questionnaires for fear that the doctors would see their responses. This too could have affected the final results obtained. Given that this study only involved one center where the majority of patients came from low to middle socioeconomic backgrounds, this might somewhat limit the generalizability of the results.

Conclusion

The majority of patients gave very positive feedback with regard to the care received from the physicians, and a substantial amount also believed in the effectiveness of antidepressants. However, most patients had erroneous views with regard to the perceived harmful effects of antidepressants. Patients’ beliefs and attitudes influence their adherence, outcome, and preference for treatment. By understanding patients’ beliefs about their treatment, as well as the impact of their respective cultures, clinicians can alter treatment accordingly, either through the dissemination of information or through improved patient–prescriber relationships. More detailed research should also be done to assess the influence of ethnicity on patients’ attitudes and beliefs, so as to ensure the generalizability of research outcomes.

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Author contributions

All authors contributed toward data analysis and drafting and revising the paper, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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