2) 1. (1) 가 가 가 disability adjusted life years(DALY'S) 가 가 가 가 가 가 15~44 <sup>1</sup> 1 가 가 21% (2) (melancholia) (melancholic) 'Practice Guideline <sup>2</sup> (electroconvulsive therapy) 2. (3) (psychotic feature) (1) , (2) , (3) 가 가 가 (4) (dysthymia) (1) , (2) 가 (3) , (4) , (7) , (5) , (6) 7가 2가 가 가 2 2 (Table 1,2) 1) 가 DSM-IV<sup>3</sup> ICD-10<sup>4</sup> Table 1,2 가 6 'double depression' double Address for correspondence depression ' Min Soo Lee, M.D. Department of Neuropsychiatry, 가 College of Medicine, Korea University Anam-dong 5 ga 126-1, Seongbuk-gu, 3) Seoul, 136-705, Korea Tel: +82-2-920-5354 Fax: +82-2-923-3507 20 E-mail: leeminso@unitel.co.kr

### 1. For major depressive episode

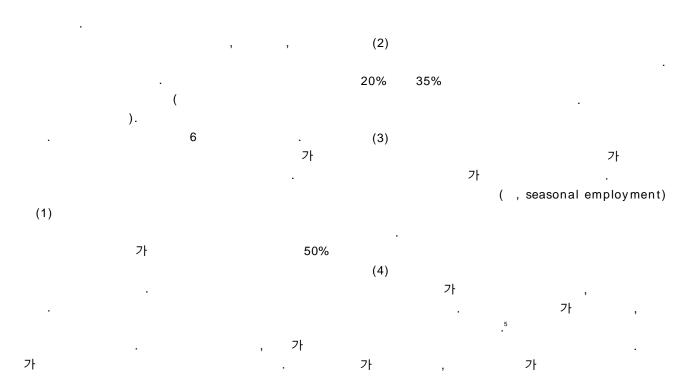
- A. Five(or more) of the following symptoms have been present during the same 2-week period and represent a change from previous functioning; at least one of the symptoms is either 1) depressed mood or 2) loss of interest or pleasure. (Do not include symptoms that are clearly due to physical condition, 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 worthlesseness, 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, schizopreniform disorder, delusional disorder, or psychotic disorder not otherwise specified.
- C. There has never been a manic episode, a mixed episode, or a hypomanic episode.



#### 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 episde 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 fatiguability.
- 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 correponding weight change.

#### Moderate depressive episode

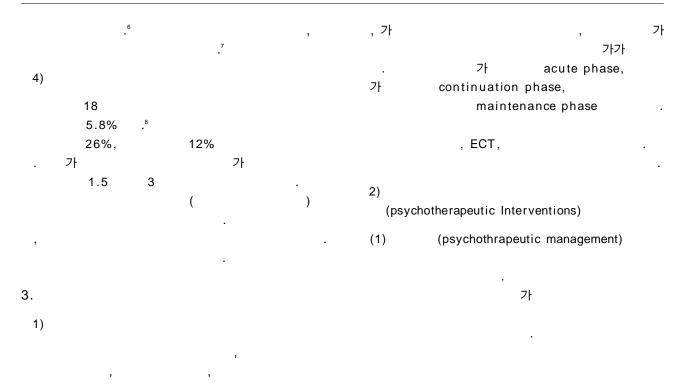
- A. The general criteria for depressive episode must be met.
- B. At least two of the three symptoms listed for criterion B above must be present.
- C. Additional symptoms from depressive episode, criterion C, must be present, to give a total of at least six.

#### 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



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	,	(5)	(behavioral therapy)				
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T		(6)	(cognitive behavio	ral therapy)			
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	.9	16					
(2)	(psychodynamic	,					
	psychotherapy and psychoanalysis)	(7)	71				
		(7) (m	arital therapy and family th	가 therapy and family therapy)			
	가 가		가 가				
	- フト , - 10-12	가	・ 가 . <sup>17,18</sup>				
	,	71	. 17	, <sup>18</sup> 'strategic			
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·	Amitriptyline, doxepine, trazodone 가
3)	, nortriptyline amoxepine
(1)	fluoxetine, sertraline,
,	bupropion, protriptyline, desipramine 가
	. 가
Cyclic antidepressants : amoxapine,	,
maprotiline, bupropion, trazodone	
	·
(selective serotonin	71 D
reuptake inhibitor) : fluoxetine, paroxetine,	가 . Desipramine 가 가 가 . MAOI
sertraline, citalopram fluvoxamine . 가 (monoamine oxidase	가 가 . MAOI
inhibitors): phenelzine,	Muscarinic blockade 가 ,
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	. pilocarpine
. 3 10~15%	. bethanechol 30~200 mg/day
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60~70%	, 1%
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· , , 가	trazodone) .
,	, MAOIs, lithium
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	fluoxetine, sertraline, trazodone
SSRIs, bupropion	가 .
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가 .	
, 가 ,	, MAOIs,
•	fluoxetine, sertraline 가 bupropion 가 .
(2)	가
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	, cyprohepadine 4 mg
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clonazepam			가			
				•	n/norepinephr	ine reuptake
		.24		inhibitor ; Venlafax	ine)	
		, traz	zodone,	Venlafaxine		
MAOIs		•				
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imipramine						
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procainamide				NaSSA(Nora	adrenergic ar	nd Specific
. imiprami	ne nor	triptyline		serotonergic antidep	ressant; Mirta	zapine)
premature dep	olarizatio	n .25	,26	Mirtazapine		alpha2
	7	<b>የ</b> ት		autoreceptor		
subclini	ical sinus	node dysfun	ction	firing 가 ,	ı	alpha2
				heteroreceptor		가
tachyarrythmi	a	,				
brady	arrhythm/	ia		5-HT3		,
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. QT interv	val		,		가,	
		,	ventricular	5-HT2, 5-	HT3	
tachycardia가	가	.2	7			
				H1		34,35
	.28			NDRI(Norepine	ephrine/dopam	ine reuptake
SSRIs				inhibitor ; Bupropio	n)	
				Bupropion		
	•	trazodone				フ
	. Desip	ramine buj	propion			
			가		switch	

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                               diazepam
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    NRI(Norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor;
Reboxetine)
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                                                                          generalized seizure
affinity
                                                                . ECT
                             alpha1 adrenergic
receptor
                                                   (catatonic stupor),
               SSRIs
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                                   fluoxetine
                                                             (light therapy)
                                                     (5)
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    SSRE(Selective serotonin reuptake enhancer
; Tianeptine)
 SSRE SSRI
                                    가
                                                              (continuation treatment)
       TCA
                 fluoxetine
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                           .38,39 Tianeptine
melancholia
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            (ECT)
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	the placebo response),	•	가
1/3	•	,	가 .
		25 ug/day	triiodothyronine(T3)
(rel	apse or recurrence)	50 ug/day	
		47,48	
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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

- (3) The patient lacking psychosocial supports
- 가
- (4) Other factors influencing the need for

hospitalization 가 가

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