

Figure Caption

Figure 1. Prevalence of depression by percentages in levels of education and income:
Alameda County Study, 1965. Everson, S.A., Kaplan, G.A., Lynch, J.W., & Maty, S.C.
(2002).

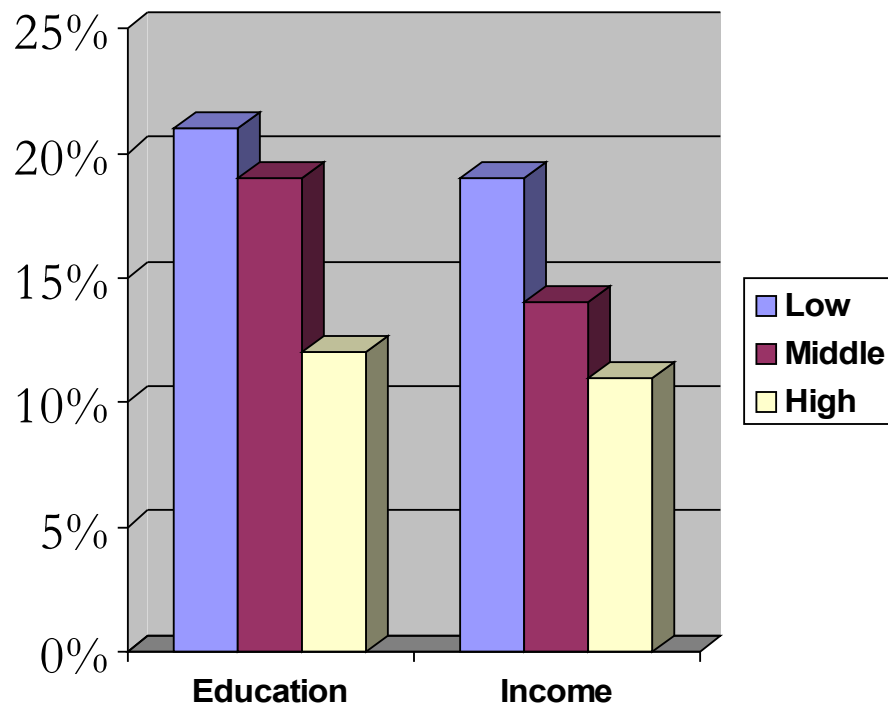


Table 1

Reported Experience of Pain in a Population Sample of 70-Year-Old Men and Women

Pain Sample. Bergh, I., Johansson, B., Oden, A., Sjostrom, B., Steen, B., Steen, G., & Waern, M. (2003).

	Men n(%)	Women n(%)	P value
Frequency of episodes of pain			
Pain less than several days a week	21 (32)	17 (19)	
daily or several days a week	45 (68)	74 (81)	NS
Duration of pain			
<6 months	20 (30)	13 (14)	
<6 months <10 years	29 (44)	39 (43)	
>10 years	17 (26)	39 (43)	0.006
Number of pain locations			
1	36 (55)	32 (35)	
2	17 (26)	21 (23)	
>/equal to 3	13 (20)	38 (42)	0.004
Maximum pain intensity past 14 days			
1 Mild	8 (12)	8 (8.8)	
2 Discomforting	18 (27)	26 (29)	
3 Distressing	32 (49)	44 (48)	
4 Horrible	7 (11)	12 (13)	
5 Excruciating	1 (1.5)	1 (1.1)	NS
Average pain intensity past 14 days			
1 Mild	28 (42)	28 (31)	
2 Discomforting	24 (36)	43 (47)	
3 Distressing	14 (21)	20 (22)	
4 Horrible	none	None	
5 Excruciating	none	None	NS

Table 2

Unipolar depression: common physical symptoms. Cassano, P., & Fava, M. (2002).

- ◆ Fatigue
- ◆ Lethargic feelings in arms or legs
- ◆ Sleeping too much/hypersomnia
- ◆ Decreased appetite
- ◆ Weight loss
- ◆ Increased appetite
- ◆ Weight gain
- ◆ Sexual arousal difficulties
- ◆ Erectile dysfunction
- ◆ Delayed orgasm/inability to achieve orgasm
- ◆ Pains and aches
- ◆ Headaches
- ◆ Muscle tension
- ◆ Gastrointestinal upset
- ◆ Heart palpitations
- ◆ Burning or tingling sensations

Table 3

Unipolar depression: common behavioral symptoms. Cassano, P., & Fava, M. (2002).

- ◆ Crying spells
- ◆ Interpersonal friction/confrontation
- ◆ Anger attacks/outbursts
- ◆ Avoidance of emotional and sexual intimacy
- ◆ Reduced leisure-time activities
- ◆ Development of rituals or compulsions
- ◆ Workaholic behaviors
- ◆ Substance use/abuse
- ◆ Self-sacrifice/victimization
- ◆ Self-cutting/mutilation
- ◆ Suicide attempts/gestures
- ◆ Violent/assaultive behaviors

Table 4

Crude odd ratios for the risk of comorbid depression and diabetes, as well as of comorbid depression and high BMI. Blazer, D.G., Burchett, B., Craft-Morgan, J., & Moody-Ayers, S. (2002).

Variables	Odds ratio	P value	Odds ratio	P value
Age	0.8	ns	0.07	ns
African American	1.67	<.05	2.31	<.001
Female	1.83	<.01	1.63	<.05
11+ years of school	0.57	<.001	0.53	<.001
BMI upper 25%	2.08	<.001		
Diabetes			2.67	<.001
Functional impairment	5.23	<.001	3.81	<.001
Cognitive impairment	2.72	<.001	1.83	<.001

Table 5

Prevalence of unipolar depression in patients with diabetes. Betan, E., Larsen, H., Musselman, D.L., & Phillips, L.S. (2003).

Source	# and type of patients	Methods	Prevalence of depression in patients with diabetes
Garvard et al 1993	20 studies w/ adults (500 subjects)	9 controlled, 11 uncontrolled W/ type I & II diabetes	Controlled studies: Diagnostic interview: mean: 14% Self-report symptom scales: mean: 32% Uncontrolled studies: Diagnostic interview: mean: 15.4% Self-report symptom scales: mean: 19.6%
Anderson et al 2001	42 studies w/ adults (21,351 subjects)	20 controlled, 22 uncontrolled W/ type I & II diabetes	Controlled Studies: Diagnostic interview: mean: 9% Self-report symptom scales: mean: 26% Uncontrolled studies: Diagnostic interview: mean: 14% Self-report symptom scales: mean: 31%
			All studies: Diagnostic interview: 11% Self-report symptom scales: 31%