MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

LIFETIME INCIDENCE OF MDD VARIES BY POPULATION, HOWEVER FEMALES ARE 2X MORE LIKELY TO DEVELOP MDD

MDD IS ESTIMATED TO AFFECT ABOUT 20% OF PEOPLE AT SOME POINT IN THEIR LIFE.

ABOUT 7% OF THE UNITED STATES POPULATION ARE NEWLY DIAGNOSED YEARLY.

DSM-5 CRITERIA

DSM-5 CRITERIA IS USED TO HELP DIAGNOSE MDD, AT LEAST 5 OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS OVER A 2 WEEK PERIOD CAN LEAD TO A DIAGNOSIS OF MDD:

- S-SLEEPING TOO MUCH OR TOO LITTLE
- I INTEREST, LOSS OF INTEREST
- G GUILT, FEELING WORTHLESS
- E-ENERGY, LOSS OF ENERGY, FATIGUE
- C CONCENTRATION, DECREASED
- A APPETITE SUPPRESSION
- P-PSYCHOMOTOR AGITATION
- S SUICIDAL THOUGHTS

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS FOR MDD:

CLINICIAN ADMINISTERED TOOLS:

- PHQ-9
- HAMILTON DEPRESSION RATING SCALE
- MONTGOMERY ASBERG DEPRESSION RATING SCALE
- MINI INTERNATIONAL NEUROPSYCHIATRIC INTERVIEW

SELF ADMINISTERED TOOLS:

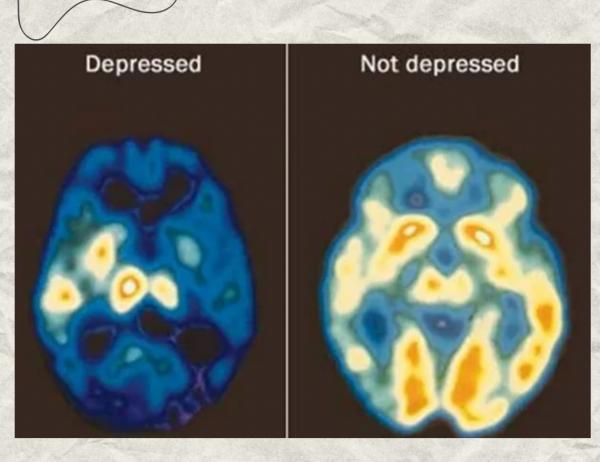
- BECK DEPRESSION INVENTORY
- ZUNG SELF RATING DEPRESSION
- GERIATRIC DEPRESSION SCALE

FUNCTIONAL MRI

ABLE TO CAPTURE IMAGES OF THE BRAIN'S ANATOMY

CAN DETECT CHANGES IN BLOOD FLOW WHICH CAN HELP MEASURE BRAIN ACTIVITY

OVERALL FMRI CAN HELP BETTER
UNDERSTAND HOW THE BRAIN
CIRCUITS, FUNCTIONAL
CONNECTIVITY, STRUCTURAL
CHANGES, AND CHEMICAL BALANCE'S
ARE AFFECTED BY DEPRESSION



MRI SCAN SHOWING REDUCED BRAIN ACTIVITY
IN A DEPRESSED BRAIN

MRI SCAN OF BRAIN ACTIVITY IN A BRAIN WITHOUT DEPRESSION