



HOME MEASURES OF ANXIETY, AVOIDANT COPING AND DEFENCE AS PREDICTORS OF ANXIETY, HEART RATE AND SKIN CONDUCTANCE LEVEL JUST BEFORE INVASIVE CARDIOVASCULAR PROCEDURES

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Abstract—The question was whether anxiety, heart rate and skin conductance level just before invasive cardiac procedures could be predicted by anxiety related measures obtained at patients homes approximately 3 weeks before treatment. Trait measures of avoidant coping and defence were provided by sixty-three male and thirty-three female patients who were scheduled for a diagnostic or interventional heart catheterization. In hospital physiological measures were registered continuously during a 20 min interview and subsequently patients reported their anxiety. Results with hierarchical regression analysis showed that sex, age, medical variables and state anxiety at home explained 62% of state anxiety in hospital. Female sex predicted high anxiety in hospital while advanced age predicted low anxiety. Medical variables and measures of coping and defence did not add a significant contribution to this prediction of anxiety. Skin conductance and heart rate measures could not be predicted by the psychological measures collected at home.

INTRODUCTION

WHILE it is clear that many medical, in particular invasive, treatments are stressful, differences in anxiety about the medical intervention are often unrelated to diagnosis and severity of the physical condition of patients. This suggests the influence of subjective emotional appraisal [1–3]. Anxiety before general surgery has been shown to be an inconsistent but suggestive predictor of outcome measures such as length of hospital stay, return to daily activities and pain medication [2, 4, 5]. The aim of the present study was to predict state anxiety just before treatment from measures of both state and trait anxiety, registered at home in the weeks before treatment. In this study 'home' anxiety was measured approximately 3 weeks before treatment in patients who were scheduled for cardiac catheterization. Trait measures of avoidant coping and defence mechanism 'repression' were included in the predictions. Avoidant coping is characterized by a conscious tendency to distract from a stressor and/or one's reactions to it [1, 6, 7]. Defence has been distinguished as an unconscious mechanism of stress coping [8].

Psychophysiological measures have often been studied for providing links between anxiety and health, mainly in laboratory situations [9]. It has been suggested that extreme stressful circumstances evoke physiological, often sympathetic, activity accompanied with increased behavioural activity and subjective reports of tension,

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TABLE I.—MEDICAL VARIABLES: TYPE OF TREATMENT AND CARDIAC HISTORY, *N* = 96

Type of treatment	Total	Men	Women
Diagnostic catheterization	47	32	15
First diagnostic catheterization	34 (72%)	23 (72%)	11 (73%)
Interventional catheterization	49	31	18
First interventional catheterization	47 (96%)	31 (100%)	16 (89%)
Cardiac History			
Congenital or valvular disorder	15	6	9
Myocardial infarction	33	26	7
Any cardiac surgery	13	8	5
Total	96	63	33

while less stressful conditions reveal this pattern only in part [10]. Impending medical invasive situations regarding a life-threatening disease, such as the one under investigation, can be considered as very stressful. Since we were also interested in whether the anxiety at home was related to the sympathetic response in anticipation of the hospital procedure, measures of heart rate and skin conductance were also included in this study.

METHOD

Subjects

Patients with a cardiac history, aged between 21 and 70 yr and proficiency in the Dutch language were included in the study. Patients scheduled for a first time diagnostic or interventional catheterization were preferred. Between March 1989 and January 1991 158 persons who were on the waiting list for a diagnostic or interventional cardiac catheterization were randomly selected. Of the 158 patients approached, twenty-six were excluded, mostly because their treatment became urgent. Of the 132 patients available thirty-four refused to participate (26%) of whom many found participation emotionally too demanding. Two patients provided insufficient questionnaire data. Finally, a sample of ninety-six patients resulted, sixty-three men (66%) and thirty-three women (34%). The average age was 59 yr and was similar for both sexes with 18% of men and 13% of women under 50 yr of age.

Medical variables

Three medical variables were controlled for in the predictions: type of treatment; cardiac history; and medication. Type of treatment was either diagnostic or interventional catheterization. The latter usually involved percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA). Representation of men and women was equal for treatments. Most patients were treated for the first time (Table I).

The variable 'cardiac history' was measured since the severity of the cardiovascular disease might be related to the anxiety of the patients. The following cardiac diagnoses were considered as indicators of a severe disease: valvular or congenital disease, a myocardial infarction or any cardiac surgery. Regarding medication, betablockers are the best documented medication influencing heart rate [11, 12]. Among men 73% used this medication, among women 68%. Other categories of medications which were used predominantly were also registered: calcium antagonists; nitrates; and anticoagulants.

Procedure

At the patient's home questionnaires were completed on anxiety, avoidant coping and defence with the first author available for help. The period between the home visit and admittance to hospital was on average 3 weeks. In hospital patients admitted for interventional catheterization were interviewed in the afternoon with treatment taking place the next morning, while patients for diagnostic catheterization were interviewed in the morning just before treatment. Before the interview started and after attachment of the electrodes for physiological registration, people were seated and a few minutes rest followed. Then

registration started by recording minimally 3 minutes as a base level. The interview, taking about half an hour involved topics such as the patients feelings and worries about the upcoming medical treatment. Finally, a questionnaire on the anxiety present during the interview was completed by the patient.

Questionnaires

The Dutch version of the State and Trait Anxiety Inventory was used for measuring state (S-ANX) as well as trait anxiety (T-ANX) [13, 14], both at home and on admittance to hospital. Avoidant coping was registered with two scales of the UCL, a Dutch coping list [15] which was designed to tap coping strategies as behavioural personality styles similar to Westbrook's Cope Scale [16]. The scales selected were: 'Avoidance and Waiting', which reflects passive avoidance coping, and 'Seeking Distraction', which reflects active avoidant coping.

For the measurement of defences the shortened version of the Dutch translation of the Defence Mechanism Inventory (DMI) [17] was used in order to measure repression of affect (REP) according to the procedure of June [18]. Standard instructions were given orally.

Physiological registration

An ambulatory heart rate and galvanic skin response (GSR) monitor was applied [19] which measures heart beat intervals and GSR simultaneously. GSR was measured at intervals of 200 msec. Standard silver-silver chloride electrodes were used with a diameter of 2 cm. For heart rate one electrode was placed about 10 cm under the heart at the left lower part of the rib cage, and one under the right sided collarbone [20]. The two electrodes for measuring skin conductance were attached on the middle part of the inside of the second and third finger of the non-dominant hand [21]. The physiological data were processed by a personal computer yielding heart beats per minute and skin conductance in μmhos . Intervals smaller than 0.33 sec and larger than 2 sec were neglected at data processing since these might be due to rhythm disturbances, medication or instrumental artefacts. Heart rate and skin conductance were averaged for: (1) the last minute before the start of the interview (baseline); and (2) the interview (stress level). Finally difference scores for baseline and interview levels were calculated. Temperature and air humidity before and after the procedure were registered and averaged. Coffee and smoking were not allowed during this session [20].

Analysis

Anxiety. First, paired *t*-tests were performed to test for differences between S-ANX and T-ANX measured at home and at admittance to hospital for males and females separately. Second, Pearson product-moment correlations were calculated between the psychological and physiological measures. Next, hierarchical regression analyses were performed to predict S-ANX in hospital. In the first step, the biographical variables sex and age were entered. Secondly medical variables were entered: i.e. cardiac disorder, treatment, and use of betablockers and, respectively, anti-coagulants. Thirdly, S-ANX and T-ANX registered at home were entered. In separate analyses avoidant coping (UCL) and defence (DMI) measures were added to these variables as a fourth step.

Heart rate and skin conductance. Skin conductance data were available for eighty-two persons and heart rate data for sixty-three. The distributions of age, sex and medical variables of these samples were similar to those of the original patient sample.

First *t*-tests were performed between the baseline and stress level for both heart rate and skin conductance. Next, hierarchical regression analyses were performed for each of the three measures (base level, stress level and its difference). The same statistical procedure as for the prediction of anxiety was followed. Air humidity and air temperature were not related to the dependent measure, and therefore, not included in the analyses. Betablockers were anyhow included in the analyses because of reported suppression of sympathetic arousal [11, 12, 20].

RESULTS

Anxiety, avoidant coping and defence

Differences between mean T-ANX and S-ANX for males and females at home and in hospital are illustrated in Fig. 1.

Mean T-ANX did not change significantly ($p = 0.09$ for men and $p > 0.10$ for women). S-ANX increased significantly in hospital, compared with S-ANX at home ($p < 0.01$ for men and $p < 0.001$ for women). Women rated themselves consistently

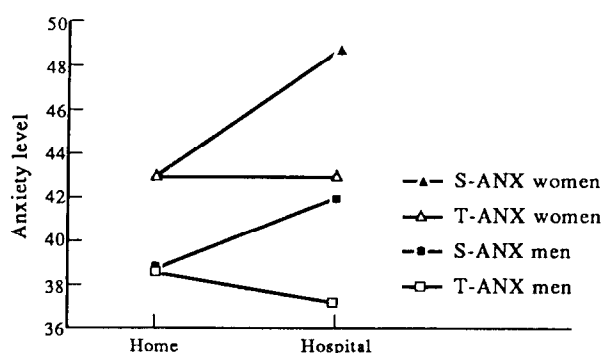


FIG. 1.

more anxious than men and scored a greater increase in state anxiety in hospital. Table II shows the zero correlations between the psychological and physiological measures. High correlations can be found among the anxiety measures, and in the hospital situation between the anxiety measures and the measures of avoidant coping. The base levels of heart rate and skin conductance were highly correlated with their respective stress levels.

As can be concluded from the table the psychological and physiological measures appear to have very low intercorrelations. Heart rate measures were not correlated with skin conductance. The results of the hierarchical regression analysis on S-ANX in hospital are shown in Table III.

Sex, age, medical variables and anxiety at home predicted 62% of the variance. Significant predictors were the biographical variables sex and age, explaining 15% of the variance, and state anxiety at home which explained 45% of the variance after correction for the other variables. Medical variables, defence and coping measures had no separate significant effects.

Physiological measures

Results between mean start levels and interview levels of heart rate and skin conductance show no significant differences between men and women. The mean heart rate and skin conductance increased from start level to stress level, respectively from 67.9 to 69.3 and from 10.6 to 15.1 (both $p < 0.001$). For prediction of heart rates no trends or significance occurred except for the medical variables. For both baseline level and interview level medical variables predicted 9% ($p = 0.02$) due to the heart rate reduction by betablocking medication. No trends or significance occurred for any of the analyses on skin conductance.

DISCUSSION

The interview situation at the hospital was clearly associated with increased emotional stress, as reflected by the increase in state anxiety and the physiological scores. State anxiety at home predicted state anxiety in hospital to a considerable extent. As could be expected trait anxiety remained at the same level on both locations. These findings are in agreement with the original idea that trait anxiety

TABLE II. — PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATIONS BETWEEN ANXIETY, COPING, HEART RATE AND SKIN CONDUCTANCE MEASURES

Measures	Anxiety at home		Anxiety in hospital		DMI-REP	UCL-av	UCL-diss	HR-base	HR-stress	HR-diff.	SC-base	SC-stress	SC-diff.
	S-ANX	T-ANX	S-ANX	T-ANX									
Anxiety at home													
S-ANX	—	0.80**	0.76**	0.72**	—0.05	0.16	0.22	0.14	0.11	—0.07	—0.07	—0.04	—0.01
T-ANX		—	0.64**	0.86**	—0.07	0.22	0.24*	0.13	0.11	—0.09	—0.08	—0.12	—0.11
Anxiety in hospital													
S-ANX			—	0.64**	—0.04	0.14	0.39**	0.21	0.19	—0.04	0.01	0.01	—0.00
T-ANX				—	—0.02	0.34**	0.30*	0.12	0.09	—0.09	—0.04	—0.08	—0.09
DMI-REP					—	—0.06	—0.08	—0.11	—0.10	0.05	—0.07	—0.09	—0.07
UCL-Av						—	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.06
UCL-dis.							—	0.19	0.18	—0.02	—0.07	—0.08	—0.06
HR-base								—	0.97**	0.10	0.07	0.03	—0.02
HR-stress									—	0.32*	0.06	0.02	—0.04
HR-diff.										—	—0.05	—0.08	—0.08
SC-base												0.84**	0.22
SC-stress													0.70**

* = $p < 0.01$.** = $p < 0.001$.

TABLE III.—HIERARCHICAL REGRESSION ANALYSES ON S-ANX IN HOSPITAL. REGRESSION COEFFICIENTS ARE PRESENTED FOR R^2 CHANGE WITH $p < 0.10$

Predictor variables	R^2 adjusted	Change in R^2	F ratio of Change	Regression Coefficient	N
1 Biographical Sex Age	15%	15%	9.1***	— 0.28** — 0.28**	95
2 Medical Betablockers Anticoagulants Cardiac history Treatment	17%	2%	2.1		95
3 Anxiety STAI state STAI trait	62%	45%	54.8***	0.66*** 0.02	95
4a Defence/coping DMI-rep UCL avoidance UCL distraction	64%	0			80

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

reflects a stable characteristic of one's personality which will not change quickly [13, 14]. Surprisingly this study shows that a measure of state anxiety obtained in a relatively peaceful situation can predict more precisely the anxiety of patients in threatening medical circumstances than the trait anxiety.

In the current investigation gender and age were the only other significant predictors: female sex and young age were associated with high anxiety ratings, findings which were found in previous research too [3]. No difference in anxiety measures occurred between people awaiting a diagnostic or interventional catheterization and between those with or without more severe facts in their cardiac history. A similar lack of differences occurred between patients with valvular and coronary disease before heart surgery and between patients with or without myocardial infarction before a first catheterization, which conforms with previous findings [3, 22]. Betablocking medication did not affect anxiety in this study.

The positive correlation between coping by seeking distraction and anxiety in hospital can be explained by the fact that this way of coping with stress is 'blocked' by the interview situation, in which the patient is unavoidably confronted with the anxiety inducing stimulus. Nevertheless, measures of avoidant coping and defence obtained at home could not predict anxiety ratings in hospital. Considering the variance already explained by the anxiety measured at home, this result may be traced by the fact that these mechanisms were not only effective on the anxiety in the hospital but also on that at home. Entering anxiety at home as the first predictor, might have left no variance for coping and defence to explain. However, this explanation is contradicted for avoidance coping and defence by the lack of association between these measures and anxiety at home as shown by Table II.

No relationship between physiological and anxiety measures at home was found. Neither showed a relation between the physiological measures and avoidant coping and defence. As could be expected, the use of betablockers predicted lower heart

rates, but only to a moderate extent. Few studies in medical situations have shown significant relations between simultaneous self-ratings of anxiety and avoidance coping, and heart rate [1, 23]. In our study, the psychological predictors were collected in a different setting and period from the physiological measures. It is possible that the physiological activity is primarily determined by the present situational psychological and physical conditions. The small response of the heart rate to stress and its low associations with the psychological variables might be explained by the effect of beta blockers on the cardiovascular system.

In conclusion, self-rated state anxiety measured during the waiting period at home predicted state anxiety at admittance to hospital. Preparational intervention programs during the waiting period for a threatening medical intervention might therefore be useful in reducing the patient's feelings of anxiety. Special attention should be paid to females and younger patients because they were found to have high anxiety score just before the medical intervention.

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