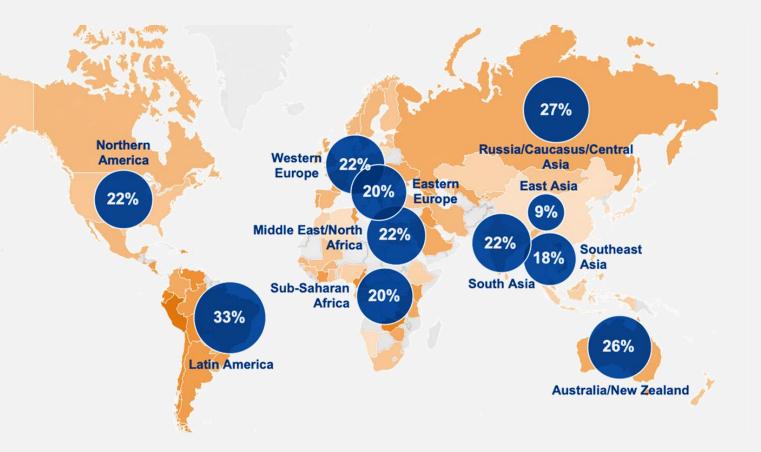
pharmECGE

DIFFICULT-TO-TREAT DEPRESSION: IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

About 1 in 5 people said they had personal experience of anxiety or depression



Difficult-to-treat depression (DTD) refers to a depression that continues to cause significant burden despite usual treatment effort

The definition encompasses 3 patient groups-



COMMON SYMPTOMS OF DIFFICULT-TO-TREAT DEPRESSION



DRUG THERAPY OF DIFFICULT-TO-TREAT DEPRESSION



SELECTIVE SEROTONIN REUPTAKE INHIBITORS

- Citalopram
- Escitalopram
- Fluoxetine
- Paroxetine
- Sertraline
- Vilazodone

SEROTONIN-NOREPINEPHRINE REUPTAKE INHIBITORS

- Duloxetine
- Venlafaxine
- Desvenlafaxine
- Levomilnacipran

MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITORS

- Tranylcypromine
- Phenelzine
- Isocarboxazid
- Selegiline

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ATYPICAL ANTIDEPRESSANTS

- Bupropion
- Mirtazapine
- Nefazodone
- Trazodone
- Vortioxetine

TRICYCLIC ANTIDEPRESSANTS

- Imipramine
- Nortriptyline
- Amitriptyline
- Doxepin
- Trimipramine
- Desipramine
- Protriptyline

TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION

A **treatment coil** is placed against **scalp** that sends brief magnetic pulses to stimulate nerve cells in brain involved in mood regulation and depression





VAGUS NERVE STIMULATION

It uses an **implanted device** in the **chest** connected to the vagus nerve in the neck to send signals to the brain mood centers, that helps improve depression symptoms

PSYCHOTHERAPY

It includes Cognitive Behavioural Therapy, Interpersonal Therapy, and Psychodynamic Therapy

ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY

Electrical **currents** are passed through the **brain** to impact the function and alter the neurotransmitter release in the brain to relieve depression



ALTERNATIVE THERAPY

Diet, exercise, mental conditioning and lifestyle changes, including: Acupuncture, Aromatherapy, Meditation and Yoga, Music therapy, Massage therapy

NON-DRUG THERAPY OF DTD