

1.	2)
(1)	
가	가
disability adjusted life years(DALY'S)	가
가	가
15 ~ 44	가
21%	(2) (melancholia)
	(melancholic)
' Practice Guideline ²	(electroconvulsive therapy)
2.	(3) (psychotic feature)
(1) , (2) , (3)	
가	(4) (dysthymia)
(1) , (2)	
(3) , (4)	가
, (5) , (6) , (7)	
7가	가
2	2
1) (Table 1,2)	가
DSM-IV ³ ICD-10 ⁴ Table 1,2	
	6 가

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' double depression ' . ' double depression '

Table 1. DSM-IV criteria

1. For major depressive episode	
A. Five(or more) of the following symptoms have been present during the same 2-week period and represent a change from previous functioning; at least one of the symptoms is either 1) depressed mood or 2) loss of interest or pleasure. (Do not include symptoms that are clearly due to physical condition, mood-incongruent delusions or hallucinations.)	
1) Depressed mood most of the day, nearly every day, as indicated by either subjective report or observation made by others.	
2) Markedly diminished interest or pleasure in all, or almost all, activities most of the day, nearly every day (as indicated either by subjective account or observation by made by others).	
3) Significant weight loss when not dieting or weight gain (e.g., a change of more than 5% of body weight in a month), or decrease or increase in appetite nearly every day.	
4) Insomnia or hypersomnia nearly every day.	
5) Psychomotor agitation or retardation nearly every day (observable by others, not merely subjective feelings of restlessness or being slowed down).	
6) Fatigue or loss of energy nearly every day.	
7) Feelings of worthlessness or excessive or inappropriate guilt (which may be delusional) nearly every day (not merely self-reproach or guilt about being sick).	
8) Diminished ability to think or concentrate, or indecisiveness, nearly every day(either by subjective account or as observed by others).	
9) Recurrent thoughts of death (not just fear of dying), recurrent suicidal ideation without a specific plan, or a suicide attempt or specific plan for committing suicide.	
B. The symptoms do not meet criteria for a mixed episode.	
C. The symptoms cause clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.	
D. The symptoms are not due to the direct physiological effects of a substance. (eg, a drug of abuse, a medication) or a general medical condition (e.g, hypothyroidism).	
E. The symptoms are not better accounted for by bereavement, ie, after the loss of a loved one, the symptoms persist for longer than 2 months or are characterized by marked functional impairment, morbid preoccupation with worthlessness, suicidal ideation, psychotic symptoms, or psychomotor retardation.	
2. For major depression, single episode	
A. Presence of a single major depressive episode.	
B. The major depressive episode is not better accounted for by schizoaffective disorder, and is not superimposed on schizophrenia, schizophreniform disorder, delusional disorder, or psychotic disorder not otherwise specified.	
C. There has never been a manic episode, a mixed episode, or a hypomanic episode.	
3. For major depression, recurrent	
A. Presence of two or more major episodes.	
B. The major depressive episodes are not better accounted for by schizoaffective disorder and are not superimposed on schizophrenia, schizophreniform disorder, delusional disorder, or psychotic disorder not otherwise specified.	
C. There has never been a manic episode, a mixed episode, or a hypomanic episode.	

		(2)	
		20%	35%
(			
)			
6		(3)	
	가		가
		가	
		(, seasonal employment)	
(1)			
	가	50%	
		(4)	
		가	
		가	
		5	
	가		
가		가	
		가	

Table 2. ICD-10 criteria

Depressive episode	
G1.	The depressive episode should last for at least 2 weeks
G2.	There have been no hypomanic or manic symptoms sufficient to meet the criteria for hypomanic or manic episode at any time in the individual's life.
G3.	Most commonly used exclusion clause. The episode is not attributable to psychoactive substance use or to any organic mental disorder.
Mild depressive episode	
A.	The general criteria for depressive episode must be met.
B.	At least two of the following three symptoms must be present:
1)	depressed mood to a degree that is definitely abnormal for the individual, present for most of the day and almost every day, largely uninfluenced by circumstances, and sustained for at least 2 weeks;
2)	loss of interest or pleasure in activities that are normally pleasurable;
3)	decreased energy or increased fatigability.
C.	An additional symptom or symptoms from the following list should be present, to give a total of at least four:
1)	loss of confidence or self-esteem;
2)	unreasonable feelings or self-reproach or excessive and inappropriate guilt;
3)	recurrent thoughts of death or suicide, or any suicidal behavior;
4)	complaints or evidence of diminished ability to think or concentrate, such as indecisiveness or vacillation;
5)	change in psychomotor activity, with agitation or retardation (either subjective or objective);
6)	sleep disturbance of any type;
7)	change in appetite (decrease or increase) with corresponding weight change.
Moderate depressive episode	
A.	The general criteria for depressive episode must be met.
B.	At least two of the three symptoms listed for criterion B above must be present.
C.	Additional symptoms from depressive episode, criterion C, must be present, to give a total of at least six.
Severe depressive episode without psychotic symptoms	
A.	The general criteria for depressive episode must be met.
B.	All three of the symptoms in criterion B, depressive episode must be present.
C.	Additional symptoms from depressive episode, criterion C, must be present, to give a total of at least eight.
D.	There must be no hallucinations, delusions, or depressive stupor.
Severe depressive episode with psychotic symptoms	
A.	The general criteria for depressive episode must be met.
B.	The criteria for severe depressive episode without psychotic symptoms must be met with the exception of criterion D
C.	The criteria for schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder, depressive type, are not met.
D.	Either of the following must be present:
1)	delusions or hallucinations, other than those listed as typically schizophrenic in criterion
2)	depressive stupor

. 6	
, 가	
. 7	
가가	
4)	가 acute phase,
	가 continuation phase,
	maintenance phase
18	.
5.8%	. 8
26%,	12%
가	, ECT,
1.5	3
(	)
	2)
	(psychotherapeutic Interventions)
	(1)
	(psychothrapeutic management)
3.	가
1)	.
	,
	,

(5) (behavioral therapy)

15

(6) (cognitive behavioral therapy)

16

(2) (psychodynamic psychotherapy and psychoanalysis)

(7) 가
(marital therapy and family therapy)

가 가

가

10-12

가

17,18

가

17

¹⁸ 'strategic

marital therapy

가 가

가 가

가

가

20

(8) (group therapy)

(3) (brief psychotherapy)

가

가

(9)

가

가

가

(4) (interpersonal therapy)

13

가

가

가

2

가

,

(1)

, nortriptyline amoxepine

9

(selective serotonin

(monoamine oxidase

가 . Desipramine

Muscarinic blockade 가

2

pilocarpine

1

•

2

2

;

9

(bupropion, fluoxetine, sertraline,

, MAOIs,

MAOIs,

- Neostigmine, 7.5 ~ 15

cypirohepadine 4 mg

Trazodone priapism

가 가 , nonresponders
, partial responders
25% ~ 50% (HDRS-17
. Imipramine 가 25% 50%),
5 nonreponse 25%
, 가 20 ~ 30%가
, 가
, 가
, 44
, 가
, 6 ~ 8
Tapering 가
, cholinergic rebound
ECT 가
, ECT 가
, 가
ECT ECT
monoamine uptaking
, MAOIs
1 ~ 2 가
fluoxetine MAOIs
5
(1)
가 ,
가
가
가 45
6)
' (treatment-resistant) '
(tricyclic
antidepressants ; TCAs)
. TCAs
60 ~ 70% , 30 ~ 40%
placebo 1/3 46
(the drug-placebo
difference), 1/3
(the placebo response),
1/3
(relapse or recurrence)
가(longitudinal assessment)
(2) Addition of an adjunct to an antidepressant
가
가
가 , 50%
3
가
25 ug/day triiodothyronine(T3)
50 ug/day
47,48
(3) Simultaneous use of multiple antidepressants
가 가
, partial responders

가 non-MAOI⁵⁵ 가

가 . SSRI 가

TCA(desipramine) 가

⁴⁹ fluoxetine TCA

TCA

⁵⁰ TCA (3) 가

MAOI 가

가 MAOI

myoclonus . Tranylcypromine, 가 . 가

clomipramine, , fluoxetine . 가

가

(4) 가 가 가

ECT 가

ECT

ECT

50%

⁵¹ , neuromuscular

blockade ECT

⁵²

(5) 가

carbamazepine valproic acid 가

^{53,54}

7) 가 anterior left hemisphere⁵⁶

(1)

가 cholinergic blockade 가

가 , amitriptyline, imipramine

doxepin fluoxetine, sertraline, bupropion,

desipramine nortriptyline

stimulant

가

가

(2) (5) 가

1/4 가 2 7 TCA가

13 가 estrogen

가 . trazodone
priapism .

(6) 가
가 가가
가
가

8)
(1) The patient lacking the capacity to cooperate
with treatment 가

(2) The patient at risk for suicide and/or homicide
가
가
가 가

(3) The patient lacking psychosocial supports
가
가

(4) Other factors influencing the need for
hospitalization 가
가

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