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Determination of Health Anxiety, Anxiety, and Somatosensory Amplification Levels in Individuals with Normal Coronary Angiography

Hasan KORKMAZ MD^1 , Sevda KORKMAZ MD^{2^*} , Sevler YILDIZ MD^2 , Burcu GÜNDOĞAN MD^2 , Murad ATMACA MD^2

¹Department of Cardiology, Fırat University Medicine Faculty, Elazıg, Turkey

²Department of Psychiatry, Fırat University Medicine Faculty, Elazıg, Turkey

*Corresponding author.

Sevda Korkmaz, MD

Department of Psychiatry,

Fırat University Medicine

Faculty, Elazig, Turkey Tel:

+90 505 351 07 30 E mail:

skorkmaz23@hotmail.com

Abstract

The objective of the present study is to determine the somatosensory amplification, anxiety, and depression levels in patients with normal coronary arteries. Thirty-five patients with normal coronary arteries and 35 healthy individuals of similar age and gender as the patient group were included in the study. Somatosensory Amplification Scale (SSAS), Health Anxiety Inventory (HAI-18), Penn State Anxiety Scale (PSWQ), Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), and Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) were applied to all participants. Comparison of the patient group with the control group demonstrated that SSAS (22.7 ± 8.2 ; 18.5 ± 5.98 ; p = 0.018), BAI (15.4 ± 9.43 ; 9.4 ± 7.3 ; p = 0.004), BDI (24.9 ± 13.5 ; 13.7 ± 7.5 ; p < 0.001), PSWQ (55.3 ± 13.7 ; 33.8 ± 6.7 ; p < 0.001), and HAI-18 (18.8 ± 8.7 ; 12.3 ± 7.1 ; p = 0.001) scores were statistically significantly higher in the patient group. Furthermore, a positive correlation was found between SSAS, BAI, BDI, PSWQ, and HAI-18 scores. It was found that concerns about disease prevailed in patients having normal coronary arteries, the patients continued to

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