Cognitive Vulnerability Predictive Factors For Depression In Adolescence

Lence Miloseva¹, Dijana Miloseva² ¹Faculty of Medical Sciences- Goce Delcev University-Stip, North Macedonia ²Medical faculty- UKIM- Skopje, North Macedonia

Objectives:

The main objective is to investigate and determine the role and relationship of predictive risk factors and clinical and subclinical depression within the Cognitive Vulnerability-Transactional stress model of depression (Hankin and Abramson, 2002).

Background:

Within the Cognitive Vulnerability-Transactional stress model of depression in adolescence, there is a significant association between cognitive vulnerability predictive risk factors of depression, and the level of symptoms of depression.

Materials and Methods:

The research was conducted in clinics and schools in the three main centers of socio-demographic regions in North Macedonia (Skopje, Stip, Bitola). The sample consisted of: the clinical group 139 (33.7%); the subclinical group, 133 (32.3%) and 140 respondents in control group, aged (34.0%) 13-17 years. Predictive factors for depression were measured by a set of instruments. We applied: Data sheet for all respondents; M.I.N.I. Interview (MINI kid Screen /DSM-IV-TR); Dysfunctional Attitude Scale (DAS, Weissman & Beck, 1978); Adolescent's Cognitive Style Questionnaire (ASCQ); Ruminative Response Questionnaire Style (RSQ); Adolescent Life Events Questionnaire (ALEQ); Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MPSS) and Beck Depression Inventory II (BD-II). All respondents completed the same set of instruments that we used for this study.

In the predictive model of the *clinical group*, *ruminative response style* has the role of the strongest predictor of levels of depression symptoms, and the lowest are negative life events. In the predictive model of the *subclinical group* the strongest significant predictors are *dysfunctional attitudes*, and the weakest is the interaction between negative life events and dysfunctional attitudes. The analysis of the results in the *control group* singled out the *negative inferential style* as the strongest predictor, and the weakest is the ruminative response style. The confirmation of the diathesis-stress model is the finding that the interaction between dysfunctional attitudes and negative life events in the subclinical group contributes to predicting levels of depression

Group		β	t	р	r
Clinical					
	RUM_ortog	.444	7.859	.000	.427
	DAS_ortog	.394	7.293	.000	.391
	ACSQ_ortog	.373	6.945	.000	.379
	ALEQ_ortog	.366	6.156	.000	.378
Subclinical					
	RUM_ortog	.295	5.327	.000	.314
	DAS_ortog	.443	8.046	.000	.456
	ACSQ_ortog	.337	5.749	.000	.325
	ALEQ_ortog	.437	8.057	.000	.444
	ALEQ_DAS_	.115	2.045	.043	.181
	interac_ortog				
Control					
	RUM_ortog	.340	6.639	.000	.340
	DAS_ortog	.408	7.841	.000	.396
	ACSQ_ortog	.506	9.907	.000	.505
	ALEQ_ortog	.354	6.933	.000	.358

Results and Conclusions:

When the predictive model of depression in adolescence was built solely on the basis of risk factors for cognitive vulnerability, negative life events and their interaction, the analysis showed that there was significant prediction of depression levels in predictive models of the clinical group (62.5%), the subclinical group (63.3%) and the control group (65.9%).

Table 1: Significant predictors in clinical, subclinical and controlgroup in the table of regression coefficients

References:

Abela, J.R.Z., & Hankin, B.L. (Eds). (2008). Handbook of Child and Adolescent Depression. New York, NY:
Guilford Press Hankin, B. L., & Abramson, L. Y. (2002). Measuring cognitive vulnerability to depression in adolescence:
Reliability, validity, and gender differences. Journal of Child & Adolescent Clinical Psychology, 31, 491-504.
Miloseva, L. (2017). Depression in adolescence: Screening, Prevention and Treatment from Cognitive Behavioral Perspective. Stip:
University Goce Delcev- Stip.