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The Anxiety Depression Pathway Among Men Following a Prostate Cancer Diagnosis: Cross-Sectional Interactions Between Anger Responses and Loneliness

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Abstract

Anger has been a largely neglected emotion in prostate cancer research and intervention. This paper highlights the role of anger in the anxiety depression pathway among men with prostate cancer, and whether its impact is dependent on loneliness. Data are presented from a sample of men with prostate cancer ($N = 105$, $M = 69.12$ years, prostatectomy = 63.8%) and analysed using conditional process analysis. Dimensions of anger were evaluated as parallel mediators in bi-directional anxiety and depression pathways. Loneliness was evaluated as a conditional moderator of identified significant mediation relationships. Moderate severity depression (16.5%) was endorsed more frequently than moderate severity anxiety (8.6%, $p = .008$), with 19.1% of the sample reporting past two-week suicide ideation. Consistent with hypotheses, anger-related social interference (but not other dimensions of anger) significantly mediated the anxiety-depression pathway, but not the reverse depression-anxiety pathway. This indirect effect was conditional on men experiencing loneliness. Sensitivity analyses indicated the observed moderated mediation effect occurred for affective, but not somatic symptoms of depression. Findings support anger-related social interference (as opposed to anger frequency, intensity, duration or antagonism) as key to explaining the previously established anxiety-depression pathway. Results underscore the need for enhanced psychosocial supports for men with prostate cancer, with a particular focus on relational aspects. Supporting men with prostate cancer to adaptively process and manage their anger in ways that ameliorate negative social consequences will likely enhance their perceived social support quality, which may in turn better facilitate post-diagnosis recovery and emotional adjustment.

Keywords

prostate cancer, anger, depression, anxiety, help-seeking, social support

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Research supports the existence of a mixed anxiety-depression symptom profile in men with prostate cancer (Sharpley et al., 2007; Sharpley & Christie, 2007; Sharpley et al., 2010), suggesting substantial symptomatic overlap in these syndromes. This finding is consistent with meta-analytic data in the general population ($N = 88,336$) that suggests a bidirectional temporal relationship between anxiety and depression, with a marginally stronger longitudinal effect of anxiety leading to depression ($r = .34$), compared to depression leading to anxiety ($r = .31$) (Jacobson & Newman, 2017). More specific to

depression, researchers have identified two distinct symptom clusters experienced by men within the major depressive disorder diagnostic criteria pertaining to affective (e.g., anhedonia, suicide ideation) and somatic (e.g., fatigue, sleep disturbance) symptoms (Rice et al., 2019). The relevance of this affective and somatic depression symptom distinction has not been thoroughly explored in men with prostate cancer.

Social support is widely acknowledged as a protective factor in ameliorating the psychological burden associated with prostate cancer diagnosis (Oliffe et al., 2009).



Identifying and addressing factors that impede social support among men with prostate cancer is therefore essential. While it is known that depression and anxiety can be precipitated by social difficulties in middle- and older-aged males (George et al., 1989), loneliness has also been implicated in the association between social network integration and depression (Santini et al., 2016), and anxiety (Domènech-Abella et al., 2019). Loneliness is an established risk factor for depression and anxiety (and suicide attempt) in the general population (Beutel et al., 2017), but there is a lack of research into the impact of loneliness in men with prostate cancer (Ervik et al., 2010). Potentially, men experiencing loneliness can be at elevated risk of experiencing difficulties in the quality and depth of their social relationships by virtue of having fewer meaningful social contacts, and a smaller social network to draw on. This may be a particularly important factor in the presence of men with prostate cancer experiencing symptoms of anxiety and depression.

While symptoms of anxiety, depression and loneliness have been examined in populations of men with prostate cancer (Chambers et al., 2018; Sharp et al., 2016), the interpersonal consequences of anger (i.e., anger-related social interference; where anger inhibits relationship quality) are less well documented (Gerhart et al., 2017; King et al., 2015). Given the established link between anger and psychological distress in the general male population (Olliffe et al., 2019), and prospective evidence suggesting a weak association between anger control and prostate cancer risk (White et al., 2007), the construct of anger warrants further exploration in the experience of men living with prostate cancer.

Normative gender socialisation processes sanction men's experience and expression of anger at times of psychological distress, in contrast to internalising symptoms of depression and anxiety—which may confer a perception of weakness, vulnerability, and self-stigma (Rice et al., 2013). Notwithstanding this, research shows that chronic experiences of anger and associated emotions and behaviours (e.g., irritability, aggression, frustration) can negatively influence immune functioning and thus general well-being (Brod et al., 2014), which, by extension, can

impede men's interpersonal relationships (Overall et al., 2016). Underscoring this, in men treated for prostate cancer, maladaptive suppression of anger has been found to mediate the relationship between optimism and natural killer cell cytotoxicity, a finding that highlights the immunological benefit of men's adaptive processing and, where appropriate, expression of anger (Penedo et al., 2006).

Better understanding anger and its consequences will serve an important aspect of prostate cancer management and recovery, potentially informing future interventions for men as these factors can influence oncology outcomes (Galon et al., 2012). Men prone to anger are more likely to hold pessimistic and discrepant attitudes in relation to 5-year prostate cancer prognosis relative to their treating physician (Gerhart et al., 2017). Additionally, anger is commonly reported by men with prostate cancer and may be an important diagnostic marker of psychosocial challenges for this population (Rice et al., 2018). A Finnish population-based study ($N = 1,239$) found that irritability (46%) was the second most common psychological symptom reported (after worry, 57%) five years post prostate cancer diagnosis (Lehto et al., 2017), and qualitative and cross-sectional research supports the importance of anger in men's experiences post-diagnosis (Carter et al., 2011; Fitch et al., 2000).

In cases where men's anger specifically impacts the quality and depth of their social relationships (e.g., anger-related social interference), men with prostate cancer may be more likely to experience symptoms of common mental health disorders such as anxiety and depression—both disorders have elevated prevalence in men with prostate cancer relative to same age men in the general population (Watts et al., 2014). From a familial relationship perspective, research has shown that psychological distress in men with prostate cancer (and their partners) was in the normal range when positive perceived support from family was reported, whereas psychological distress was high when family support was perceived as absent or low (Baider et al., 2003). Given the interpersonal aspect of common mental disorders like anxiety and depression—both have a strong relational component in their respective diagnostic criteria (American Psychiatric

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Association, 2013)—anger-related social interference may be comparatively more salient than general domains of anger dimensions such as frequency, severity, duration, or antagonism. Moreover, anger-related social interference may be amplified by men's experience of loneliness. Research has yet to explore this.

The current study sought to test the above associations using a conditional process analysis approach, testing dimensions of anger as parallel mediators in the anxiety depression pathway, and exploring whether indirect effects of anger were conditional on loneliness. It was expected that anger-related social interference would report stronger bivariate associations with anxiety and depression than other related indices of anger, and that associations for anger-related social interference would be stronger for the affective depression domain relative to the somatic domain. It was also hypothesised that loneliness would moderate pathways between anxiety and anger domains, and anger domains and depression (e.g., moderate mediation). The reverse depression-anxiety model was expected to yield a non-significant effect, supporting the putative directionality of this hypothesised pathway.

Method

Participants and Design

Data are reported from a cross-sectional convenience sample of 105 Canadian men. Inclusion criteria were self-identification as having prostate cancer, ability to read and comprehend English and internet access. Reporting conforms to the STROBE statement for observational studies (Von Elm et al., 2007).

Measures

Anger. The Dimensions of Anger Responses (DAR-5; (Novaco et al., 2012) is a five-item scale used to assess anger frequency, intensity, duration, interpersonal aggressiveness, and the extent to which anger interferes with interpersonal relationships (Forbes et al., 2014). Each item is presented on a 5-item Likert scale ranging from *not at all* (0) to *very much* (4). The DAR-5 is a reliable and valid screening measure of common anger reactions (Forbes et al., 2014).

Anxiety. The General Anxiety Disorder Scale (GAD-7; (Spitzer et al., 2006) is a seven-item scale used to measure respondent's anxiety and was developed from the DSM-IV-TR (Frances et al., 2000) diagnostic criteria for GAD (unchanged for the DSM-5, (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Respondents are asked to answer items (e.g., "*Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge*") by endorsing one of four options: *not at all* (0), *several days*

(1), *more than half of the days* (2), and *nearly every day* (3) for how they have felt "during the last two weeks." Possible scores range from 0 to 21. Scores of 0–4 indicate "minimal" anxiety; 5–9 indicate "mild" anxiety; 10–14="moderate" anxiety, and GAD-7 scores greater than 14 indicate "severe" anxiety (Spitzer et al., 2006).

Depression. Patient Health Questionnaire - Depression Module (PHQ-9; (Kroenke et al., 2001) is a nine-item screening instrument used to determine depression severity of respondents. For each item (e.g., "*Little interest or pleasure in doing things*") respondents are asked to assess how much each symptom bothered them in the last 14-day period using the responses: *not at all* (0), *several days* (1), *more than half of the days* (2), and *nearly every day* (3). The sum score (range 0–27) indicates the degree of depression, with scores of ≥ 5 , ≥ 10 , and ≥ 15 representing mild, moderate, and severe levels of depression, respectively. The validity of the PHQ-9 has been demonstrated and it has been shown to perform well in assessing depression in cancer patients (Hinz et al., 2016). Previously, using a confirmatory factor analytic approach, the validity of the PHQ-9 affective (depressed mood, anhedonia, guilt, suicidal ideation) and somatic domains (concentration, appetite, psychomotor symptoms, sleep, fatigue) has been established in men (Rice et al., 2019).

Loneliness. An abbreviated version of the UCLA Loneliness Scale (UCLA Loneliness Scale-3; (Russell, 1996) was used to assess feelings of loneliness or social isolation. The scale has three items including: "*How often do you feel you lack companionship,*" "*how often do you feel left out,*" and "*how often do you feel isolated.*" The response categories are *hardly ever* (1), *some of the time* (2), and *often* (3). Higher scores indicate greater loneliness. The UCLA Loneliness Scale has shown excellent reliability and validity across studies, including studies with cancer patients (Jaremka et al., 2014). A score of ≥ 2 reflects social isolation and ≥ 6 reflects loneliness (Steptoe et al., 2013).

Procedure

Ethics review was approved by the University of British Columbia (H12-00573). The survey was launched in June, 2019, focussing on the issue of mental health symptoms in men with prostate cancer. Participation provided an opportunity for respondents to be entered into a \$500 cash prize draw by completing the survey. Recruitment occurred via social media channels and the survey was embedded in an online prostate cancer psychosocial resource (www.ifweretom.ca), available for 4 months through October, 2019. The survey landing page provided details about the study including informed consent, confidentiality regarding respondents' demographic data

and its separate password-protected storage from their survey responses. On completion of the survey, respondents were provided a URL link to the men's depression website www.headsupguys.org.

Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics and non-parametric tests were used to characterise the sample and Pearson correlation coefficients examined bivariate associations. Two-tailed Fisher r to z transformations explored correlation differences between anger social interference and other domains of anger with anxiety and depression (Eid et al., 2017). A Wilcoxon signed-rank test evaluated any difference in the proportion of men endorsing moderate severity depression (PHQ-9 ≥ 10) versus anxiety (GAD-7 ≥ 10). Conditional process models were evaluated in SPSS 26.0 using the PROCESS macro (Hayes, 2017), with the five DAR-5 dimensions evaluated as parallel mediators between anxiety (IV) and depression (DV), including covariates: years since prostate cancer diagnosis, prostatectomy and androgen deprivation therapy. Models evaluated loneliness as a moderator of the anxiety to anger pathway (PROCESS model 7) as well as simultaneously moderating the anger to depression pathway (PROCESS model 58). Finally, separate sensitivity analyses were undertaken using PROCESS to examine whether any observed conditional process effects occurred separately when affective depression symptoms versus somatic depression symptoms were treated as dependent variables in the model. In each case, 10,000 bootstrap resamples with 95% CIs were utilised. The bootstrapped approach to testing moderated mediation has the advantage not requiring assumptions of normality of the sampling distribution.

Results

Sample mean age was 69.12 years ($SD = 8.67$), with 96.2% ($n = 101$) of participants identifying as heterosexual. Mean years since prostate cancer diagnosis was 7.4 ($SD = 6.70$). Current treatment was reported by 29.4% ($n = 30$), prostatectomy reported by 63.8% ($n = 67$), androgen deprivation therapy for 20% ($n = 21$). Outcome data were complete with the exception of two cases, each missing a single item on the PHQ-9, which were subject to listwise deletion. Outcome measures demonstrated satisfactory reliability (GAD-7 $\alpha = .90$; PHQ-9 $\alpha = .88$; UCLA; $\alpha = .87$), as did the PHQ-9 affective domain ($\alpha = .86$) and somatic domain ($\alpha = .73$). On average, the sample were in the normal range for symptoms of anxiety ($M = 3.24$, $SD = 3.75$) and depression ($M = 4.95$, $SD = 4.74$). Based on the PHQ-9 and GAD-7 cut-offs, a Wilcoxon signed-rank test showed that moderate severity

Table 1. Clinical Cut-offs for PHQ-9 and GAD-7.

Scale cut-off (score range)	PHQ-9	GAD-7
	% (n)	% (n)
Normal (0–4)	66 (68)	77.3 (77)
Mild (5–9)	15.5 (16)	16.2 (17)
Moderate (10–14)	13.6 (14)	9.5 (10)
Moderate-severe (≥ 15)	4.9 (5)	1.0 (1)

depression (16.5%) was endorsed more frequently than moderate severity anxiety (8.6%; $Z = -2.83$, $p = .008$; see Table 1). One fifth of participants (19.1%; $n = 20$) reported past two-week suicide or self-harm ideation. Mean loneliness scores were relatively low ($M = 1.16$, $SD = 1.58$), although 25.7% ($n = 27$) scored at or above the upper quartile of the total score (≥ 6), with 59.0% ($n = 62$) scoring above threshold (≥ 2) for social isolation. There was no association between time since diagnosis and scores on the PHQ-9 ($r = -.16$, $p = .10$) or GAD-7 ($r = -.15$, $p = .12$), nor were there mean depression or anxiety differences for men on current treatment (PHQ-9 $p = .077$; GAD-7 $p = .257$), or ADT intervention specifically (PHQ-9 $p = .834$; GAD-7 $p = .344$).

Almost all study variables reported robust moderate-strong associations (see Table 2). Of note, past 2-week suicide and self-harm ideation demonstrated equivalent magnitude correlations with both anxiety and depression. Results provided partial support for the hypothesis that anger social interference would have stronger correlations with anxiety and depression relative to other anger domains. For anxiety, this was the case for social interference relative to antagonism ($p = .016$) but not anger frequency, intensity or duration (p 's $> .05$). For depression, stronger associations were observed for social interference relative to antagonism ($p < .001$), and anger intensity and duration (p 's = .024), but not anger frequency ($p = .08$). Contrary to the hypothesis that affective depression symptoms would show a stronger correlation with anger-related social interference relative to somatic depression symptoms, no difference was observed in the correlation magnitude ($p = .256$).

In partial support of the hypothesis, conditional process analysis indicated that loneliness moderated the mediation effect of anger-related social interference on the relationship between anxiety and depression (omnibus moderated mediation effect index = .045, 95% CI .01–.10; see Supplementary Table 1 for coefficients). Loneliness did not moderate the direct effect of anxiety predicting depression, and contrary to prediction, moderated mediation was not observed for the anger to depression pathway, or when tested as a simultaneous moderator. For the significant moderated mediation model, anger domains of intensity, frequency, duration, and antagonism toward others were

Table 2. Bivariate Associations Between Study Variables.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1. GAD-7 Total	–										
2. PHQ-9 Total	.85***	–									
3. PHQ-9 Affective	.83***	.93***	–								
4. PHQ-9 Somatic	.77***	.94***	.77***	–							
5. DAR-5 Total	.64***	.61***	.59***	.55***	–						
6. UCLA Loneliness	.47***	.54***	.54***	.48***	.43***	–					
7. DAR-5 Frequency	.55***	.54***	.49***	.52***	.82***	.30**	–				
8. DAR-5 Intensity	.54***	.46***	.44***	.42***	.86***	.24*	.65***	–			
9. DAR-5 Duration	.51***	.46***	.47***	.40***	.89***	.38***	.56***	.76***	–		
10. DAR-5 Antagonism	.35***	.25*	.27**	.21*	.69***	.15	.40***	.52***	.69***	–	
11. DAR-5 Social	.57***	.64***	.64***	.57***	.75***	.61***	.53***	.46***	.60***	.40***	–
12. Suicide ideation	.74***	.75***	.80***	.62***	.56***	.37***	.48***	.49***	.43***	.33**	.49***

Note. Italicised items refer to single item measures where 4–8 = DAR-5 items; 9 = PHQ-9 item 9; *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$.

not significant mediators, though anger-related social interference was. Bootstrapped probing indicated that the conditional (i.e., moderated) mediation effect occurred for those men with a loneliness score on the UCLA Loneliness Scale of ≥ 6 (effect = .16, SE = .08, 95% CI .02–.34, $p < .001$), representing the uppermost quartile (25.7%) of the loneliness distribution. The full model was significant, and accounted for almost 80% of the variance in depression ($F(9, 92) = 37.87$, $MSE = 5.25$, $R^2 = 0.78$, $p < .001$), with the anxiety \times loneliness (moderation) interaction for anger-related social interference accounting for an additional 5% of variance ($F(1, 96) = 11.18$, $\Delta R^2 = 0.0544$, $p = .001$). Neither of the three covariates were significant in the model. Coefficients are presented in Figure 1. In contrast to these effects, the reverse pathway of depression predicting anxiety failed to yield significant indirect or conditional effects. Sensitivity (conditional process) analyses found that the moderated mediation effect was observed for affective symptoms of depression (moderated mediation effect index = .022, 95% CI .01–.05), but not for somatic symptoms of depression given the 95% CI straddled zero (moderated mediation effect index = .022, 95% CI .01–.01). Supporting data are presented in Supplementary Tables 2 and 3.

Discussion

The present findings highlight associations between anxiety, anger-interference, loneliness, and depression for men who have received a prostate cancer diagnosis. While prostate cancer has a 5-year survival rate of 93% (Canadian Cancer Society, 2021), many men experience prostate cancer as a lifelong illness, in part, because primary treatments can reduce quality of life (Chambers et al., 2018; Dunn et al., 2020; Resnick & Penson, 2012). That the present sample were on average 7.4 years

post-initial diagnosis, highlights the relevance across the illness trajectory for men with prostate cancer. In the present sample, symptoms of depression and anxiety of at least mild severity and suicide/self-harm ideation were frequently observed (in 34%, 22.7%, and 19.1% of participants respectively). These rates are higher than those observed in a recent meta-analysis of men with prostate cancer (17.1%, 16.9%, and 9.5% respectively; Brunckhorst et al., 2020), which in turn, were also higher than the general community (Hinze et al., 2016; Vasiliadis et al., 2015). Similarly, a higher rate (25.7%) scored above the loneliness threshold on the UCLA Loneliness Scale relative to similar-aged community sample (18.9%; 65.6 years; [Tymoszuk et al., 2019]), with the majority of respondents (59%) scoring above the threshold for social isolation. Hence, while the majority of participants were in the non-clinical range for depression and anxiety, this sample nonetheless reported affective and loneliness symptoms above expected community rates. This suggests that having prostate cancer may influence levels of distress and social connectedness for this population, which aligns with previous work highlighting the burden to quality of life for these men (Brunckhorst et al., 2020).

Contrary to our hypothesis, loneliness did not moderate all pathways in the anxiety-depression mediation model; however a significant conditional process effect was observed for the predictive relationship between anxiety symptoms and anger-related social interference. As this effect occurred for those men in the uppermost 25% of the loneliness distribution (in this instance, ≥ 6 on the UCLA brief scale), results show that for these lonely men, relational difficulties as a consequence of anger account for a part of the predictive association between anxiety and depression. In practical terms, this effect indicates that loneliness and anxiety interact, conferring a heightened risk of depression through relational aspects

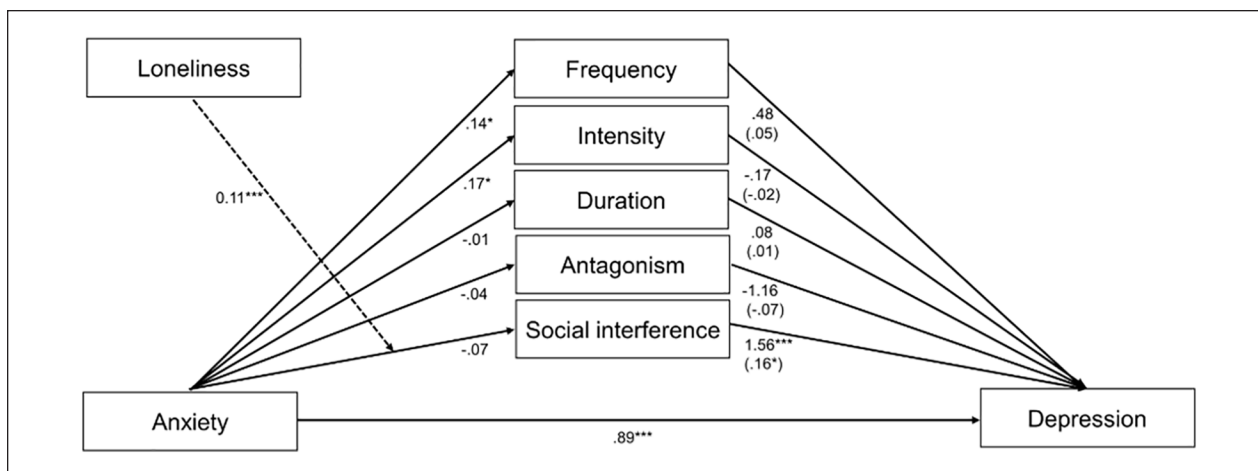


Figure 1. Moderated mediated model.

of anger. These results are important because anxiety, loneliness and regulation of the social effects of anger are all readily modifiable factors, and clinical attention (e.g., assessment and intervention) to these domains may have a demonstrable upstream impact on reducing depression in men with prostate cancer.

An important caveat of the observed moderated mediation effect was the salience for affective but not somatic symptoms of depression. At a phenomenological level, this highlights the contribution of relational factors toward the emotional experience of men with prostate cancer. While this population have physical health needs—including somatic depression symptoms—it was the affective symptoms of depression (e.g., low mood, guilt, suicidal ideation) which were predicted both directly and indirectly by anxiety. The reverse depression-anxiety pathway did not support the observed moderated mediation relationship, nor did other dimensions of anger including frequency and severity feature in the prediction of affective depression symptoms. Taken together, this suggests that it is the social consequences of anger (e.g., problems getting along with others due to anger), rather than the emotion of anger itself, that contributes to affective depression symptoms in men with prostate cancer endorsing higher loneliness.

Despite associations with a range of negative psychosocial outcomes, anger has been a largely neglected emotion in mental health research (Eckhardt et al., 2004). Given research indicating anger's particular salience among men who adhere to Western masculine norms of strength, competitiveness, stoicism and invulnerability (Berke & Zeichner, 2016), it deserves greater research attention in psycho-oncology, especially regarding prostate cancer—which is known to impact men's identity and sense of masculine self. Given the present findings highlight the relational aspects of men's experience, there are

also implications for the partners of men with prostate cancer (Badger et al., 2011), both in terms of partner impacts and potential for reducing men's loneliness and anger. It is also important to note that iatrogenic effects of prostate cancer treatment are potential precipitants of men's anxiety, which may manifest in anger. For example, treatment induced sexual dysfunction, urinary incontinence and consequent relationship challenges amplifying changes to men's masculine identities may trigger states of anxiety, with anger-related social consequences in turn fuelling depression and loneliness. Accordingly, assessing for the presence and consequence of anger among men with prostate cancer (possibly using the DAR-5), and providing this population with appropriate avenues to process their affective state (e.g., gender specific and transformative interventions) is a potential pathway to boosting quality of life, social connectedness and functioning. Men with prostate cancer who have a tendency to suppress negative emotion also report a stronger association between symptoms of anger and major depression (Rice et al., 2020). If emotion suppression accentuates the anger-depression relationship, then approaches that lead to acceptance or reappraisal may offer more effective management strategies (Chambers et al., 2012).

Much of the rhetoric related to prostate cancer positions men's reluctance to engage in psychosocial oncology care as reflecting their alignment to masculine ideals of self-reliance and stoicism, and/or the lack of men-sensitive services. In highlighting anger as social interference, a gender paradox emerges, supported by stronger associations between anger and mental ill health among older men, relative to older women (Zebhauser et al., 2014). While anger has been normed and often legitimized as a masculine practice, it also increasingly draws critique and distance from others' for its negativity and threat. Therefore, de-stigmatizing anger in and of itself is

key to therapeutically working with (rather than suppressing) emotion. One approach that may have particular relevance here is acceptance and commitment therapy that targets psychological flexibility, and has recently been shown to not only predict distress in men with prostate cancer, but also to moderate the effect of physical symptoms and masculine self-esteem on this distress (McAteer & Gillanders, 2019). Additionally, there is scope to upskill allied health practitioners who work with men, where anger may be a key or presenting clinical concern. Such approaches could look to augment practice so that clinicians remain sensitized and responsive to anger in men with prostate cancer from a position of curiosity (and where appropriate, empathy) rather than unease or avoidance (Seidler et al., 2021). Consistent with recent Delphi-based practitioner guidelines for prostate cancer survivorship (Dunn et al., 2020), skill development is likely to support personal agency related to self-awareness and ownership of health related needs. Techniques for adaptive anger management may result in a lower likelihood of men's interpersonal relationships being impacted as a consequence (Olliffe et al., 2021).

Interpretations from the present study are limited due to the use of cross-sectional convenience sampling comprising a relatively small sample who self-identified prostate cancer, with diagnoses not confirmed via medical record. Without healthy controls, we cannot be certain if these associations would also be observed in the general community, or are specific to men with prostate cancer. It is possible that stage/progression of illness may moderate effects, but unfortunately this data were not collected from participants. Considering the role of comorbidities and other health challenges in these associations will also be important for future research. While the study used well validated measures of anxiety and depression symptoms, the GAD-7 and PHQ-9 response scales assess for symptom frequency rather than severity, and different results may be observed in measures focussing on severity, or through diagnoses verified by clinical interview. Despite these limitations, the article has a number of strengths. Findings for anxiety and depression were not confounded by being on current treatment, receiving ADT or time since diagnosis, as there was no association for these parameters. Further, the present study included a holistic assessment of anger dimensions, with results providing insights into largely neglected areas of research with men experiencing prostate cancer and providing directions for future research to further explore and confirm.

In conclusion, findings indicate that anger-related social interference (as distinct from anger frequency, intensity, duration or antagonism) may be key to explaining the previously established anxiety-depression pathway for men with prostate cancer. However, this indirect relationship was conditional on loneliness, and was only

observed for affective depression symptoms. Addressing the broader psychosocial needs of men experiencing prostate cancer may reduce the likelihood or severity of affective symptoms, and such approaches should consider anger and loneliness as potential therapeutic targets.

Authors' contributions

All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests


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Supplemental Material

Supplemental material for this article is available online.

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