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Physical Activity After Breast Cancer Surgery: Does Depression Make Exercise Feel More Effortful than It Actually Is?

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Abstract

Background—Prior to treatment, breast cancer patients are less physically fit compared to peers; during cancer treatment, their fitness typically declines. Depressive symptoms are associated with reduced activity up to 5 years post-treatment, but research has not identified mechanisms linking depression and lower activity. The current study assessed relationships among breast cancer patients' depression and perceived exertion during exercise as well as heart rate, an objective indicator of exertion.

Methods—Participants were 106 breast cancer patients, stages I–IIIA, who completed surgery but had not started adjuvant treatment. Heart rate and self-rated exertion, measured using the Borg Scale of Perceived Exertion, were assessed every 2 min during a graded exercise test. Depression was assessed using the CES-D and a structured clinical interview.

Results—Compared to women below the CES-D clinical cutoff, women with significant depressive symptoms reported steeper increases in exertion during the exercise test ($p = .010$) but

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Compliance with Ethical Standards

All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

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had similar heart rates ($p = .224$) compared to women below the cutoff. Major depression history was unrelated to perceived exertion ($ps > .224$) and heart rate ($ps > .200$) during exercise.

Conclusions—Women with currently elevated depressive symptoms experienced exercise as more difficult compared to women below the CES-D cutoff, but these self-perceptions did not reflect actual heart rate differences. Depression may make exercise feel more demanding, which could ultimately decrease patients' likelihood of engaging in regular exercise. Results support the use of depression screening tools following breast cancer surgery to identify and intervene on individuals at risk for decreased physical activity during survivorship.

Keywords

Breast cancer; Physical activity; Exercise; Perceived exertion; Depression; Depressive symptoms

Introduction

Physical activity benefits breast cancer patients during treatment and throughout survivorship. Accordingly, the American Cancer Society recommends that breast cancer patients engage in regular physical activity, defined as 150 min of moderate-to-vigorous activity per week, even during adjuvant cancer treatment like chemotherapy or radiation [1]. Meta-analytic evidence suggests that regular physical activity after breast cancer diagnosis reduces rates of early all-cause mortality, breast cancer mortality, and cancer recurrence [2]. In addition, regular moderate-to-vigorous physical activity has been linked to lower fatigue, less cancer-related worry, and better physical functioning [3]. During adjuvant treatment, physical activity interventions have also reduced fatigue [4]. However, despite the wealth of evidence supporting the benefits of physical activity during all stages of cancer survivorship, most breast cancer patients do not meet national exercise guidelines [5]. Additionally, women with breast cancer have poorer cardiovascular fitness compared to their age-matched peers before, during, and after adjuvant treatment, and their fitness further deteriorates over the course of cancer treatment [6, 7].

Several factors may contribute to declining physical activity and fitness throughout cancer survivorship. In particular, depressive symptoms are more common among breast cancer patients compared to the general population; studies estimate that 13–18% of patients experience clinically significant depressive symptoms following surgery [8, 9]. Additionally, depressive symptoms are associated with reduced physical activity after cancer treatment. One study found that women reporting more depressive symptoms prior to adjuvant treatment were less active over the next 5 years compared to those with fewer symptoms [10]. Another study of 2819 early-stage breast cancer survivors found a similar pattern of results; approximately 2 years after diagnosis, women reporting heightened depressive symptoms also reported less physical activity [11].

Little is known about why depressed breast cancer patients become increasingly sedentary and less physically fit with time. One possibility is that the negative cognitive biases that are characteristic of depressive disorders may distort perceptions of exertion during exercise. The cognitive model of depression suggests that negative thinking patterns, or negatively biased information processing, characterizes depression [12]. Brain imaging studies support

this theory. For example, increased amygdala activation among depressed individuals appears to heighten sensitivity to negative information [13]. Additionally, depressed individuals show decreased activation of the prefrontal cortex in response to negative information, which appears to make it more difficult for them to disengage from negative affect and physical discomfort [13, 14]. Indeed, depressed individuals show greater pain sensitivity [15–18] and have more difficulties interpreting internal bodily signals such as heart rate, i.e., interoceptive stimuli [19]. Taken together, depressed individuals may have distorted perceptions of body sensations, including those produced during exercise. Thus, depressed individuals might perceive exercise as more demanding compared to their non-depressed peers.

Depression may also influence objective measures of exercise exertion, such as heart rate. Depression has well-documented effects on cardiovascular reactivity during psychological stress tasks [20–23]; however, the direction of the effect differs between studies, and very little research has investigated whether cardiovascular reactivity during exercise, a physiological stressor, differs between depressed and non-depressed individuals. The scant available evidence suggests that depressed individuals have smaller increases in heart rate during exercise tests, but no data are available on perceptions of effort [24, 25].

The current study investigated the effect of clinically elevated depressive symptoms on perceived exertion and objective exertion (i.e., heart rate) during an exercise test among breast cancer patients. Given prior literature, we hypothesized that individuals with elevated depressive symptoms would report greater increases in exercise-related exertion, but would show smaller objective increases in heart rate compared to their counterparts without elevated depressive symptoms. Prior data is not available regarding objective and perceived exercise exertion among individuals with a lifetime history of major depression. Therefore, major depression history was explored to determine whether lifetime depression history was related to exertion.

Methods

Participants

The sample included 106 breast cancer patients (stages I–IIIA) who were recruited for a longitudinal parent study examining the effects of cancer treatment on metabolic and immune functioning. Institutional review board approval was obtained for the study protocol, and data collected as part of the parent trial have not been previously published. The current study utilized data from participants' baseline visit, which occurred after their initial breast cancer surgery but prior to beginning chemotherapy or radiation.

Researchers screened participants for study eligibility using electronic medical records in collaboration with medical and surgical oncologists at a large, Midwestern hospital. After an initial screen of patients' electronic medical records, 443 individuals were approached either in person or by phone to assess their interest and complete a more in-depth eligibility screening. Of those 443 individuals, more than half declined to participate when approached ($n = 271$) while others were initially interested but were later deemed ineligible or canceled

their visits before participating ($n = 68$). This left a total of 106 total participants with available data for analysis.

Exclusion criteria included prior history of cancer other than current breast cancer (except basal or squamous cell carcinoma), prior cancer treatment, and serious medical comorbidities, such as diabetes, heart disease, autoimmune disease, and drug/alcohol abuse. Women taking medications known to influence lipid metabolism and immunity (e.g., fibrates and steroids) were also excluded. Finally, women were excluded if they were deemed unfit to exercise based on cardiovascular risk factors.

Procedure

Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study. As part of the parent study, women completed two post-surgery visits at a clinical research hospital. At one of these visits, participants completed a graded cycle ergometer test to measure maximal aerobic capacity (VO_{2max}). During the test, ratings of perceived exertion and heart rate were collected every 2 min. At their second post-surgical visit, women spent 9.5 h at the clinical research hospital where self-report data regarding psychosocial functioning was collected, including a questionnaire measuring depressive symptoms and a diagnostic interview to capture lifetime major depression history. As part of the parent study, women also provided blood samples and metabolic data approximately every hour. All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

Cycle Ergometer Test

The graded cycle ergometer test was conducted using an Excalibur cycle ergometer (Lode B.V., Groningen, The Netherlands). Exercise testing was overseen by a trained exercise physiologist, and all participants received clearance from their oncologist before completing the exercise test. The graded cycle ergometer test is appropriate for use among participants of varying ages and exercise experience [26]. Participants were asked to cycle at a constant speed (between 50 and 60 rpm) while resistance was increased every 2 min. Each 2-min interval represents an exercise stage. Participants were asked to continue exercising until they felt they could no longer continue or reached an exercise time of 15 min. In the current sample, participant test duration ranged from 4.4 to 15.0 min. The exercise physiologist also rated participant effort during the test as either poor, fair, good, or excellent, based on their peak respiratory exchange ratio (RER), a ratio of carbon dioxide output to oxygen consumption. Peak RER is a validated measure of subject effort during cardiovascular exercise testing [27]. 94.3% of the sample received effort ratings of “good” or “excellent” from the exercise physiology team (i.e., $RER > 1.11$); none received a “poor” rating.

Physical Fitness—Cardiovascular fitness was measured using participants’ peak oxygen consumption (VO_{2max}). Participants wore a mask during testing, which allowed for continuous, direct measurement of oxygen consumption (VO_2) and carbon dioxide production (VCO_2). This measure is appropriate for use among breast cancer patients and predicted metastatic disease survival in one study [6].

Heart Rate—Heart rate measurements were collected using a CASE P2 Series electrocardiogram machine (GE Healthcare, Chicago, IL, USA). Measurements were recorded by the exercise physiology team every 2 min throughout the cycle ergometer test, i.e., at the beginning of each new exercise stage.

Perceived Exertion—Participants reported their level of perceived exertion at the beginning of each exercise stage using the Borg Scale of Perceived Exertion [28]. The Borg assesses subjective, physical exertion by asking participants to choose a number on a scale from 6 to 20 indicating how hard they feel they are working. The scale was designed to approximate a participant's heart rate divided by 10 (e.g., if the participant reports a Borg rating of 11, their heart rate should be approximately 110). Although previous studies have found high correlations between heart rate and perceived exertion, it should be noted that heart rate is not the only factor that drives perceived exertion [29]. Factors such as respiration rate, body temperature, sweat production, and general fatigue are likely considered when participants provide ratings of perceived exertion. The Borg scale demonstrates adequate criterion validity when compared to heart rate and muscle lactate concentration [30].

Depression

Self-Reported Symptoms—The Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) measured participants' depressive symptoms [31]. The CES-D is a 20-item scale that asks participants to indicate how frequently they have experienced depressive symptoms in the past week. Scores on the CES-D range from 0 to 60. This scale is appropriate for use among cancer patients [32]. The scale was used as a continuous measure as well as a dichotomized measure, using the clinical cutoff score of 16 [33] to indicate whether the participant was experiencing clinically elevated depressive symptoms. In this sample, the internal reliability estimate for this scale was $\alpha = .77$.

Diagnostic Interview—The mood disorder modules of the Structured Clinical Interview-Nonpatient Version for DSM-IV, (SCID-NP) were used to assess current or past history of major depressive disorder [34]. Trained clinical psychology graduate students and staff administered diagnostic interviews, which were recorded and reviewed in consensus meetings to obtain diagnoses. Present and past diagnosis of major depressive disorder (MDD) were collapsed to index whether or not the participant had any lifetime history of MDD; only four women were experiencing a current depressive episode in our sample ($n = 4$). Therefore, we were unable to investigate the effect of a current depressive episode on perceived exertion.

Demographic Information and Control Variables

Nursing staff collected height and weight from all participants to calculate BMI. Women self-reported their age, race, education, and physical activity. Beta blocker use, comorbidities, cancer stage, and cancer treatment were assessed using electronic medical records.

Comorbidities—Medical comorbidities were quantified using the Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI) [35, 36]. A study of the CCI's predictive validity among 26,377 breast cancer patients found that the CCI was significantly associated with 2-year non-cancer mortality [37].

Physical Activity—The Godin-Shephard Leisure-Time Physical Activity Questionnaire was used to collect data on participants' current physical activity [38]. Using the Godin, participants indicated how many times they engage in strenuous, moderate, or light exercise for longer than 15 min during a typical week. Participants' physical activity level was indexed using the Godin Activity Score, which is calculated using the equation: Activity Score = $(9 \times \text{Strenuous activity frequency}) + (5 \times \text{Moderate}) + (3 \times \text{Light})$. Evidence suggests that the Godin is acceptable for use in oncology populations [39].

Data Analysis

Primary hypotheses were tested using linear mixed models in SAS (SAS 9.4, Cary, NC). Subject-specific random effects were used to account for the correlation within-subjects. Heart rate and perceived exertion ratings were measured every 2 min during the exercise test (i.e., at the beginning of each exercise stage). Ratings measured after 12 min of the cycle ergometer test were removed from analyses, because < 3% of the sample provided data beyond 10 min. Including data beyond 12 min of the exercise test did not significantly alter results.

All models included the following fixed effect covariates: age, cancer stage, education level, race, BMI, physical activity, and comorbidities. Cancer stage (stages I, II, and III), education level (some high school, high school, some college, college, and Masters or professional degree), and race (White or non-White) were treated as class variables. Models predicting heart rate also included beta blocker use as a fixed effect. Continuous variables were mean-centered to aid in interpretation of results.

Separate models were used for each of the three independent variables: (1) lifetime history of MDD (2) current clinically elevated depressive symptoms, and (3) current depressive symptom severity. Lifetime history of MDD was measured using the SCID interview. Participants were dichotomized as either having clinically elevated depressive symptoms or not, based on whether they met the validated cutoff score of 16 on the CES-D. The CES-D was also tested as a continuous measure of depressive symptoms, to determine whether there is a linear association between depressive symptom severity and perceived exertion. The main effect of each depression measure on perceived exertion was tested; in a second step, we tested the interaction between depression and time. This procedure was repeated to test for effects of depression on heart rate during the cycle ergometer test. Measurement stage was treated as a continuous measure of time in all models. Using the same covariates, secondary analyses tested the main effects of depression history and depressive symptoms on cardiovascular fitness using multiple regression (i.e., $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$).

Results

On average, participants were middle-aged ($M = 52.1$, $SD = 10.2$, range = 26.1–75.4), Caucasian (87.7%), and had at least some college education (86.8%). The sample's CES-D depression scores ranged 0–29 ($M = 9.35$, $SD = 5.95$), and 13.2% ($n = 14$) scored above 16, indicating that they had clinically elevated depressive symptoms. Thirty-one percent of women had a lifetime history of major depressive disorder, based on their diagnostic interview. Additional clinical and demographic characteristics are available in Table 1.

According to bivariate correlations, individuals who had higher average perceived exertion ratings during the exercise test reported exercising less frequently ($r = -0.26$, $p = .008$) and had lower cardiorespiratory fitness ($r = -0.42$, $p < .001$) compared to those who reported lower exertion. Correlations did not reveal a significant association between depression variables and self-reported physical activity or cardiovascular fitness in this sample (all $ps > .103$). See Table 2 for bivariate correlations among all study variables.

Depression and Perceived Exertion

Self-rated exertion did not differ between women who met the CES-D depression cutoff and those who did not ($b = -0.28$, $SE = 0.43$, $p = .517$; see Table 3). However, a significant interaction between clinically elevated symptoms and time emerged ($b = 0.29$, $SE = 0.11$, $p = .010$; see Fig. 1 panel a), such that individuals with elevated depressive symptoms reported significantly larger increases in exertion ($b = 2.30$, $SE = 0.10$, $p < .0001$) compared to those who did not meet the clinical cutoff ($b = 2.01$, $SE = 0.04$, $p < .0001$). Women with a MDD history did not report significant differences in perceived exertion throughout the exercise task ($b = 0.41$, $SE = 0.31$, $p = .192$), and there was no significant interaction between exercise time and MDD history ($b = -0.03$, $SE = 0.08$, $p = .737$). Continuously measured depressive symptoms were not significantly associated with perceived exertion ratings and did not interact with time to predict perceived exertion (all $ps > .140$).

Covariates were associated with perceived exertion in expected ways. For example, older women reported higher levels of perceived exertion compared to younger women ($b = 0.04$, $SE = 0.01$, $p = .003$). Those who had higher levels of physical activity reported lower exertion ($b = -0.03$, $SE = 0.01$, $p = .004$).

Depression and Heart Rate

Heart rate and heart rate changes during the exercise test did not differ between women with elevated depressive symptoms compared to those who scored below the CES-D clinical cutoff (all $ps > .224$; see Fig. 1 panel b). Continuously measured depressive symptoms were also unrelated to exercise heart rate (all $ps > .123$). Similarly, women with an MDD history did not demonstrate differences in heart rate and heart rate changes during the exercise test compared to those without a major depression history (all $ps > .200$). In terms of important covariates, older age, beta blocker use, and higher levels of physical activity were significantly associated with lower heart rate (see Table 3).

Secondary Analyses

Secondary analyses tested the effect of depression and depressive symptoms on cardiovascular fitness (i.e., VO_{2max}). None of the depression variables were significantly associated with cardiovascular fitness (all $ps > .486$).

Discussion

Breast cancer patients with clinically elevated depressive symptoms experienced steeper increases in exercise difficulty compared to those without current depression risk. However, they did not show differences in heart rate compared to those with minimal depressive symptoms. In contrast, women with an MDD history did not report differences in perceived exertion compared to women without a depression history. Depression was unrelated to cardiovascular fitness performance on the test. These results indicate that current, but not formerly, depressed patients experienced the exercise test as more difficult compared to those without elevated depressive symptoms, even though this was not reflected in their actual, objective exertion. These effects held after accounting for important covariates such as age, routine physical activity, and medication use.

Findings from this study are consistent with prior literature indicating that individuals with depression are more likely than their non-depressed peers to judge neutral information negatively and have trouble disengaging from negative information [40, 41]. Although theories of negative information processing have not been extended to exercise, it is possible that our breast cancer patients with elevated depressive symptoms perceived the sensations associated with exercise as more negative and had a harder time disengaging from these sensations. Additionally, depressed individuals show impairments in interoceptive accuracy, or the ability to detect internal bodily sensations [19]. For example, depressed individuals (or those with elevated depressive symptoms) perform more poorly on tasks measuring a person's ability to perceive and detect their own heartbeat (e.g., [41–43]). Importantly, interoception deficits appear to normalize following depression remission [44], which may explain why women with a lifetime MDD history in the current study did not show differences in perceived exertion during exercise compared to women without such a history.

Despite the finding that women with current depression risk experienced exercise as more demanding, the breast cancer patients with elevated depressive symptoms had similar heart rates to those reporting minimal depressive symptoms. This finding is contrary to prior research indicating that individuals with depressive disorders tend to have smaller increases in heart rate during exercise [24, 25] but is consistent with a contradictory finding that depressed individuals show similar rates of heart rate change compared to non-depressed peers [25].

Prior studies have not investigated the effect of depression on ratings of exertion during exercise, but a few have reported effects of chronic stress and mood on perceived exertion, with mixed results. For example, one study found that individuals primed with happy faces prior to an exercise test reported lower levels of exertion [45], while another study found no relationship between current mood and perceived exertion during exercise [46]. One study that investigated perceived exertion and chronic stress found that individuals who reported

more stressful life events over 6 weeks showed smaller increases in perceived exertion ratings during workout sessions [47]. The authors suggested that chronic stress may desensitize individuals to noxious stimuli, resulting in blunted affective and physiological responses to unpleasant sensations, such as those that may occur during exercise. Although their chronic stress finding differs from our results with depression, deficits in negative information processing biases and interoception that are depression-specific likely account for the discrepancy.

Results of the current study suggest that depressed breast cancer patients perceive exercise as more physically demanding compared to their non-depressed peers, a novel factor which may contribute to low physical activity levels in this population. The finding that individuals with elevated depressive symptoms experience exercise as more effortful is important, because these perceptions could influence their exercise-related attitudes, self-efficacy, and perceived behavioral control (i.e., the extent to which they believe they are able to exercise). Indeed, individuals with elevated depressive symptoms report less perceived behavioral control over physical activity [48] and poorer conscious and non-conscious self-efficacy [49, 50], all of which predict exercise behavior [51, 52]. Individuals with more severe depressive symptoms also report more negative experiences with exercise, which could contribute to more strongly negative implicit attitudes towards exercise [53, 54]. Additionally, depressed individuals appear to have deficits in self-regulation [55–57]. A combination of negative attitudes and poor self-regulatory skills, in particular, may leave a depressed individual especially vulnerable to decreased physical activity, as previous findings suggest that individuals with poor self-regulatory capacity and negative implicit attitudes have shorter average workout durations [58].

Limitations

It should be noted that only 13% of our sample ($n=14$) scored above the clinical cutoff on the CES-D. Although this figure is representative of prior studies estimating that elevated depressive symptoms occur in 13–18% of post-surgery breast cancer patients [8, 9], it is a relatively small number of participants given our sample size. Additionally, most women in the study were well-educated, Caucasian and younger than the average breast cancer patient, potentially limiting generalizability. The current study's cross-sectional design limits our ability to test a mediation pathway linking depression, perceived exertion, and physical activity. However, our finding of significant bivariate associations among average perceived exertion, self-reported physical activity, and objectively measured cardiorespiratory fitness support provide preliminary support for the notion that depression may result in reduced activity via heightened perceptions of exercise difficulty.

Implications and Future Directions

Depression may cause exercise to feel more effortful which could ultimately decrease patients' likelihood of engaging in regular exercise, resulting in lower cardiovascular fitness over the course of survivorship. Study results underscore the importance of screening post-surgery breast cancer patients for depressive symptoms, as recommended by The National Comprehensive Cancer Network Distress Management Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology [59]. Exercise interventions may be especially important for depressed patients, as

such interventions improve both fitness and depressive symptoms [60,61]; however, depressive symptoms have been shown to attenuate the effects of such interventions on physical activity itself [62]. Given this, it may be important to develop novel physical activity interventions that are tailored to address specific deficits depressed breast cancer patients likely face, such as negative perceptions of exercise sensations and reduced interoceptive awareness.

These results are especially important given that breast cancer patients were studied at a crucial, but understudied treatment timepoint: after surgery but prior to initiating chemotherapy or radiation. Breast cancer patients who have recovered from surgery can and should be exercising during the postoperative period, in order to stave off the negative short and long-term effects of physical fitness declines [63–65]. The current study indicates that breast cancer patients who are at risk for depression following breast cancer surgery perceive exercise as more unpleasant compared to their peers, which may ultimately result in lower physical activity and fitness among these women.

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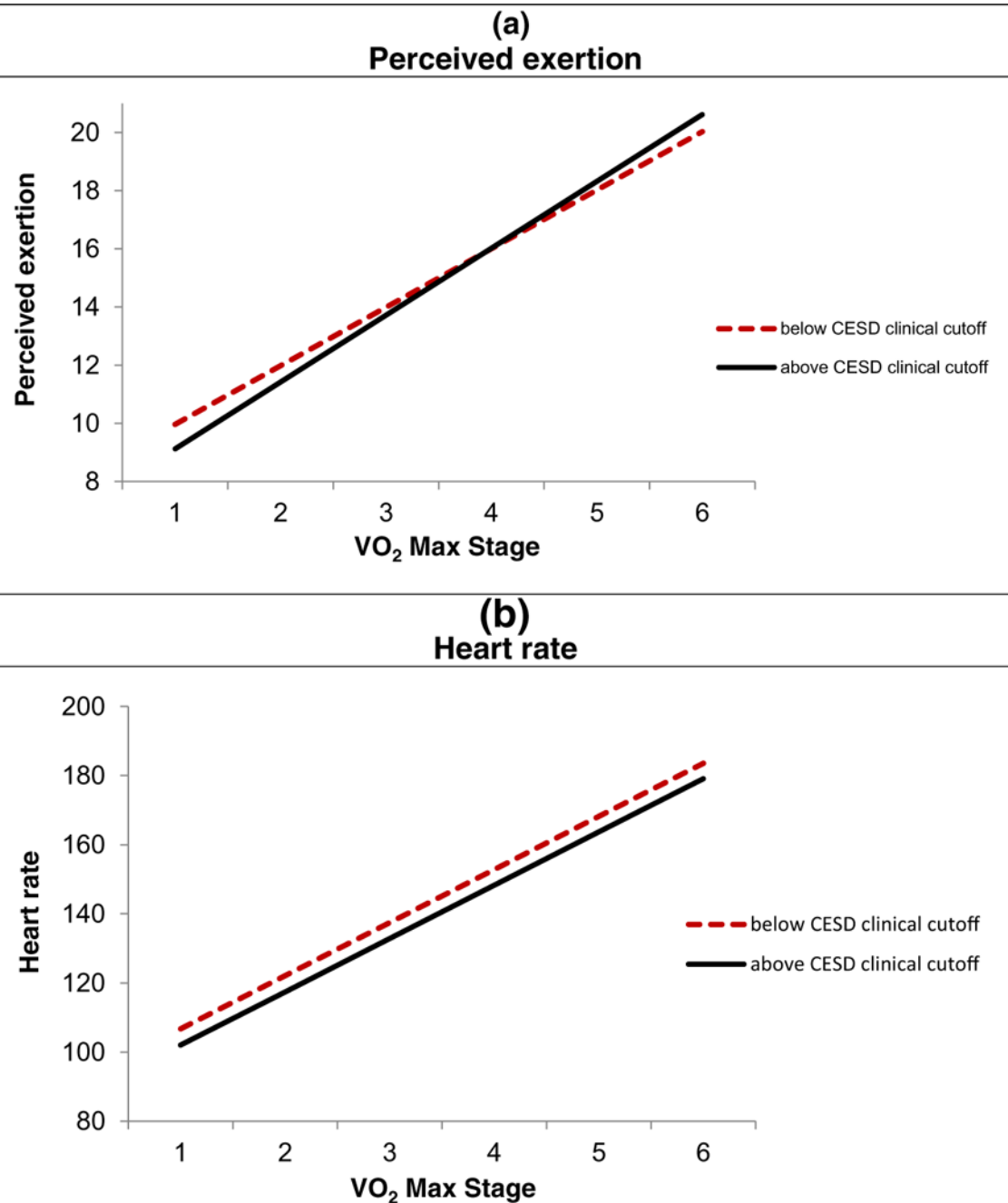


Fig. 1. Effect of elevated depressive symptoms on perceived exertion and heart rate. Each stage represents a 2-min interval during the exercise test. Women above the CES-D clinical cutoff reported greater increases in perceived exertion compared to women below the cutoff ($b = 0.29$, $SE = 0.11$, $p = .010$, panel **a**); of note, they did not differ significantly at baseline ($b = -0.54$, $SE = 0.43$, $p = .221$). In contrast, elevated depressive symptoms were unrelated to exercise heart rate (all $ps > .224$, panel **b**)

Table 1

Sample demographic and clinical information (N=106)

Measure	N (%)	M (SD)	Range
Age		52.1(10.2)	26.1–75.4
BMI (kg/m ²)		28.4(5.7)	16.8–49.6
Race			
	White		93(87.7%)
	Non-White		13(12.3%)
Education			
	Some high school		3(2.8%)
	High school		11(10.4%)
	Some college		24(22.6%)
	College		34(32.1%)
	Master's/professional		34(32.1%)
Cancer stage			
	I		53(50.0%)
	II		49(46.2%)
	III		4(3.8%)
Time since diagnosis (days)		94.5(32.0)	28.0–204.0
Beta blocker usage (% yes)			12(11.3%)
Physical activity level*		23.9(18.3)	0–85

* Measured using the Godin Leisure-Time Activity Score

Table 2

Bivariate correlations between study variables

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Depressive symptoms (continuous)	-	.75**	.28**	-.11	.01	-.11	.11	.01	-.09	-.10	-.11	.08	.01	-.04	.07
2. Depressive symptoms (dichotomous)		-	.16	.03	.02	-.06	.06	.16 [†]	-.04	-.12	-.05	.02	-.10	-.16	.05
3. MDD lifetime history			-	-.07	.01	-.12	<.01	.05	-.10	.09	-.05	.12	.05	-.05	-.06
4. Age				-	-.01	-.08	.06	-.01	-.07	.13	.22*	.14	-.48**	-.36**	-.48**
5. Cancer stage					-	-.09	<.01	.06	.01	-.12	-.18 [†]	-.01	.11	-.15	-.12
6. Education						-	-.09	-.15	.25*	-.11	-.10	-.22*	.09	.26**	.34**
7. Race (White or non-White)							-	-.08	.02	.12	-.14	.02	-.05	<.01	.10
8. BMI (kg/m ²)								-	-.26**	-.05	.23*	.14	-.02	-.65**	-.20*
9. Physical activity									-	-.12	-.23*	-.26**	-.03	.40**	.39**
10. Comorbidities										-	.15	.08	-.16 [†]	-.01	-.04
11. Beta blocker use											-	.03	-.40**	-.31**	-.28**
12. Average Borg rating												-	.02	-.42**	-.57**
13. Average heart rate													-	.14	.05
14. Cardiorespiratory fitness (VO ₂ max)														-	.67**
15. Exercise test duration (minutes)															-

*** $p < .01$;

* $p < .05$;

[†] $p < .10$

Table 3

The effect of elevated depressive symptoms on perceived exertion and heart rate

	Perceived exertion (main effect model)			Perceived exertion (interaction model)			Heart rate (main effect model)			Heart rate (interaction model)		
	<i>b</i>	SE	<i>p</i>	<i>b</i>	SE	<i>p</i>	<i>b</i>	SE	<i>p</i>	<i>b</i>	SE	<i>p</i>
Intercept	9.04	0.79	<.001	9.13	0.79	<.001	106.89	6.86	<.001	106.91	6.86	<.001
Age	0.04	0.01	.004	0.04	0.01	.003	-0.39	0.13	.004	-0.39	0.13	.004
Cancer stage												
I	0.17	0.78	.830	0.15	0.78	.853	-6.98	6.77	.305	-6.98	6.77	.305
II	0.42	0.79	.591	0.39	0.78	.616	-5.85	6.80	.392	-5.85	6.80	.392
III	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-
Education level												
Some high school	2.63	1.14	.023	2.60	1.14	.024	8.17	8.38	.332	8.17	8.38	.332
High school	0.62	0.54	.255	0.64	0.54	.234	-1.07	4.69	.821	-1.07	4.69	.821
Some college	0.54	0.41	.188	0.54	0.41	.189	.37	3.52	.918	0.36	3.52	.918
College	-0.06	0.37	.868	-0.06	0.37	.882	0.37	3.32	.912	0.37	3.32	.911
Master's/professional	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-
Race												
Non-White	-0.18	0.48	.710	-0.18	0.48	.712	5.08	4.00	.207	5.08	4.00	.207
White	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-
BMI	0.03	0.03	.212	0.03	0.03	.210	0.08	0.24	.739	0.08	0.24	.739
Comorbidities	-0.004	0.30	.988	-0.01	0.30	.987	-1.52	2.63	.565	-1.52	2.63	.565
Physical activity	-0.03	0.01	.004	-0.03	0.01	.004	-0.15	0.08	.055	-0.15	0.08	.002
Beta blocker use												
Time	2.05	0.04	<.001	2.01	0.04	<.001	-14.73	4.58	.002	-14.59	2.30	<.001
Elevated depressive symptoms	-0.28	0.43	.517	-0.84	0.48	.082	-4.62	3.78	.224	-4.73	3.95	.234
Time × depressive symptoms				0.29	0.11	.010				0.06	.591	.925