

Abstract

Young adults living with HIV are at high risk for experiencing depression. Comorbid depression and HIV lead to poor treatment outcomes that affect the individual and the health care system. Due to the negative outcomes associated with depression and HIV, this integrative review aims to identify effective ways of screening for depression in clinics. A search of the literature published between 2009 and 2019 was examined. 640 articles were identified and only seven articles met the inclusion criteria. All seven articles were quantitative studies, and most used the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ) to assess for depression. Three themes emerged from the review: the use of technology to screen for depression, various ways of screening for depression and treatment plans once depression is identified. The study that had the most positive outcomes utilized different members of the health care team to screen for depression. Overall, effective screening practices improve the identification of depression leading to the linkage of care to improve treatment goals.

Key words:

Depression; screening; outpatient; HIV; young adults.