

Prevalence and Associated Factors of Depression and Anxiety Among Patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis Attending Treatment at Public Health Facilities in Southwest Ethiopia

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Mustefa Mohammedhussein¹
Arefayne Alenko²
Worknesh Tessema²
Almaz Mamaru²

¹Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Public Health and Medical Science, Mettu University, Mettu, Ethiopia; ²Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medical Science, Institute of Health, Jimma University, Jimma, Ethiopia

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Background: Depression and anxiety are the most commonly occurring psychiatric comorbidities among patients with pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB). Co-occurring anxiety and depression in PTB patients result in poor adherence to anti-tuberculosis medication. This in turn results in lower success rate of treatment and an upsurge in morbidity and mortality. Despite this problem existing globally, little has been explored in southwest Ethiopia.

Objective: The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence and associated factors of depression and anxiety among patients with pulmonary tuberculosis receiving treatment at public health facilities in southwest Ethiopia.

Materials and Methods: A facility-based cross-sectional study was conducted from April to May 2019. Data were collected from 410 PTB patients using hospital anxiety and depression scale (HADS). Epi data version 3.1 and SPSS version 23 were used to enter and analyze data respectively. Multiple logistic regressions were fitted to identify the strength of association between outcome and explanatory variables. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results: Prevalence of depression and anxiety among PTB patients were 229 (55.9 %) and 224 (54.6%), respectively. High perceived stress [AOR=3.61 (1.99, 6.53)], perceived stigma [AOR=10.13 (5.52, 18.63)], being in an intensive phase of treatment [AOR= 3.33 (1.83, 6.07)], and low body mass index [AOR=2.07 (1.13, 3.80)] were significantly associated with depression. Being female [AOR=2.42 (1.39, 4.22)], perceived stigma [AOR=3.58 (1.99, 6.42)], high perceived stress [AOR=4.40 (2.52, 7.69)], and family history of mental illness [AOR=2.66 (1.19, 5.94)] had significant association with anxiety.

Conclusion: More than half of the study participants were found to have probable depression and anxiety. This indicates the need to pay attention to the mental health condition of patients with PTB, particularly to those with identified risk factors.

Keywords: anxiety, depression, tuberculosis, Ethiopia

Introduction

Depression and anxiety are the two main diagnostic classes of common mental disorders which remain a global public health concern. Depression affects more than 300 million people worldwide.¹ Anxiety was ranked as the sixth largest contributor to non-fatal health loss and globally affects an estimated 264 million people.¹

Correspondence: Mustefa Mohammedhussein
Tel +251 923512698
Email mustefamohammed1984@gmail.com

Tuberculosis (TB) also remains a major global health problem despite the fact that it can be cured with timely diagnosis and appropriate intervention. Worldwide, TB is one of the top ten causes of death, and over 95% of the cases and deaths occur in developing countries.² Ethiopia is one of the 30 high TB burden countries that collectively accounted for about 87% of the world's TB cases, and was found in the list of 14 countries that shared the three lists of high TB burden (TB, TB/HIV co-infection and multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB)).²

Recently, research revealed that concern regarding psychiatric comorbidity, particularly depression and anxiety among TB patients and understanding its significance, has been increasing. The occurrence of depression and anxiety among TB patients is associated with non-compliance to treatment which is considered the main barrier to control TB. Treatment noncompliance in turn escalates the risk of morbidity and mortality from the disease.³⁻⁶ Anxiety and depression adversely affect the ability to cope with stress, the side effects of medication, and other challenges of daily life in patients with PTB.^{5,7,8}

Mainly, depression adversely influences an individual's health care seeking behavior, diet, medication adherence and compliance with treatment causing a considerable challenge for global TB control.⁹ Furthermore, anxiety and depression may exacerbate other primary social susceptibilities imposed by TB related stigma like isolation from social activities and give rise to added long-term impairment of the patient's overall psychosocial well-being.^{7,8,10-12}

So far, studies across the world have shown a high prevalence of depression and anxiety among TB patients.^{3-6,8,13,14} In Ethiopia, both were found higher among TB patients; anxiety 41.5%¹³ and depression in the range of 19.8% to 54%.^{11,13,15-17} However most of the previous studies have addressed common mental disorders which suggested only psychological distress rather than particular psychiatric disorders.^{18,19} To the best of our knowledge of the available information, the studies that have investigated depression among TB patients and anxiety among TB patients in Ethiopia were very limited. Those studies did not address PTB in particular, thus the current study in particular focused on contributing to the scarce evidence on the prevalence and correlates of anxiety and depression among PTB patients.

Materials and Methods

Study Design and Setting

An institution-based cross-sectional study was conducted at public health facilities in Jimma zone from April to

May 2019. The zone has its capital located 352 km in the southwestern direction from Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia. In Jimma zone, 124 health centers and 7 hospitals (6 primary and 1 tertiary) are providing services. During the study period around 617 PTB patients had follow-up appointments in public health facilities of the zone.

Source and Study Population

Pulmonary tuberculosis patients who were being followed-up at public health facilities of Jimma zone were the source population, whereas patients with PTB aged ≥ 18 who were being followed-up in selected health facilities during the study period were the study population. Critically ill patients (those unable to respond because of the illness) and those on treatment for less than a month were excluded.

Sample Size Determination

The sample size required for the study was determined by using single population proportion formula by considering 95% of confidence level that falls within 5% margin of error, 10% non-response rate and $P = (41.5\%$ prevalence of anxiety among tuberculosis patient, 43.4% prevalence of depression among tuberculosis: from study conducted in Walaita Sodo, Ethiopia).¹³ After sample size was calculated for the two outcome variables (depression and anxiety), larger value was taken ($n = 414$).

Sampling Procedures

Thirty nine (39) health facilities were selected randomly (by lottery method) from 131 public health facilities in Jimma zone. All eligible PTB patients who visited the selected health facilities during the study period (April-May, 2019) were consecutively included. Of the total 447 PTB patients who visited the selected health facilities, 414 ($n=414$) were found eligible for the study, 4 (0.97%) of them refused to participate in the study. To avoid double counting, patients who attended more than once during the study period were included only on the first contact. The detail sampling procedure is shown in [Figure 1](#).

Data Collection Method and Instrument

Data were collected by trained nurses through face-to-face interview at health facilities using translated and pretested questionnaire. The data collection instrument had the following components. Socio-demographic factors were assessed by structured questionnaire. Oslo 3 items perceived social support scale was used to assess perceived

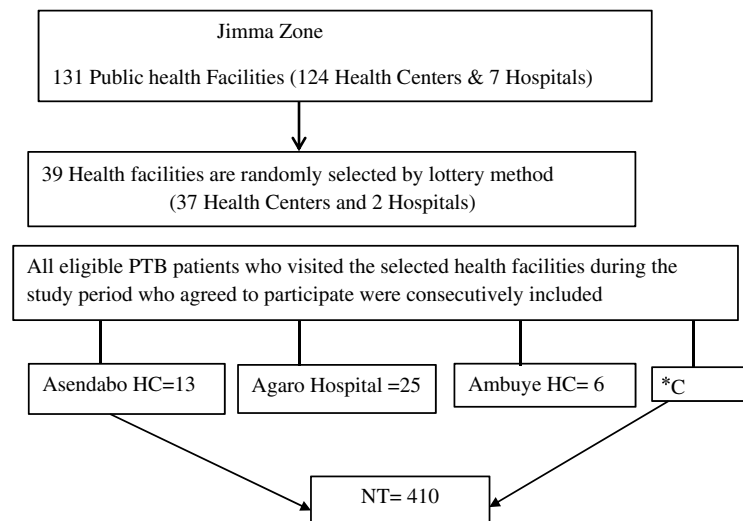


Figure 1 Flow chart of sampling procedure to select patients with PTB at public health facilities in southwest Ethiopia, 2019 (n=410).

Notes: *C= continue subsequently: Agaro HC (n=14), Bilida HC (n=9), Baballa HC (n=5), Bake gudo HC (n= 9), Babo HC (n=7), Beshasha HC (n=7), Cime HC (n=5), Cago HC (n=5), Coce HC (n=10), Detu kersu HC (n= 6), Dabo yaya HC (n=6), Doyo HC (n=4), Darge HC (n=5) Edo hidhata HC (n=6), Gembe HC (n=13), Getashewa HC (n=7), Guyo HC (n=7), Haro HC (n=7), Jimate HC (n=3), Jimma HC (n=21), Jimma University Medical center (n=74), Kore HC (n= 3), Korjo HC (n=4), Kusaye HC (n=4), Maxoso HC (n=7), Mole HC (n=11), Limmu genet HC (n=12), Limu Shaye HC (n=5), Omo gurude HC (n=4), Ofkole HC (n=7), Seka HC (n=8), Serbo HC (n= 18), Sokorru HC (n= 20), Sheki HC (n= 16), Yaci HC (n=6), Yabu HC (n=11).

Abbreviations: HC, Health center; HO, Hospital.

level of social support. It was found reliable (Cronbach α =0.84) in the current study. Score from 3–8 was considered as poor, 9–11 moderate, and 12–14 strong social support.¹⁶

Perceived TB stigma was assessed by 11 item perceived TB stigma scale which was adopted from Somma et al.²⁰ Participants were considered to have perceived stigma if they scored above or equal to the mean stigma score of the study population.^{21,22} It had cronbach α = 0.78 in the current study. Perceived stress level was assessed by 10 item perceived stress scale. In the current study it had cronbach α = 0.80. Score from 0–15 was considered low to average perceived stress and score ≥ 16 high perceived stress.²³

Depression and anxiety were assessed by HADS: 14-item questionnaire commonly used to screen for symptoms of anxiety and depression. The 14 items can be separated into two 7 item sub-scales for anxiety (HAD-A) and depression (HAD-D). It was validated in Ethiopia and its internal consistency was 0.78 for anxiety, 0.76 for depression subscales, and 0.87 for full scale.²⁴ In the current study HAD-A had cronbach α =0.81, it was 0.82 for HAD-D and 0.89 for full scale. A score ≥ 8 on separated HAD-A subscale and HAD-D was considered as probable case of anxiety and depression respectively.²⁴

Presence of comorbid chronic illness (at least one from HIV-AIDS, hypertension, diabetic mellitus, epilepsy and asthma) was assessed by structured questionnaire and extracted from the patient chart after informed consent.

Duration of illness (the time duration of TB symptoms before the diagnosis of TB) was assessed by asking the patient how long TB symptoms lasted before the illness was diagnosed as TB. Substance use risk level was assessed by using WHO Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST v3.1). The ASSIST risk score ranges from 0 to 31 for tobacco and 0–39 for alcohol, cannabis and khat (stimulant), alcohol low risk score from 0–10, moderate 11–26, and high risk ≥ 27 . The risk scores for khat, tobacco and cannabis were similar; low (0 to 3), moderate (4 to 26) and high (≥ 27).²⁵ In the current study for alcohol, tobacco and cannabis the risk was categorized into risk exists (ever used in their life) and risk does not exist due to small sample in the category, and the risk level for khat was defined as low risk 0–3, moderate to high ≥ 4 .²⁵

Study Variables

The outcome variables were depression and anxiety. Explanatory variables were age, sex, marital status, educational status, religion, occupation, place of residence, family size, perceived social support, perceived stress level, perceived TB stigma, duration of TB illness, phase of treatment, body mass index (BMI), category of treatment, family history of mental illness, comorbid chronic illness, alcohol use risk, tobacco use risk, khat use risk, and cannabis use risk.

Data Quality Assurance

To ensure the quality of data, all instruments were translated to Afaan Oromo and Amharic language and a pretest was performed on 20 (5%) of the TB patients being followed-up at Shenen Gibe Hospital and Bacho Bore Health Center which was not part of the study population. Training on data collection instrument and data handling was provided to data collectors and supervisors.

Data Processing and Analyses

Data were entered into Epi data v3.1 and analyzed by SPSS v23. Bivariate binary logistic regression was performed to each independent variable with the outcome variable. Explanatory variables with p -value ≤ 0.25 in the bivariate analysis were candidates for multivariate logistic regression. Multivariate logistic regression model was done and adjusted odds ratio with 95% CI was calculated to identify the independent association of each variable. P -value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Ethical Consideration

Ethical clearance was obtained from the Research and Ethics Review board Committee of Jimma University Institute of Health. Letter of permission was obtained from Jimma zone health department and relevant woreda health bureau. Written informed consent was obtained from each participant after they were informed about the aims of the study, voluntary participation and the right to withdraw at any time. Participants' right to refuse or discontinue the interview at any time they wanted to was strictly respected. Information taken from participants was kept confidential at all levels of the study. Patients who were found to have severe depression and/or anxiety were linked to psychiatry clinic in Jimma university medical center.

Results

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Study Participants

A total of 410 participants were enrolled in the study which resulted in an overall response rate of 99.03%. Two hundred and eleven (51.5%) were male. The mean age of the respondents was 31.85 (SD=12.42) years. The majority, 215 (52.4%), were married and about 214 (52.2%) were from urban areas (concerning to their place of residence, [Table 1](#)).

Table 1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients at Public Health Facilities in Jimma Zone, Southwest Ethiopia, 2019 (N= 410)

Variables	Category	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
Age	18–24	132	32.2
	25–34	145	35.4
	35–44	57	13.9
	45–54	46	11.2
	≥ 55	30	7.3
Marital Status	Single	149	36.3
	Married	215	52.4
	Divorced	31	7.6
	Widowed	15	3.7
Religion	Muslim	257	62.7
	Orthodox	113	27.6
	Protestant	40	9.8
Educational Status	No formal education	90	22.00
	Primary (1–8)	147	35.9
	Secondary (9–12)	109	26.6
	College and above	64	15.6
Occupation	Daily laborer	56	13.7
	Farmer	87	21.2
	Government employee	53	12.9
	Merchant	38	9.3
	Student	59	14.4
	Housewife	69	16.8
	Non-government organization/private employee	48	11.7
Family Size	≤ 5	358	87.3
	> 5	52	12.7

Clinical, Psychosocial and Substance Use Related Characteristics

The majority, 379 (92.4%), were in new TB treatment category. Two hundred and twenty two (54.1%) were in an intensive phase of TB treatment. Over half, 234 (57.1%), were reported to have perceived stigma. The majority, 223 (54.4%), reported high perceived stress. More than half, 217 (52.9%), had khat use risk ([Table 2](#)).

Prevalence of Depression and Anxiety Among PTB Patients

Prevalence of depression and anxiety among PTB patients were 55.9% (95% CI 51.0, 60.7) and 54.6% (95% CI 50.0, 59.5) respectively. More females, 132 (66.3%), than males, 97 (46.0%), were found to have depression.

Table 2 Clinical, Psycho-Social and Substance Use Risk-Related Factors of PTB Patients on Follow-Up at Public Health Facilities in Jimma Zone, Southwest Ethiopia, 2019 (n=410)

Variable	Category	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
Category of Treatment	New	379	92.4
	Return after default	10	2.4
	Relapse/re-treatment	21	5.1
Duration of Illness	≤4 weeks	279	68.0
	>4 weeks	131	32.0
Comorbid HIV-AIDS	Yes	86	21.0
	No	324	79.0
Other Comorbidity	Yes	26	6.3
	No	384	93.7
Family History of Mental Illness	Yes	87	21.2
	No	323	78.8
Body Mass Index	Low BMI	182	44.4
	Not low BMI	228	55.6
Level of Social Support	Poor	171	41.7
	Moderate	168	41.0
	Strong	71	17.3
Perceived TB Stigma	Yes	234	57.1
	No	176	42.9
Perceived Stress	Low to average	187	45.6
	High	223	54.4
Tobacco Use Risk	No risk	389	94.9
	Risk exists	21	5.1
Alcohol Use Risk	No risk	320	78.0
	Risk exists	90	22.0
Cannabis Use Risk	No risk	392	95.6
	Risk exists	18	4.4
Khat Use Risk	No risk	193	47.1
	Low	60	14.6
	Moderate to high	157	38.3

Note: Other comorbidity, hypertension/diabetic mellitus/asthma/epilepsy.

Abbreviation: BMI, body mass index.

Depression was higher among those who reported to have poor social support, 135 (78.9%), and perceived stigma, 194 (82.9%), than their counterparts. Anxiety was also higher among females, 137 (68.8%), those who reported to have perceived stigma, 180 (76.9%), and poor social support, 130 (76.0%), than their counterparts.

Factors Associated with Depression Among PTB Patients

After adjusting for confounding variables, the odds of having depression was 3.6 times higher among PTB patients who reported high perceived stress [AOR= 3.61 95% CI (1.99, 6.53)] than those who reported low to average perceived stress. Depression was 3.3 times higher among PTB patients in an intensive phase of treatment [AOR= 3.33 95% CI (1.83, 6.07)].

It was found that perceived TB stigma [AOR= 10.13 95% CI (5.52, 18.63)], no formal education [AOR= 3.03 95% CI (1.12, 8.23)], and low body mass index [AOR=2.07 95% CI (1.13, 3.80)] had significant association with depression. Strong social support [AOR=0.21 95% CI (0.08, 0.51)] was found to be a protective factor (Table 3).

Factors Associated with Anxiety Among PTB Patients

Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that the odds of having anxiety among females were 2.4 times higher [AOR =2.42 95% CI (1.39, 4.23)] than in males. High perceived stress was 4.40 times more likely [AOR =4.40 95% CI (2.52, 7.69)] to be associated with anxiety. Anxiety was 3.5 times higher [AOR= 3.58 95% CI (1.99, 6.42)] among PTB patients who were found to have perceived TB stigma than in their counterparts. Patients with family history of mental illness were about 2.6 times more likely [AOR= 2.66 95% CI (1.19, 5.94)] to have anxiety than their counterparts. Low body mass index [AOR = 1.83 95% CI (1.02, 3.28)] and being in an intensive phase of TB treatment [AOR= 2.89 95% CI (1.62, 5.14)] were significantly associated with anxiety (Table 4).

Discussion

Prevalence of Depression Among PTB Patients

The finding revealed that a high proportion of PTB patients on follow-up treatment had probable depression. A similar finding was reported from previous studies carried out in Southern (54%) and Eastern Ethiopia (51.9%),^{16,17} in southwest Cameroon (61.1%),²⁶ in Pakistan (56%),³ and Turkey (60.5%).⁸ A higher proportion of depression than that of the current study was reported from two studies carried out in Pakistan (72.2%, 80%).^{6,27} The discrepancy might in part be due to difference in study setting, population studied, and

Table 3 Bivariate and Multivariate Logistic Regression Analyses of Factors Associated with Depression Among PTB Patients in Jimma Zone, Southwest Ethiopia, 2019 (n=410)

Variables	Category	Depression		COR, 95% (CI)	AOR, 95% (CI)	P-value
		Yes N (%)	No N (%)			
Sex	Male	97(46.0)	114(54.0)	1	1	0.797
	Female	132(66.3)	67(33.7)	2.31 (1.55, 3.45)	1.10(0.56, 2.13)	
Age	18–24	60(45.5)	72(54.5)	1	1	0.660
	25–34	81(55.9)	64(44.1)	1.52 (0.94, 2.44)	1.18 (0.56, 2.51)	
	35–44	37(64.9)	20(35.1)	2.22 (1.17, 4.22)	1.15 (0.41, 3.24)	
	45–54	32(69.6)	14(30.4)	2.74 (1.34, 5.61)	0.90 (0.30, 2.68)	
	≥ 55	19(63.3)	11(36.7)	2.07 (0.91, 4.69)	0.44 (0.13, 1.54)	
Residence	Rural	119(60.7)	77(39.3)	1.46 (0.98, 2.16)	1.71 (0.87, 3.33)	0.116
	Urban	110(51.4)	104(48.6)	1	1	
Educational Status	No formal education	70(77.8)	20(22.2)	5.83 (2.87, 11.85)	3.03(1.12, 8.23)	0.030
	Primary	92(62.6)	55(37.4)	2.78 (1.52, 5.11)	1.67 (0.70, 3.94)	
	Secondary	43(39.4)	66(60.6)	1.08 (0.57, 2.05)	0.64 (0.25, 1.64)	
	College and above	24(37.5)	40(62.5)	1	1	
Social Support	Poor	135(78.9)	36(21.1)	1	1	0.260
	Moderate	79(47.0)	89(53.0)	0.24 (0.15, 0.38)	0.68 (0.35, 1.33)	
	Strong	15(21.1)	56(78.9)	0.07 (0.03, 0.14)	0.21(0.08, 0.51)	
Treatment Phase	Intensive	172(77.5)	50(22.5)	7.90 (5.08, 12.31)	3.33 (1.83, 6.07)	0.001*
	Continuation	57(30.3)	131(69.7)	1	1	
Duration of Illness	≤ 4 weeks	139(49.8)	140(50.2)	1	1	0.770
	> 4 weeks	90(68.7)	41(31.3)	2.21 (1.43, 3.42)	1.11 (0.55, 2.24)	
Comorbid HIV-AIDS	Yes	70(81.4)	16(18.6)	4.54 (2.53, 8.15)	1.36 (0.59, 3.11)	0.465
	No	159(49.1)	165(50.9)	1	1	
Other Comorbidity	Yes	21(80.8)	5(19.2)	3.55 (1.31, 9.62)	0.87 (0.24, 3.16)	0.829
	No	208(54.2)	176(45.8)	1	1	
Body Mass Index	Low BMI	133(73.1)	49(26.9)	3.73 (2.45, 5.68)	2.07 (1.13, 3.80)	0.019
	Not low BMI	96(42.1)	132(57.9)	1	1	
Perceived Stigma	No	35(19.9)	141(80.1)	1	1	0.001*
	Yes	194(82.9)	40(17.1)	19.54(11.82, 32.30)	10.13(5.52, 18.63)	
Perceived Stress	Low to average	57(30.5)	130(69.5)	1	1	0.001*
	High	172(77.1)	51(22.9)	7.69 (4.95, 11.96)	3.61(1.99, 6.53)	
Khat Use Risk	No risk	95(49.2)	98(50.8)	1	1	0.127
	Low	26(43.3)	34(56.7)	0.79 (0.44, 1.41)	0.46 (0.17, 1.24)	
	Moderate to high	108(68.8)	49(31.2)	2.27 (1.46, 3.53)	1.21 (0.63, 2.32)	

Notes: 1, reference category; other comorbidity, hypertension/diabetes mellitus/asthma/epilepsy; *p<0.001 Hosmer–Lemeshow test = 0.89.

Abbreviations: COR, crude odds ratio; AOR, adjusted odds ratio; BMI, body mass index.

screening instrument used. One study⁶ included only a sample of newly diagnosed PTB patients and furthermore, the other study²⁷ included only smear-positive PTB patients and used Hamilton depression rating scale.

On the other hand, this finding was higher than that of a study done in Walaita Sodo (43.4%), Jimma (19.8%),

and Addis Ababa (31.1%) Ethiopia.^{11,13,15} A possible reason for the discrepancy may be explained in part due to the difference in the screening instrument used and the difference in the population studied. Only one study¹³ used the same screening instrument as the present study. The discrepancy in prevalence with this study may be attributed to

types of TB patients addressed. Unlike that of previous study, the current study included only patients with PTB, the one known to be contagious and life threatening, and the evolving stress contributes to greater risk of emotional problems.⁸

Prevalence of Anxiety Among Patients with PTB

The study also shows that a higher proportion of PTB patients suffered from probable anxiety. A similar finding was reported from Pakistan (65%)³ and India (54%).⁴ A study carried out in Haripur⁶ found an even higher prevalence rate (72.2%) than the current study, which may be attributed to the difference in patients studied. Unlike the current study, patients with MDR-TB (more stigmatized condition associated with poorer prognosis) were included.

On the other hand, a lower prevalence rate than that of the current study was reported from Walaita Sodo Ethiopia (41.5%)¹³ despite the same tool being used. The variation may be due to the difference in patients and setting of the study – the previous study had male predominance and comprised only a sample from urban areas, which may have better access to health service resources. A lower prevalence rate than that of the current study was also reported from Turkey (26%).⁸ Differences in cutoff points using HADS ≥ 10 ⁸ may account for the difference.

Factors Associated with Depression Among PTB Patients

Study revealed that depression was about 79% less likely among PTB patients who had strong social support than in those who had poor social support. The finding is in line with other studies.^{11,13,16} Poor social support gives patients a feeling of being neglected, isolated and worthless, and in contrast strong social support is vital for prevention of such feelings.¹⁴ Being in an intensive phase of TB treatment was significantly associated with depression, this finding is in line with other studies.^{28,29} This might be related to severity of illness as symptoms of TB tend to be more prominent during intensive phase and likely to improve over time during continuation phase.^{19,28}

In agreement with other studies,^{10,11,13} patients with PTB who had perceived TB stigma were more likely to be depressed than their counterparts. This might be related to the fact that social acceptance of patients with PTB may be compromised and further negative reactions from others may interfere with their sense of self-confidence

which may later end-up in emotional problems.^{8,13} In line with studies carried out in Ethiopia, Philippines, Taiwan, and China^{10,16,30,31} low body mass index was significantly associated with depression. This may be because under-nutrition weakens the immune system, thus the ability of the individual to fight infection and to control disease progression is compromised.³²

Furthermore, in agreement with the study from northeast Ethiopia,³⁴ which reported that no formal education had a significant association with common mental disorders, having no formal education was found to have a significant association with depression in the current study. This could be explained, in part, by the fact that having no formal education may prevent an individual from accessing most professional jobs and visiting healthcare facilities, and contributes to persistently low social resources.

In contrast to this, a higher level of education leads to better income, proper adaptation to treatment, and access to a wide range of health services.^{14,16,34} High perceived stress was significantly associated with depression. This may be explained, in part, by the fact that having high perceived stress may also lead to negative coping behaviors such as substance use and unhealthy dieting.³⁵

Factors Associated with Anxiety Among PTB Patients

In agreement with another study,¹³ being female was 2.4 times more likely to be associated with anxiety. Biological factors like hormonal fluctuation with pregnancy and menstruation and social factors like burden of household responsibilities may contribute to the higher prevalence of anxiety among females than males.^{3,4,34} Being in intensive phase of treatment was 2.89 times more likely to have a significant association with anxiety. It can be said that patients recently diagnosed with TB might have anxiety immediately upon learning their diagnosis,¹⁴ and symptoms related to TB disease tend to be prominent and are less likely to decrease within 1–2 months of treatment initiation.^{15,19} A similar finding was also reported from a previous study.¹³

Consistent with another study,¹³ anxiety was about 3.58 times higher among patients who reported to have perceived stigma than those who had not reported perceived stigma. Studies have demonstrated that presence of perceived stigma is highly associated with psychological distress. TB patients who have perceived stigma may be socially isolated because of fear of transmitting disease

Table 4 Bivariate and Multivariate Logistic Regression Analyses of Factors Associated with Anxiety Among PTB Patients in Jimma Zone, Southwest Ethiopia, 2019 (N =410)

Variables	Category	Anxiety		COR, 95% (CI)	AOR, 95% (CI)	P-value
		Yes N (%)	No N (%)			
Sex	Male	87(41.2)	124(58.8)	I	I	0.002
	Female	137(68.8)	62(31.2)	3.15 (2.09, 4.73)	2.42 (1.39, 4.23)	
Age	18–24	59(44.7)	73(55.3)	I	I	0.509
	25–34	80(55.2)	65(44.8)	1.52 (0.95, 2.45)	1.27(0.63, 2.60)	
	35–44	38(66.7)	19(33.3)	2.47 (1.29, 4.73)	1.49 (0.54, 4.15)	
	45–54	28(60.9)	18(39.1)	1.92 (0.97, 3.82)	0.65 (0.23, 1.83)	
	≥55	19(63.3)	11(36.7)	2.14 (0.94, 4.84)	0.70 (0.21, 2.35)	
Level of Social Support	Poor	130(76.0)	41(24.0)	I	I	0.250
	Moderate	77(45.8)	91(54.2)	0.26 (0.17, 0.42)	0.69 (0.37, 1.29)	
	Strong	17(23.9)	54(76.1)	0.09 (0.05, 0.19)	0.30 (0.13, 0.69)	
Phase of Treatment	Intensive	168(75.7)	54(24.3)	7.33 (4.73, 11.36)	2.89(1.62, 5.14)	0.001*
	Continuation	56(29.8)	132(70.2)	I	I	
Duration of Illness	≤4 weeks	132(47.3)	147(52.7)	I	I	0.054
	>4 weeks	92(70.2)	39(29.8)	2.63 (1.68, 4.10)	1.86 (0.98, 3.52)	
Comorbid HIV-AIDS	Yes	66(76.7)	20(23.3)	3.47 (2.01, 5.98)	1.09 (0.49, 2.45)	0.825
	No	158(48.8)	166(51.2)	I	I	
Family History of Mental Illness	Yes	76(87.4)	11(12.6)	8.17 (4.18, 15.95)	2.66 (1.19, 5.94)	0.016
	No	148(45.8)	175(54.2)	I	I	
BMI	Low BMI	132(72.5)	50(27.5)	3.90 (2.56, 5.94)	1.83 (1.02, 3.28)	0.042
	Not low BMI	92(40.4)	136(59.6)	I	I	
Perceived Stigma	No	44(25.0)	132(75.0)	I	I	0.001*
	Yes	180(76.9)	54(23.1)	10.0 (6.33, 15.79)	3.58 (1.99,6.42)	
Perceived Stress	Low to average	52(27.8)	135(72.2)	I	I	0.001*
	High	172(77.1)	51(22.9)	8.75 (5.59,13.69)	4.40 (2.52,7.69)	
Khat Use Risk	No risk	98(50.8)	95(49.2)	I	I	0.251
	Low risk	26(43.3)	34(56.7)	0.74 (0.41, 1.33)	0.57(0.22,1.48)	
	Moderate to high	100(63.7)	57(36.3)	1.70(1.10, 2.62)	0.92 (0.45, 1.84)	

Notes: I, reference category; *p< 0.001 Hosmer–Lemeshow test = 0.65.

and may have a low self-image, this may predispose them to anxiety.^{8,10,12,13,18,36}

The study demonstrated that PTB patients with a family history of mental illness were 2.66 times more likely to have anxiety than their counterparts. Although we were not able to find a satisfactorily similar study to compare to this finding, previously reported studies showed an association between family history of mental illness and common mental disorders.³⁴

This could be attributed to biological factors, eg, genetic studies have shown strong evidence that genetic components contribute to the development of anxiety disorders.³³

Anxiety was significantly lower among patients who reported to have strong social support than in patients who had poor social support. This may be related to the fact that a poor social support system gives patients a feeling of being neglected, isolated and worthless, and in contrast strong social support is vital for prevention of such feelings.¹⁴

Furthermore, this study revealed that high perceived stress was significantly associated with anxiety. This could be related to the fact that stress is known to cause dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis which may lead to changes in cortisol levels, immune system response, and cortical reactivity.³⁵

Strengths and Limitations of the Study

Standard tools were used to assess the associated variables; perceived stress level, perceived level of social support, substance use and perceived TB stigma. Given that there is overlap between somatic symptoms of depression and TB symptoms, a validated tool which excludes somatic symptoms was utilized in this study. In addition, this study addressed potential confounding variables like perceived stress level, which was not covered by other previous studies.

Furthermore, the study used a representative sample from multiple sites, the result can be generalized to PTB patients being followed-up in a similar setting. However, the study has some limitations: only probable prevalence of anxiety and depression was assessed as a screening rather than diagnostic tool was utilized. Since the study was conducted using face-to-face interviews, there may be a possibility of social desirability bias. Possibility of recall bias exists as some of the factors were assessed based on past history.

Furthermore, important factors such as perceived severity of TB symptoms, medication adherence, and side effects of anti-TB medications were not addressed in this study.

Conclusion

More than half of the study participants were found to have probable depression and anxiety. Perceived stigma, high perceived stress, being in an intensive phase of treatment, and low BMI were significantly associated with both depression and anxiety. This indicates the need to pay attention to the mental health conditions of patients with PTB, particularly to those with identified risk factors.

Data Sharing Statement

The data-sets used and/or analyzed in the current study are included in the manuscript.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

The study was carried out in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. Ethical clearance was obtained from the Research and Ethics Review Board Committee of Jimma University, Institute of Health. Written informed consent was obtained from each study participant after they were informed about the aims of the study, voluntary participation and the right to withdraw at any time. Participants' right to refuse or discontinue participation at any time they want was

strictly respected. Confidentiality was maintained at all levels of the study.

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Author Contributions

All authors were involved in the inception of the idea, contributed to the design, data analysis and interpretation and write-up of the manuscript. All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting or revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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