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The role of family history in mental health service utilization for major depression.

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Abstract

Background: The purpose of the study was to examine the association between family history of major depressive disorder (MDD) and mental health service utilization for MDD.

Methods: Data come from wave 1 (2001-2) and wave 2 (2004-5) of the US National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC). The AUDADIS was used to determine the presence of lifetime and incident MDD. Participants with a mother, father, grandparent or sibling with MDD were considered to have a positive family history. Mental health service utilization among participants with lifetime MDD was studied. Data were analyzed using logistic regression models adjusted for socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, education, marital status, family income) and disease severity.

Results: 7,940 NESARC participants had lifetime MDD, 54.7% of them had family history of the disorder. Compared to participants with no family history of MDD, those with such family history were two times more likely to access treatment (OR: 2.37, 95% CI: 2.11-2.68). Parental, and particularly maternal history of MDD, was most strongly associated with MDD treatment.

Limitations: Data were unavailable on the timing of family history of MDD and its possible under-report, and differences between participants with treated vs untreated relatives. Institutionalized individuals were not included.

Conclusions: Individuals with parental and maternal history of major depression were two times more likely to receive treatment for MDD than those with no such history. Efforts to increase access to healthcare for those who do not report family history of MDD could prove effective in addressing existing unmet treatment needs.

Keywords: family history, parental history, maternal history, paternal history, siblings' history, grandparents' history, major depression disorder, mental health service utilization

Introduction:

Major depressive disorder (MDD) is common and disabling. Worldwide, 5-7% of adults are affected at some point in time (Ferrari et al., 2012) and up to 25% during their lifetime (Hasin et al., 2005). What is more, it is estimated that the number of adults with MDD will increase by 35% between 2005 and 2050, from 33.9 million to 45.8 million (Heo et al., 2008).

Access to adequate treatment can decrease the level of symptoms as well as the degree of impairment and economic burden associated with depression (Hasin et al., 2005; Luppala et al., 2007). Yet, not all depressed individuals receive treatment. Documented rates of mental health service utilization vary from 30% in the European ESEMeD study (Sevilla-Dedieu et al., 2011) to 55% in the US-based NESARC (Hasin et al., 2005).

The familial nature of MDD has been well documented, which reflects both genetic as well as environmental influences (Avenevoli and Merikangas, 2006; Husain et al., 2009; Kendler et al., 1997; Klein et al., 2001; Lieb et al., 2002; McLaughlin et al., 2012a; Verhagen et al., 2008; Weissman et al., 2006b). Children of individuals who are depressed are three to four times more likely to experience a major depressive episode compared to those without such family history (Sullivan et al., 2000), particularly when the affected family member is the mother (Olfson et al., 2003; Scott et al., 2012; Weissman et al., 2006a). Familial depression has also been shown to predict earlier onset as well as greater depression severity (McLaughlin et al., 2012b; Sullivan et al., 2000), leading general practitioners to often use family history to screen for major depression, confirm a diagnosis, or make treatment decisions (Nierenberg et al., 2007).

To date, few studies have examined whether the relationship between family history of depression and mental health service utilization in case of a major depressive episode

varies depending on which and how many family members are affected. Our study, based upon the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC), a nationally representative study of the US population, examines the association between family history of major depression and mental health service utilization in case of lifetime or incident MDD, adjusting for sex, age, educational level, family income, marital status, ethnicity, and disease severity, which are known risk factors of depression. In particular, we examine whether the likelihood of treatment varies depending on the type of family history of MDD and the accumulation of familial risk.

Materials and Methods:

Sample and Procedures: Data come from Wave 1 (2001-2) and Wave 2 (2004-5) of the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC). This nationally representative study of the US population was conducted among non-institutionalized adults (≥ 18 years of age) residing in households and group quarters. African-Americans, Hispanics, and individuals aged 18-24 years were oversampled. All participants were interviewed at home by experienced lay interviewers who received extensive training and supervision. All procedures, including informed consent, received full ethical review and approval from the U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Of the 43,093 Wave 1 respondents, 34,653 were re-interviewed at wave 2. Excluding ineligible (e.g., deceased) respondents, the overall wave 2 response rate was 86.7%. For the purpose of this analysis we merged study waves 1 and 2.

Major depressive disorder: MDD was ascertained using the AUDADIS, a structured interview designed to measure psychiatric disorders and associated conditions in large scale surveys, which follows DSM-IV criteria (American Psychiatric Association, 1994; Harris and Edlund, 2005). We studied both lifetime MDD (as assessed at waves 1 and 2 of the NESARC) and incident MDD (defined as MDD at wave 2 in participants who were previously never depressed). We evaluated the severity of MDD by the number of symptoms present.

Family history of depression: Data on family history of depression (mother, father, sibling, and grandparent) were obtained at wave 1 of the NESARC study. Family history of MDD was assessed in two steps. First, the investigator read to the participant descriptions of observable manifestations of MDD (Heiman et al., 2008) designed to collect family history information in a sensitive manner (Andreasen et al., 1977; Zimmerman et al., 1988). Second,

participants were asked about family history of psychiatric disorders in different categories of relatives (mother, father, sibling, and grandparent). Family history was considered to be positive if a respondent had at least one relative (parent, sibling, or grandparent) ever diagnosed with or treated for major depression. Among participants with lifetime MDD, 53.9% reported having an affected sibling, 19.6% - an affected mother, 14.2% - an affected father, and 12.3% - an affected grandparent. The likelihood of depression in different family members was moderately correlated (correlation coefficients ranging from .29 - father and a sibling to .38- a grandparent and a sibling).

Mental health treatment: Treatment receipt was ascertained in waves 1 and 2 in all NESARC participants who met criteria for MDD using the following questions: “Did you ever go to any kind of counselor, therapist, doctor, psychologist or any person like that to help improve your mood or make you feel better?” (outpatient treatment) or “Were you a patient in a hospital for at least one night because you felt sad, blue, depressed or down/didn’t care about things or enjoy things?” (inpatient treatment) or “Did you ever go to an emergency room for help during any time when you felt sad, blue, depressed or down/ didn’t care about things or enjoy things?” (emergency room) or “Did a doctor ever prescribe any medicines or drugs to improve your mood or to make you feel better?” (psychotropic drug therapy). These questions were combined and studied as a single variable measuring lifetime mental health service utilization for MDD.

Covariates: Similar to Andersen’s model of health services utilization (Andersen, 1995), the regression model included predisposing factors: participants’ sex (female vs. male), age (35-54, ≥ 55 years vs. 18-34 years); enabling factors : educational level (<high school vs. \geq high school degree), marital status (not married vs. married), family income, dichotomized at the

lowest quartile of the distribution (\$10,000-19000 vs. \geq \$20,000 /year); and ethnicity (African American, Other non-Caucasian vs. Caucasian).

Statistical analysis: We restricted the study sample to participants who experienced lifetime MDD (n=7,940, 22.9% of the NESARC sample). First, we studied mental health service utilization in relation to overall family history of MDD. Second, we distinguished parental, maternal, paternal, sibling, and grandparent history of MDD. Third, we investigated mental health service utilization as a function of the number of family members who had a lifetime history of MDD. In additional analyses, we studied mental health service utilization among individuals with incident MDD (n=1,779).

Analyses were carried out in a logistic regression framework using STATA/SE 12; odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals were weighed to account for the complex sampling design.

Results:

In our sample of 7,940 individuals with lifetime MDD, the mean age was 45.9 years (SD=15.5). As described in **Table 1**, participants with lifetime MDD were mostly female (65.4%), aged 35-54 years (45.9%), Caucasian (75.0%), had graduated from high school (86.4%), had a family income \geq 20,000 US dollars/year (75.8%), and were married (55.9%). Positive family history of MDD was reported in over half of the sample (54.7%): 53.9% of participants had at least one sibling, 19.6% a mother, 14.2% a father, and 12.3% a grandparent with history of MDD. Most participants with lifetime MDD had two (46.4%) or three (21.6%) relatives with major depression. Participants with lifetime MDD differed from those with no lifetime MDD on all socio-demographic characteristics, except education level.

Insert **Table 1** here \longrightarrow

Lifetime mental health service utilization:

The probability of being treated was highest in females, in participants who were older than 35 years of age, and who had higher education. It was lowest in participants who were not married and who were not White. As shown in **Table 2**, socio-demographic factors associated with treatment in case of MDD included female sex, age above 35 years, and higher level of education.

Insert **Table 2** here \longrightarrow

Family history of major depression and lifetime mental health service utilization:

65.9% of participants who received treatment for MDD reported positive family history of the disorder; 56.5% reported positive parental history. As shown in **Table 3**, in bivariate analyses, all forms of family history of depression examined were significantly associated

with mental health service utilization in case of MDD. Overall, participants with any family history of depression were over two times more likely to receive treatment. Examining the different specific types of family history, the ORs ranged from 1.64 when the affected relative was the father to 2.36 when the affected relative was the mother; the overall OR associated with parental history of depression was 2.47 (95% CI: 2.19-2.77). After adjusting for socio-demographic factors, overall family history of depression remained the strongest predictor of treatment in case of MDD (multivariate OR 2.37, 95% CI: 2.11-2.68). After additional adjustment for the number of symptoms of MDD, the magnitude of the association between treatment and family history of depression decreased but remained elevated and statistically significant (OR: 1.59, 95% CI: 1.38-1.83).

Additionally, the likelihood of treatment was associated with the number of family members who had had depression (bivariate OR for each additional family member: 1.21, 95% CI: 1.16-1.26). After adjusting for socio-demographic covariates, the association decreased but remained statistically significant (multivariate OR for each additional family member: 1.06, 95% CI: 1.01-1.11).

Insert Table 3 —————→

In additional analyses, family history of depression was associated with treatment of the incident MDD (bivariate OR: 1.35, 95% CI 1.5-1.74), but this association lost statistical significance after adjustment for covariates (multivariate OR: 1.20, 95% CI: 0.92-1.55). We found no interactions between family history of depression and participant sex.

Family history of major depression and type of mental health treatment:

48.5% of participants with lifetime MDD received mental health treatment. As reported in **Table 4** compared to participants with no family history of depression, those who did have such family history were significantly more likely to receive outpatient treatment (12.2% vs. 9.6%, p-value<0.001; adjusted OR: 2.06, 95% CI: 1.67-2.53) or psychotropic medications (43.7% vs. 25.6%, p-value<0.001; adjusted OR: 2.59, 95% CI: 2.28-2.94). These associations decreased but remained elevated and statistically significant after we controlled for the number of depressive symptoms, (OR of outpatient treatment: 1.35, 95% CI: 1.08-1.69; OR of psychotropic medications: OR: 1.60, 95% CI: 1.37-1.87).

Similarly, those participants with maternal history of depression were more likely to receive outpatient treatment (62.8% vs. 56.1%, p-value=0.0018) and psychotropic medications (53.6% vs. 46.3%, p-value<0.001) than those with parental history of depression.

Insert **Table 4** here →

Discussion:

Our study, based on a nationally representative sample of the US adult population suggests that among individuals with MDD a positive family history of major depression predicts an over two-fold probability of mental health service utilization, even after accounting for socio-demographic characteristics. Positive parental, and particularly maternal, history of major depression as well as the number of affected relatives is especially associated with a higher probability of treatment. Family history appears most strongly associated with outpatient and psychotropic medication treatment. Individuals with MDD and a positive maternal history of depression are more likely to receive outpatient and psychotropic medication treatment than those with a positive parental family history of MDD.

Prior to interpreting our findings, we need to acknowledge several limitations. First, MDD and treatment receipt for MDD were studied over participants' lifetimes, hence we have no information regarding the timing of family history in relation to participants' mental health. Nonetheless, because most cases of MDD occur prior to age 30 (Charlton et al., 2013; Kessler et al., 2007; Zisook et al., 2007) and because mental health service utilization was most strongly associated with parental history of depression, the impact of this bias is probably minor. Second, family history of MDD in the NESARC was assessed with a single question for each category of relatives, which could limit the reliability of this measure. However, since participants were presented with descriptions of manifestations of MDD and information from multiple family members, including parents and siblings, was used, the degree of misclassification is likely to be minor (Fenton et al., 2010; Heiman et al., 2008). Third, although often used in research and clinical settings, information on family history obtained from probands may have insufficient specificity (Duggan et al., 1998a; Kendler and

Roy, 1995). Participants' reports typically underestimate family history of mental disorders, but this effect seems weaker in parents than in other, more remote, family members (Verweij et al., 2011). Fourth, data on family history of major depression is based on relatives ever being depressed (diagnosed or treated for depression). Participants with family members who were diagnosed and treated for depression could differ in terms of mental health services utilization for MDD from those whose relatives were diagnosed, but untreated. Fifth, our study population did not include individuals who were institutionalized and who may have elevated rates of major depression (Anckarsater et al., 2007). Overall, these methodological drawbacks are probably minor but may have led us to underestimate the strength of the association between family history of major depression and mental health service utilization. Our study also has strengths. First, we studied a nationally representative sample of the US adult population that limits selection bias. Second, major depression was ascertained using a structured diagnostic interview, evaluating the presence of clinically relevant disorders as measured by DSM-IV criteria (American Psychiatric Association, 1994). Third, we systematically investigated associations between different aspects of family history of major depression and MDD treatment.

Family history of major depression and mental health service utilization

In line with previous studies, fewer than half of study participants with MDD received treatment, stressing a high level of unmet need for treatment among people who are depressed (Hasin et al., 2005). Prevalence rates of family history of major depression in our study (54.7% overall and 65.9% of those who received treatment for depression) are consistent with prior research (Duggan et al., 1998b; Nierenberg et al., 2007). One of the main findings of our study is that we showed the association between parental history of depression and the number of affected relatives as key familial predictors of mental health

service utilization in case of MDD, particularly with regard to outpatient treatment and psychotropic drug therapy.

Several mechanisms can account for our findings. First, individuals with MDD may be more likely to report parental history of the same disorder because they are more sensitized to it (Chapman et al., 1994; Kendler et al., 1991). Reassuringly, family history data in our study were obtained from participants who have a central position in the family pedigree and can provide reliable information on their siblings and parents (Verweij et al., 2011). Second, family history of depression is a marker of greater severity (greater number of symptoms and comorbidities) and earlier disease onset (Keyes et al., 2012; McLaughlin et al., 2012a; Serretti et al., 2013), which also predicts treatment-seeking (Olfson et al., 2003). Nonetheless, we found that family history of depression is significantly associated with outpatient and psychotropic drug treatment rather than inpatient and emergency treatment, and that these associations holds even after controlling for the number of symptoms, suggesting that disorder severity is not the only explanation. Third, family history of depression was partly defined based on history of depression treatment and we believe that having a family member who was treated for depression may lead to higher awareness of depression symptoms and pathways for help seeking (Kendler, 1995; Nierenberg et al., 2007; Sullivan et al., 1996). Additionally, we found that the number of relatives with a history of major depression was also related to mental health service utilization for depression. This may partly reflect a stronger genetic and environmental predisposition to major depression which could translate to especially severe or persistent symptoms and result in treatment-seeking (McLaughlin et al., 2012a; Nierenberg et al., 2007). This could also be explained by a “family mental health literacy” which has not been yet studied at the family level to our knowledge.

Among indicators of family history, maternal history of major depression appeared most strongly associated with treatment for MDD, in particular with outpatient and psychotropic drug therapy. In general, offspring tend to spend more time with mothers, who are often more open to express their depressive feelings in comparison to men, that can lead to higher awareness of maternal depression in comparison to paternal. Compared to men, women have higher rates of depression (Kessler, 2003), depression treatment (Nierenberg et al., 2007; Wang et al., 2005), and mental health literacy (Deen and Bridges, 2011; Kaneko and Motohashi, 2007; Swami, 2012), which could explain higher awareness of depression, mental health literacy and help seeking attitudes among the offspring. The study underlines a high level of unmet need for treatment among people who are depressed in the United States. Our findings suggested that among individuals with MDD, family history of the same disorder is associated with a two-fold increase in the likelihood of receiving disorder specific treatment, in particular, outpatient and psychotropic medications treatment. Positive parental, and particularly maternal, history of major depression as well as the number of affected relatives is associated with a higher probability of access for treatment for MDD. Participants with maternal history of depression were more likely to receive outpatient and psychotropic medication therapy in comparison to those with paternal history. Our results imply that individuals who received treatment for depression are not representative of all individuals who have the disorder, suggesting that general population studies are essential in understanding factors associated with depression trajectories. From a clinical standpoint, our study highlights the importance of general population initiatives that provide information about symptoms of MDD and treatment opportunities. Although more research is needed, our findings stress the importance of providing better access to treatment for those who are not aware or have no family history of MDD.

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Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics and family history of major depression among study participants: NESARC, 2001/02-2004/05 (weighted %, p-value).

	Total	Lifetime Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) (n=7,940)	No lifetime MDD (n= 26,713)	p-value
	n	% (n)	% (n)	
Sex				
Male	14564	34.6	51.6	<0.001
Female	20089	65.4	48.4	
Age				
18-34 years	8029	28.1	24.7	<0.001
35-54 years	14312	45.9	39.1	
≥55 years	12312	25.9	36.2	
Education				
≥High School degree	29139	86.4	85.9	0.40
<High School degree	5514	13.6	14.13	
Family income/year				
≥\$20 000	26301	75.8	81.7	<0.001
\$10 000-19 000	8352	24.2	18.3	
Marital status				
Married	18866	55.9	66.0	<0.001
Not married	15787	44.1	33.9	
Ethnicity				
White	20161	75.0	69.8	<0.001
African-American	6587	8.8	11.7	
Other	7905	16.2	18.6	
Family history of major depression^a				
No	24375	45.3	75.9	<0.001
Yes	10278	54.7	24.1	
Parental history of major depression^b				
No	27099	54.8	83.8	<0.001
Yes	7554	45.2	16.2	
Paternal history of major depression^c				
No	31100	77.6	92.6	<0.001
Yes	3553	22.4	7.4	
Maternal history of major depression^d				
No	28539	62.2	87.4	<0.001
Yes	6114	37.8	12.6	
Sibling history of major depression^e				
No	29467	70.5	88.2	<0.001
Yes	5186	29.5	11.8	
Grandparent history of major depression^f				
No	31785	80.4	94.3	<0.001
Yes	2868	19.6	5.7	

^a- parents, siblings, grandparents; ^b- father, mother; ^c- father; ^d- mother; ^e- siblings; ^f- grandparents.

Table 2. Socio-demographic characteristics and treatment of major depression in the NESARC study (2001/02- 2004/05, n=7940): bivariate logistic regression analysis (weighted ORs, 95% CI).

	Bivariate OR	95% CI
Sex		
Male	1	
Female	1.60	1.41-1.82
Age		
18-34 years	1	
35-54 years	1.56	1.37-1.78
≥55 years	1.61	1.40-1.85
Educational level		
>High school degree	1	
≤High school degree	1.58	1.33-1.89
Family income/year		
≥\$20 000	1	
\$10 000-19,000	0.88	0.78-1.01
Marital status		
Married	1	
Not married	0.85	0.77-0.94
Ethnicity		
White	1	
African-American	0.43	0.37-0.50
Other	0.49	0.42-0.57

Table 3. Family history of major depression and treatment of MDD in the NESARC study (2001/2-2004/5, n=7940): multivariate logistic regression analyses (weighted ORs, 95% CI).

	Bivariate OR	95% CI	Multivariate OR*	95% CI
Family history of major depression^a				
No	1		1	
Yes	2.44	2.18-2.72	2.37	2.11-2.68
Parental history of major depression^b				
No	1		1	
Yes	2.47	2.19-2.77	2.05	1.78-2.36
Paternal history of major depression^{c,1}				
No	1		1	
Yes	1.64	1.41-1.91	1.11	0.94-1.31
Maternal history of major depression^{d,1}				
No	1		1	
Yes	2.36	2.10-2.64	1.92	1.67-2.21
Grandparent history of major depression¹				
No	1		1	
Yes	2.04	1.80-2.33	1.41	1.21-1.66
Sibling history of major depression¹				
No	1		1	
Yes	1.81	1.61-2.03	1.26	1.09-1.44
Number of family relatives with history of major depression	1.21	1.16-1.26	1.06	1.01-1.11

*-analyses are adjusted on sex, age, educational level, family income, marital status, and ethnicity.

^a- parents, full siblings, grandparents; ^b- father, mother; ^c- father; ^d- mother

¹-maternal and paternal, grandparents', and siblings' family histories of major depression were mutually adjusted.

Table 4 Types of treatment for MDD in relation to family history of depression in the NESARC study (2001/2-2004/5, n=7,940), weighted %.

Type of treatment		No family history of depression (n= 3,781)	Family history of depression (n=4,159)	p-value
Any treatment	No	63.5%	41.6%	<0.001
	Yes	36.5%	58.4%	
Outpatient treatment	No	90.4%	87.8%	0.005
	Yes	9.6%	12.2%	
Inpatient treatment	No	99.5%	99.6%	0.74
	Yes	0.5%	0.4%	
Emergency room	No	98.4%	98.9%	0.18
	Yes	1.6%	1.1%	
Psychotropic drug therapy	No	74.4%	56.3%	<0.001
	Yes	25.6%	43.7%	

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*Contributors

Contributors: Dr. Elena Prokofyeva designed the study, wrote the protocol, undertook the literature searches, the statistical analysis, and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Dr. Maria Melchior supervised the conception and design of the study, analyses, and interpretation of data. Dr. Silvia S. Martins, Dr. Nadia Younès, and Dr. Pamela J. Surkan made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study, analysis and interpretation of data. All authors participated in revising the article critically for important intellectual content, read, and approved the final manuscript.