## DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION IN ADULTS

(COVID-19 PANDEMIC EFFECT ON DEPRESSION RATE)

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### Psychobiology Adolf Meyer



### Depression

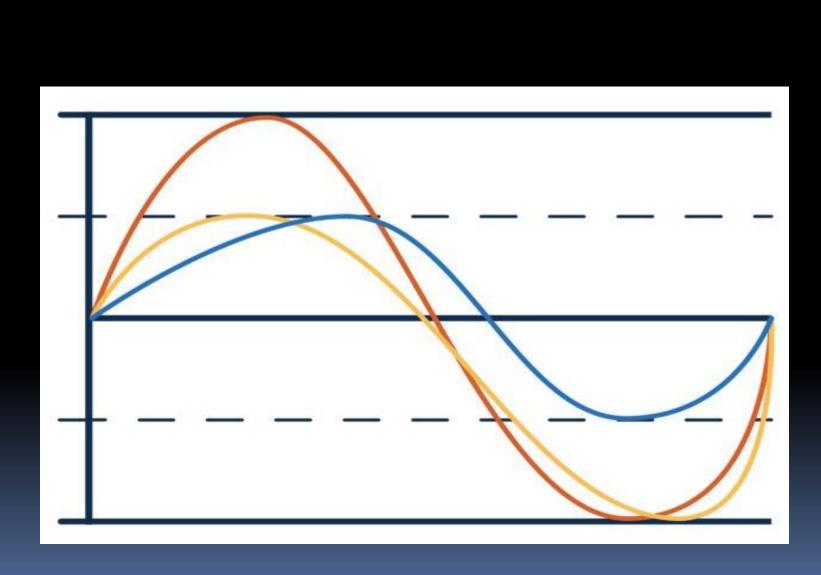
De + Press

Emotion

Mood

Temperament

Mood disorders



#### 3 Dimensions of Depression:

Vegetative dimension

Psychomotor dimension

Cognitive - Emotional dimension

#### Vegetative dimension

Decreased or increased appetite

Insomnia or hypersomnia

Decreased or increased libido

#### Psychomotor dimension

Psychomotor agitation or retardation

Fatigue or loss of energy

Diminished ability to think ,concentrate or decision making

#### Cognitive-Emotional dimension;

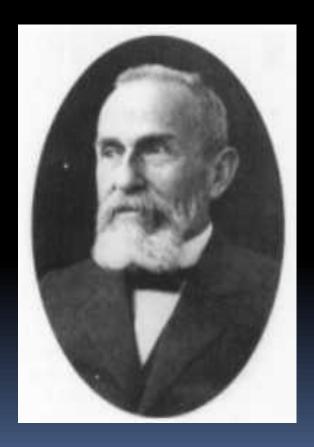
Depressed mood

Diminished interest or pleasure

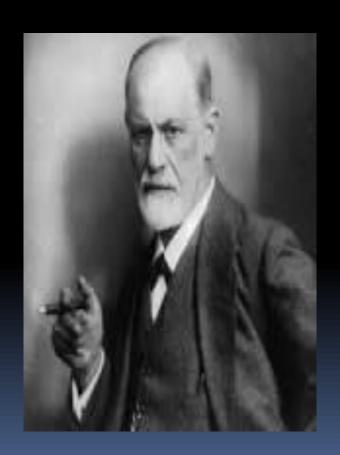
Feelings of worthlessness or guilt



#### Biomedical



### **Psychosocial**



## Psychological cause of Depression

## Loss

(SELF-DEFINITION)

#### Loss

Has happened......Depression

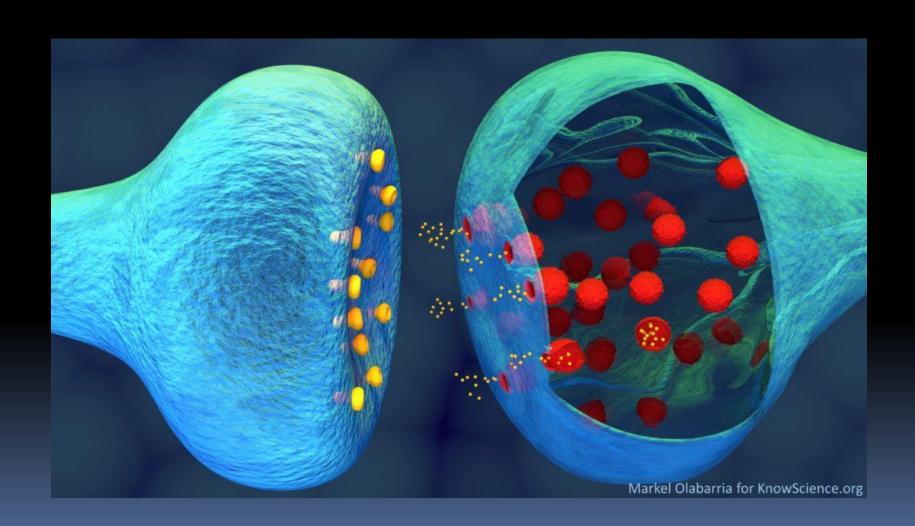
Can happen.....Anxiety

#### psychotherapy

- Psychoanalysis
- Cognitive therapy
- Behavior therapy
- Hypnosis
- Group therapy
- Family therapy and couple therapy
- Interpersonal therapy

# Biological cause of Depression

Neurotransmitteral imbalance



# Historically First antidepressant

Amphetamines

Stimulant

Postsynaptic

#### Historically Second class

MAO inhibitors

Iproniazid

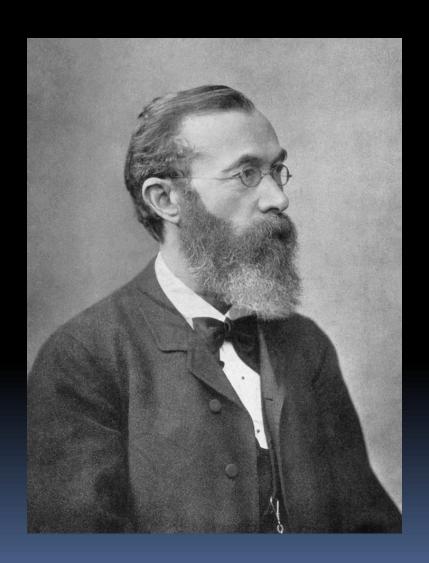
## Most Involved Neurotransmitter systems:

Serotonin

Norepinephrin

Dopamin

### Wilhelm Wundt



#### Counsciousness (self-awareness)

Content

State

#### Content

- Thinking
- Imagination
- Reasoning
- Conclusion
- Memory

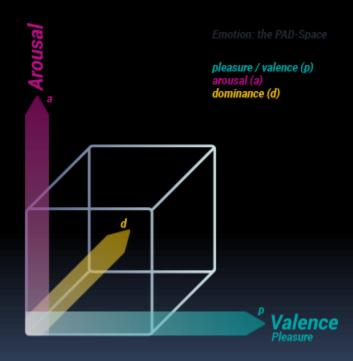
#### State

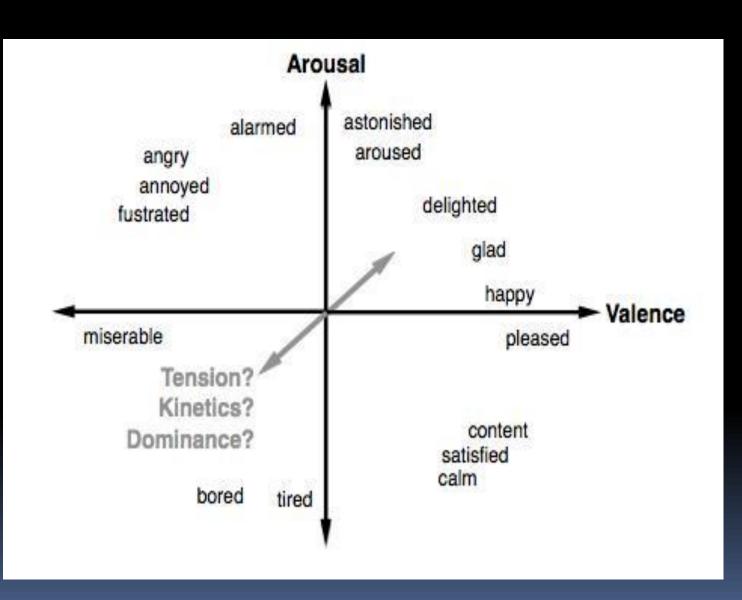
Arousal

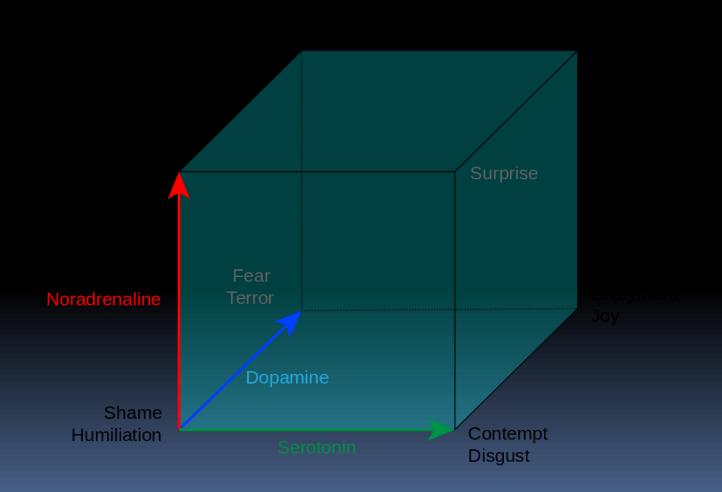
Pleasantness (Valence)

Controllability (Dominance)

#### State







#### Behavior

Initiation

Maintenance

Termination

Initiation......Dopamin

Maintenance......Norepinephrin

Termination......Serotonin

Treatment Phase	Duration	Goals	Activities
Acute and continuation	8–12 weeks	<ul> <li>▶ Achieve symptomatic remission</li> <li>▶ Monitor side effects</li> <li>▶ Restore function</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>▶ Establish therapeutic alliance</li> <li>▶ Provide psychoeducation</li> <li>▶ Select optimal antidepressant treatment(s)</li> <li>▶ Supportive and measurement-based care</li> <li>▶ Monitor progress</li> </ul>
Maintenance	6–24 months or longer	<ul> <li>▶ Return to full function and quality of life</li> <li>▶ Prevention of recurrence</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>▶ Continue         psychoeducation         ▶ Rehabilitate         ▶ Manage         comorbidities         ▶ Monitor for         recurrence     </li> </ul>

#### Antidepressants

- Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors
  - Fluoxetin
  - Sertralin
  - Citalopram
  - Escitalopram
  - Fluvoxamin
  - Paroxetin

#### Tricyclics and Tetracyclics

- Amitriptyline
- Clomipramine
- Doxepin
- Imipramine
- Trimipramine
- Desipramine
- Nortriptyline
- Protriptyline
- Amoxapine
- Maprotiline

#### Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors

- Isocarboxazid
- Phenelzine
- Tranylcypromine
- Selegiline
- Moclobemide

- Selective Serotonin-Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors
  - VENLAFAXINE
  - Duloxetin

Nefazodone

Trazodone

Bupropion

Mirtazapine

Buspirone

Lamotrigine

## Covid-19 effect on depression rate

Increased prevalence o MDD and GAD

- Females more affected
- Youngers more than olders

#### Causes;

- Social restrictions
- Lockdowns
- decrease in economic activity
- School and business closure
- Loss of livelihood
- Shifting priorities of governments in their attempt to control COVID-19