

140726 Masennuksen hoitoa

Yl juha kemppinen

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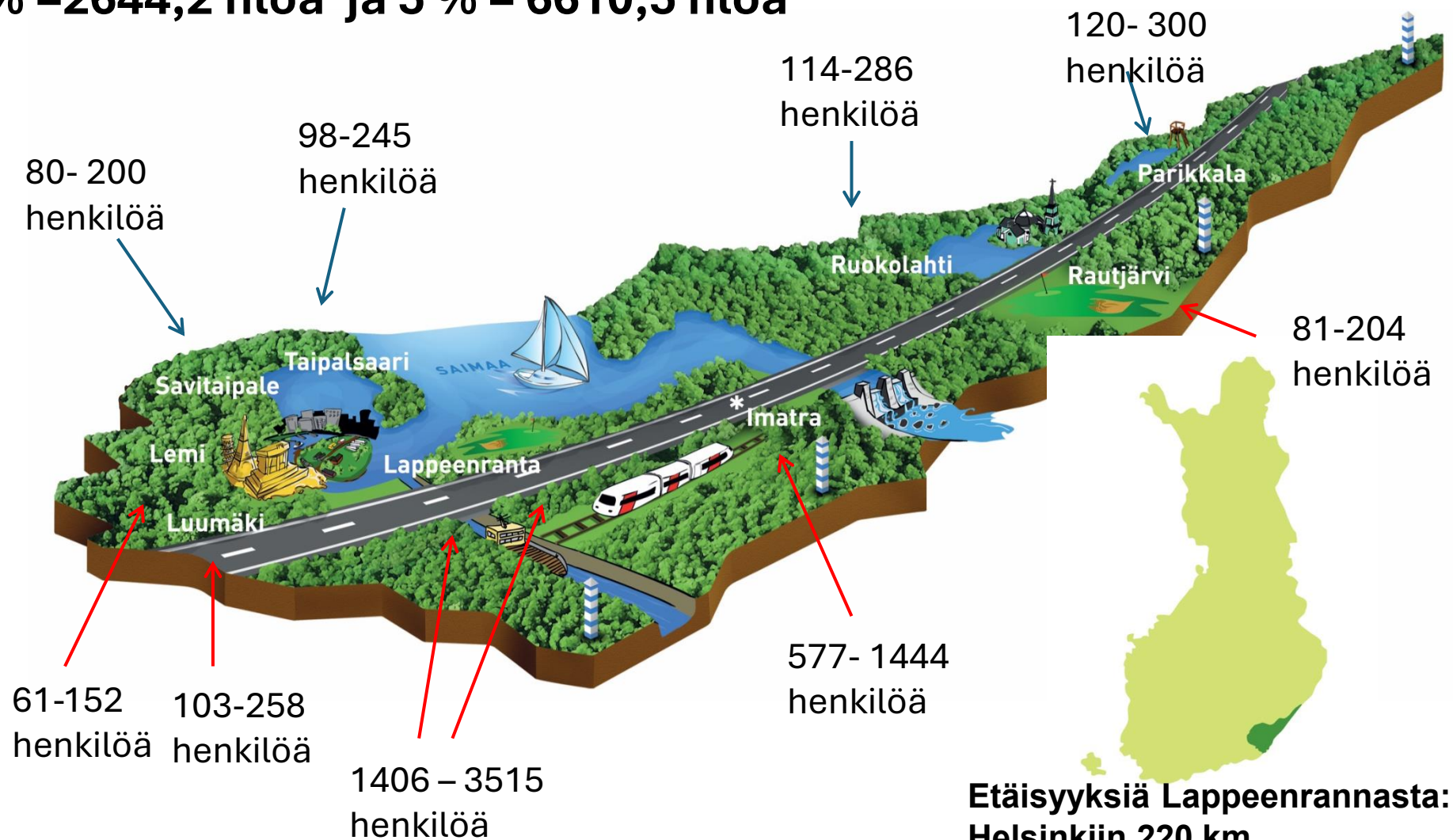
1. Mitä on masennus?
2. Masennuksen hoidon vaiheet
3. Masennuksen hoitoskeema
4. Masennuksen lääkehoito
5. Masennuksen psykoedukaatio
6. Masennuksen hoidon optimointi
7. Masennuksen hoidon räätälöinti
8. Masennuksen psykoterapiat
9. Lopuksi

1. Mitä on masennus?

Yl juha kemppinen

Ekhva kartalla – noin 130 000 ihmistä- Depression pisteprevalenssi 2-5 %

Ekhva 2 % =2644,2 hlöä ja 5 % = 6610,5 hlöä



Etäisyyksiä Lappeenrannasta:
Helsinkiin 220 km
Pietariin 230 km
Venäjän rajalle 35 km

Keskeinen sanoma

- Depressiosta kärsii vuoden aikana noin 5–7 % suomalaisista.
- Depressioiden tunnistaminen ja erotusdiagnostiikka ovat tärkeitä.
- Hoidon suunnittelussa keskeisiä kysymyksiä ovat
 - depression vaikeusasteen arviointi
 - ensimmäistä kertaa elämässä esiintyvän masennustilan (F32) ja toistuvan depression (F33) välinen erottelu
 - monihäiriöisyyden, itsemurhavaaran ja toimintakyvyn arviointi.
- Yksilöllisessä hoitosuunnitelmassa sovitetaan yhteen potilaan tarpeet, käytettävissä olevat vaikuttavaksi osoitetut hoitomuodot sekä mahdolliset muut tukitoimet.
- Depression akuuttihoidossa keskeisimpiä spesifisiä hoitomuotoja ovat
 - vaikuttaviksi osoitetut psykoterapiat
 - masennuslääkkeet.
- Lievissä ja keskivaikeissa depressioissa nämä hoidot ovat yhtä tehokkaita ja niitä voidaan käyttää vaihtoehtoisesti tai yhtäaikaaisesti. Yhtäaikainen käyttö on yleensä tehokkainta.

- Vaikeissa ja psykoottisissa depressioissa on aina syytä käyttää depressiolääkehoitoa, psykoottisissa yhdessä psykoosilääkkeen kanssa. Psykoottisessa depressiossa sähköhoito on tehokkain hoitomuoto.
- Spesifisten hoitomuotojen ohella elämäntilanteen tutkiminen ja psykososiaalisen tuen tarjoaminen kuuluvat hoidon keskeisiin tehtäviin.
- Depressiosta toipumisen jälkeen potilaan hoitoa ja seuranta on depression suuren uusiutumisvaaran vuoksi jatkettava noin puolen vuoden ajan.
- Potilaille, joille on ilmaantunut jo elämänsä kolmas depressiojakso, on suositeltavaa jatkaa tehokkaaksi osoittautunutta masennuslääkehoitoa pitkäaikaisena ylläpitohoitona, jotta uusien sairausjaksojen puhkeaminen estyisi.
- Perusterveydenhuollossa hoito kannattaa toteuttaa depression hoidon yhteistoimintamallilla tai vastaavalla tavalla, jossa toteutuvat
 - yleislääkärin, depressiohoitajan ja psykiatrin yhteistyö
 - hoidon suunnitelmallisuus
 - potilaan seuranta, opastus ja psykososiaalinen tuki.
- Perusterveydenhuollossa tarvitaan psykiatrisia konsultaatioita tukemaan diagnostiikkaa ja hoitoa koskevaa päätöksentekoa.
- Työterveyshuollolla on keskeinen rooli työssäkäyvän depressiopotilaan työkyvyn ylläpitämisessä ja työhön paluun tukemisessa.

- Psykiatrisessa erikoissairaanhoidossa on syytä hoitaa potilaat, jotka kärsivät
 - vaikeasta tai psykoottisesta depressiosta
 - vakavasti monihäiriöisestä depressiosta
 - tavanomaiseen hoitoon huonosti vastanneesta depressiosta tai
 - vakavaa itsetuhoisuutta aiheuttavasta depressiosta.

Masennus on moni-ilmeinen oireyhtymä

Moni-ilmeinen depressio



Masennus on mielen ja kehon sairaus

Mielialaoireet

- Masentunut mieliala
- Mielihyvän menetys, aloitekyvyttömyys
- Syyllisyyden ja arvottomuuden tunteet
- Itsemurha-ajatukset

Kognitiiviset oireet

- Muistihäiriöt
- Keskittymisvaikeudet
- Ajattelun hidastuminen (takkuaminen)

Ahdistuneisuusoireet

- Erilaisia ahdistuneisuusoireita, jollain jopa paniikkikohtauksia

Fyysiset oireet

- Ruokahalun muutokset
- Unihäiriöt
- Energiakato, väsymys
- Psykomotoriset muutokset (hidastuminen / kiihtyneisyys)
- Päänsärky
- Muut kivut ja säryt

TABLE 5. Major Depression

Feeling	Keskitymisongelmat, päätöksenteon ja ongelmien ratkaisun vaikeus		Interpersonal relations and role functioning
	Thinking	Behavior	
"Down," "blue," "sad," "dead"	Diminished ability to concentrate, make decisions, solve problems	Apathetic and slowed pace, decreased level of activity	Withdrawn, isolated
Often irritable	Helpless/hopeless/worthless mind-set	May have decreased eating and sleeping, occasionally increased eating and sleeping	Decreased functioning and activity
Avuttomuus, toivottomuus, Arvottomuus	Guilty feelings	May be agitated	Vetäytyy, eristäytyy
Syyllisyyden tunteet	Thoughts of death and dying, self-harm	In some adolescents, acting out	Toimintakyky laskee
Kuoleman ajattelu, Itsensä vahingoittaminen	May have delusions in severe cases		Aktiviteetti vähenee
Harhaluuloja?	Preoccupation with past		
Menneisyyden kaivelu	In some older clients, serious confusion	Apaattinen, hidastunut, aktiviteetit vähenevät	
Sekavuus	Greater impairment in visual-motor modalities	Syöminen ja uni vähenee tai lisääntyy	
Näkö- ja liikkumisongelmat		Levottomuus ja rauhattomuus lisääntyy	

Morrison, 1995

Äkseeraus lisääntyy

DSM-5-TR diagnostic criteria for a major depressive episode

A. Five (or more) of the following symptoms have been present during the same two-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.

NOTE: Do not include symptoms that are clearly attributable to another medical condition.

1) Depressed mood most of the day, nearly every day, as indicated by either subjective report (eg, feels sad, empty, hopeless) or observations made by others (eg, appears tearful). (NOTE: In children and adolescents, can be irritable mood.)

2) Markedly diminished interest or pleasure in all, or almost all, activities most of the day, nearly every day (as indicated by either subjective account or observation).

3) Significant weight loss when not dieting or weight gain (eg, a change of more than 5% of body weight in a month), or decrease or increase in appetite nearly every day. (NOTE: In children, consider failure to make expected weight gain.)

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 their 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 a specific plan for committing suicide.

B. The symptoms cause clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.

C. The episode is not attributable to the direct physiological effects of a substance or to another medical condition.

Masennuksen seulat: MDQ (bipolaaritaudin seulonta)

(Saman ajanjakson aikana, ei elämän aikana)

Päivämäärä / / 20.....

Nirni

Henkilötunnus _____

Mielialahäiriökysely MDQ

Härschfeld et al, Am J Psych 2000;157:1873-5, suom. E.I & JoBS-työryhmä

1. Onko Teillä koskaan ollut sellaista ajanjaksoa jolloin ette oikein ollut oma itsenne ja ...

a) tunsitte olonne niin hyväksi tai niin kiihtyneeksi, että muidenkaan mielestä ette ollut oma itsenne, tai olitte niin kiihtynyt, että jouduitte vaikeuksiin?

b) olette niin ärtynyt, että huusitte ihmisille, tai aloitte väittelyjä tai riitoja?

c) Itseluottamukseenne oli paljon tavallista parempi?.....

d) nukuitte paljon tavallista vähemmän, etkä tuntenut tarvitsevanne enempää unta?

e) olitte paljon puheliampi tai puhuitte tavallista nopeammin?.....

f) ajatukset kiisivät mielessänne, tai ette saanut kiihtynyttä ajatustoimintaanne rauhoittumaan?.....

g) ulkoiset tapahtumat veivät huomiotanne niin paljon, ettette kyennyt keskittymään tai pysymään kärryillä?

h) olitte paljon tavallista energisempi?.....

l) olitte paljon aktiivisempi tai teitte useampia asioita kuin tavallisesti?

j) olitte paljon tavallista sosiaalisempi tai ulospäinsuuntautuneempi, esimerkiksi soittelitte ystäville kesellä yötä?.....

k) olitte paljon tavallista kiinnostuneempi seksistä?.....

1) teitte asioita joita yleensä ette tee tai joita muut ihmiset saattoivat pitää liioiteltuina, hölmöinä tai vaarallisina?.....

m) rahan tuhlaaminen aiheutti Teille tai läheisillenne vaikeuksia?.....

2. Mikäli vastasitte KYLLÄ useampaan kuin yhteen kohtaan ylläolevista, tapahtuuko useampi näistä asioista saman ajanjakson aikana? *Olkaa hyvä ja vastatkaa joko kyllä tai ei.*

3. Kuinka paljon ongelmia ylläolevat asiat aiheuttivat Teille – esimerkiksi ongelmia liittyen perheeseen, rahaan tai virkavaltaan, työkyvyttömyyttä, tai sanaharkkoja ja riitoja? *Olkaa hyvä ja ronskastakaa vain yksi vaihtoehto.*

Kyllä	Ei
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
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☐	☐

1 Ei ongelmia
 2 Vähäisiä
 3 Kohtalaisia
 4 Vakavia

Seula +: ei dg!

- **7/13 oiretta**

- Kohtalaisia tai vakavia

Psykiatriset masennusdiagnoosit: uni- vai bipolar?

Addressing Clinical Diagnostic Challenges in Bipolar Disorders

TABLE 3–3. Probabilistic approach to bipolar depression proposed by the Task Force on Diagnostic Guidelines of the International Society for Bipolar Disorders

Bipolar I depression more likely if ≥ 5 :		Unipolar depression more likely if ≥ 4 :	
Symptomatology			
Hypersomnia	Nukkuu	Insomnia	Unettomuus
Hyperphagia	Syö	Decreased appetite	Ei maistu ruoka
Psychomotor retardation	Hidas	Psychomotor agitation	Levoton, rauhaton
Other “atypical” symptoms	mm. hylätty		
Psychosis and/or pathological guilt	Patologinen	Somatic complaints	Ruumiillisia valituksia
Mood lability or manic symptoms	syllisyys		
Course of illness			
Earlier onset (<25 years)		Later onset (>25 years)	
Multiple depressions (≥ 5 episodes)		Long current depression (>6 months)	
Family history			
Bipolar disorder		No bipolar disorder	

Note. Confirmation of specific numbers requires further study.

Source. Adapted from Mitchell et al. 2008.

TA Ketter, ed, Handbook of Diagnosis and Treatment of Bipolar Diseases, 2010, American Psychiatric Association, Inc: Washington

Psykiatriset masennusdiagnoosit: uni- vai bipolar?

Mielialalääkkeiden ja placebon teho

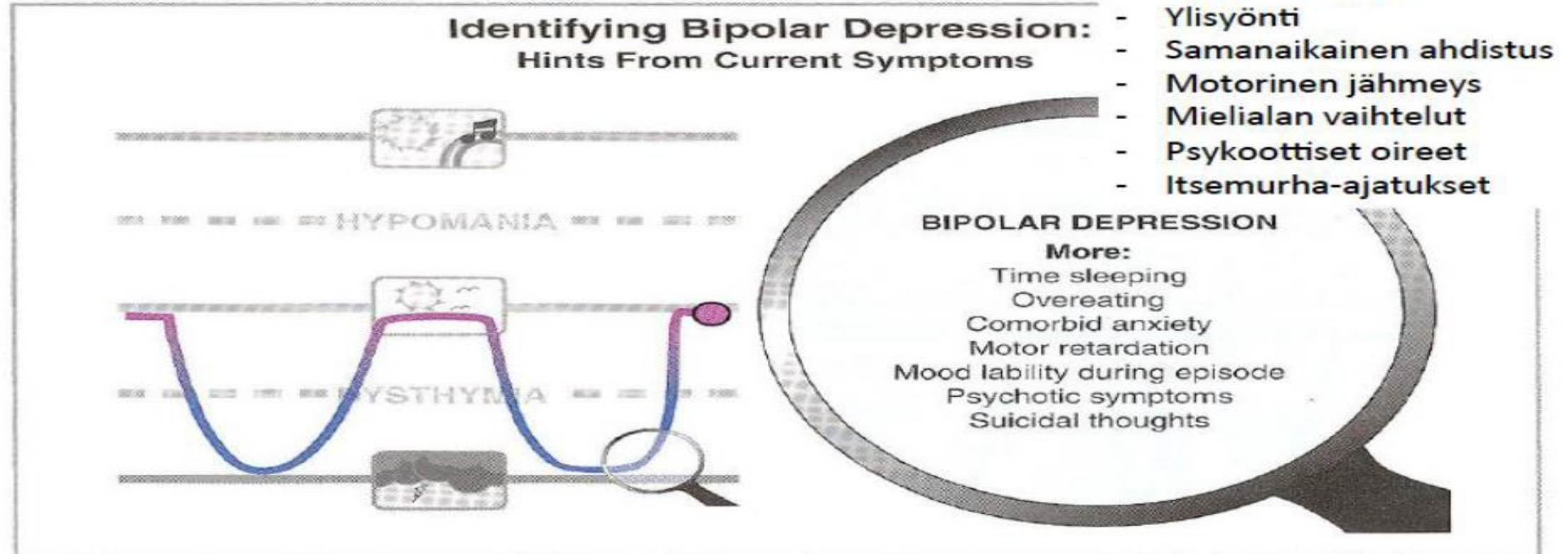


FIGURE 11-25 Bipolar depression symptoms. Although all symptoms of a major depressive episode can occur in either unipolar or bipolar depression, some symptoms may present more often in bipolar versus unipolar depression, providing hints if not diagnostic certainty that the patient has a bipolar spectrum disorder. These symptoms include increased time sleeping, overeating, comorbid anxiety, psychomotor retardation, mood lability during episodes, psychotic symptoms, and suicidal thoughts.

S. Stahl, 2004

Diagnostiset kriteerit:

NOTE: Responses to a significant loss (eg, bereavement, financial ruin, losses from a natural disaster, a serious medical illness or disability) may include the feelings of intense sadness, rumination about the loss, insomnia, poor appetite, and weight loss noted in Criterion A, which may resemble a depressive episode. Although such symptoms may be understandable or considered appropriate to the loss, the presence of a major depressive episode in addition to the normal response to a significant loss should also be carefully considered. This decision inevitably requires the exercise of clinical judgement based on the individual's history and the cultural norms for the expression of distress in the context of loss.

D. The occurrence of the major depressive episode is not better explained by schizoaffective disorder, schizophrenia, schizophreniform disorder, delusional disorder, or other specified and unspecified schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders.

E. There has never been a manic or hypomanic episode.

NOTE: This exclusion does not apply if all of the manic-like or hypomanic-like episodes are substance-induced or are attributable to the physiological effects of another medical condition.

Specify:	
With anxious distress	
With mixed features	
With melancholic features	
With atypical features	Epätyypillinen masennus
With psychotic features	
With catatonia	
With peripartum onset	
With seasonal pattern	

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Epätyypillinen masennus:

Tolmunen T Epätyypillinen masennustila - vakavan masennuksen salakavala muoto
Lääketieteellinen Aikakauskirja Duodecim 2002;118(9):889-895

Taulukko A. DSM-IV:n kriteerit depression epätyypillisille piirteille.

A. Mielialan reaktiivisuus (esim. jokin positiivinen tapahtuma tai sellaisen mahdollisuus parantaa mielialaa)

B. Vähintään kaksi seuraavista piirteistä: (1) merkittävä painon nousu tai ruokahalun lisääntyminen (2) liikaunisuus (3) lyijymäinen halvaus (lyijynraskauden tuntemukset käsissä tai jaloissa) (4) pitkään ilmennyt taipumus tuntea itsensä hylätyksi ihmissuhteissa (ei rajoitu mielialahäiriöjaksoihin), mistä aiheutuu merkittävää sosiaalista tai ammatillista haittaa

C. Melankolisten tai katatonisten piirteiden kriteerit eivät täyty saman jakson aikana

Taulukko B. DSM-IV:n kriteerit depression melankolisille piirteille.

A. Toinen seuraavista piirteistä ilmenee nykyisen jakson vakavimmassa vaiheessa: (1) mielihyvän menettäminen kaikissa tai lähes kaikissa toiminnoissa (2) reagointi miellyttäviin asioihin puuttuu (iloisilla tapahtumilla ei ole juuri vaikutusta mielialaan edes tilapäisesti).

B. Vähintään kolme seuraavista: (1) masentuneisuuden erityislaatu (erilainen, kuin esim. läheisen ihmisen kuoleman jälkeen) (2) masennus on säännöllisesti pahempi aamuisin (3) herääminen varhain (vähintään 2 tuntia ennen normaalia aikaa) (4) merkittävä psykomotorinen hitaus tai levottomuus (5) merkittävä painon lasku tai anoreksia (6) liiallinen tai suhteeton syyllisyydentunne

Aiemmin on käytetty rinnakkain nimityksiä "ahdistunut depressio" ja epätyypillinen masennustila. Nykyään ahdistuneella depressiolla tarkoitetaan kirjallisuudessa yleensä depressiota, johon liittyy ahdistuneisuutta, foobisuutta tai paniikkioireistoa. Ahdistunut depressio ja epätyypillinen masennustila reagoivat molemmat hyvin MAO:n estäjiin ja serotoniinilääkkeisiin (SSRI). Ilmeisesti ne ovat osittain päällekkäisiä diagnooseja (Sotsky ja Simmens 1999).

Erilaisia masennusmuotoja

Table 4. DSM-5 Episode Specifiers and Other Clinical Dimensions Associated with MDE.

Subtype/ Dimension	DSM-5 Specifier	Key Features
Melancholic depression	With melancholic features	Nonreactive mood, anhedonia, weight loss, guilt, psychomotor retardation or agitation, morning worsening of mood, early morning awakening, excessive or inappropriate guilt
Atypical depression	With atypical features	Reactive mood, oversleeping, overeating, leaden paralysis, interpersonal rejection sensitivity
Psychotic (delusional) depression	With psychotic features	Hallucinations or delusions
Catatonic depression	With catatonic features	Catalepsy (waxy flexibility), catatonic excitement, negativism or mutism, mannerisms or stereotypes, echolalia or echopraxia (uncommon in clinical practice)
Anxious depression	With anxious distress	Feeling keyed up or tense, restless, worried, something awful may happen, or afraid of losing control

Mixed states	With mixed features	Elevated mood, inflated self-esteem or grandiosity, more talkative, racing thoughts, increased energy and activity, decreased need for sleep, risky and impulsive activities
Seasonal affective disorder	Seasonal pattern	Regular onset and remission of depressive episodes during a particular season (usually fall/winter onset)
Postpartum and antepartum depression	With peripartum onset	Onset of depressive episode during pregnancy or within 4 weeks postpartum
Cognitive dysfunction	NA	Disturbances in attention, memory, processing speed, executive functioning and emotional processing
Sleep disturbance	NA	Insomnia or hypersomnia; circadian rhythm disturbance
Somatic symptoms	NA	Headaches, body aches, fatigue, anergia

DSM-5, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition; MDE, major depressive episode; NA, not applicable.

DSM-5-TR diagnostic criteria for manic episode

- A.** A distinct period of abnormally and persistently elevated, expansive, or irritable mood and abnormally and persistently increased activity or energy, lasting at least one week and present most of the day, nearly every day (or any duration if hospitalization is necessary).
- B.** During the period of mood disturbance and increased energy or activity, three (or more) of the following symptoms (four if the mood is only irritable) are present to a significant degree and represent a noticeable change from usual behavior:
1. Inflated self-esteem or grandiosity.
 2. Decreased need for sleep (eg, feels rested after only three hours of sleep).
 3. More talkative than usual or pressure to keep talking.
 4. Flight of ideas or subjective experience that thoughts are racing.
 5. Distractibility (ie, attention too easily drawn to unimportant or irrelevant external stimuli), as reported or observed.
 6. Increase in goal-directed activity (either socially, at work or school, or sexually) or psychomotor agitation (ie, purposeless non-goal-directed activity).
 7. Excessive involvement in activities that have a high potential for painful consequences (eg, engaging in unrestrained buying sprees, sexual indiscretions, or foolish business investments).
- C.** The mood disturbance is sufficiently severe to cause marked impairment in social or occupational functioning or to necessitate hospitalization to prevent harm to self or others, or there are psychotic features.
- D.** The episode is not attributable to the physiological effects of a substance (eg, a drug of abuse, a medication, other treatment) or to another medical condition.
- NOTE:** A full manic episode that emerges during antidepressant treatment (eg, medication, electroconvulsive therapy) but persists at a fully syndromal level beyond the physiological effect of that treatment is sufficient evidence for a manic episode and, therefore, a bipolar I diagnosis.

NOTE: Criteria A through D constitute a manic episode. At least one lifetime manic episode is required for the diagnosis of bipolar I disorder.

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DSM-5-TR diagnostic criteria for hypomanic episode

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. A distinct period of abnormally and persistently elevated, expansive, or irritable mood and abnormally and persistently increased activity or energy, lasting at least four consecutive days and present most of the day, nearly every day.</p> |
| <p>B. During the period of mood disturbance and increased energy and activity, three (or more) of the following symptoms (four if the mood is only irritable) have persisted, represent a noticeable change from usual behavior, and have been present to a significant degree:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Inflated self-esteem or grandiosity.2. Decreased need for sleep (eg, feels rested after only three hours of sleep).3. More talkative than usual or pressure to keep talking.4. Flight of ideas or subjective experience that thoughts are racing.5. Distractibility (ie, attention too easily drawn to unimportant or irrelevant external stimuli), as reported or observed.6. Increase in goal-directed activity (either socially, at work or school, or sexually) or psychomotor agitation.7. Excessive involvement in activities that have a high potential for painful consequences (eg, engaging in unrestrained buying sprees, sexual indiscretions, or foolish business investments). |
| <p>C. The episode is associated with an unequivocal change in functioning that is uncharacteristic of the individual when not symptomatic.</p> |
| <p>D. The disturbance in mood and the change in functioning are observable by others.</p> |
| <p>E. The episode is not severe enough to cause marked impairment in social or occupational functioning or to necessitate hospitalization. If there are psychotic features, the episode is, by definition, manic.</p> |
| <p>F. The episode is not attributable to the physiological effects of a substance (eg, a drug of abuse, a medication, or other treatment).</p> <p>NOTE: A full hypomanic episode that emerges during antidepressant treatment (eg, medication, electroconvulsive therapy) but persists at a fully syndromal level beyond the physiological effect of that treatment is sufficient evidence for a hypomanic episode diagnosis. However, caution is indicated so that one or two symptoms (particularly increased irritability, edginess, or agitation following antidepressant use) are not taken as sufficient for a diagnosis of a hypomanic episode, nor necessarily indicative of a bipolar diathesis.</p> |

NOTE: Criteria A through F constitute a hypomanic episode. Hypomanic episodes are common in bipolar I disorder but are not required for the diagnosis of bipolar I disorder.

Taulukko 8. SOFAS-asteikko

Depression toimintakyvyn mittari

Koodi ¹	Merkitys
91–100	Erinomainen toimintakyky useilla elämäalueilla
81–90	Hyvä toimintakyky kaikilla elämäalueilla; henkilö ammatillisesti ja sosiaalisesti tehokas
71–80	Vain vähäistä heikentymistä sosiaalisessa, ammatillisessa tai opiskelun edellyttämässä toimintakyvyssä (esim. harvinainen ihmissuhderistiriita tai tilapäinen jälkeen jääminen koulutyössä)
61–70	Lieviä vaikeuksia sosiaalisessa, ammatillisessa tai opiskelun edellyttämässä toimintakyvyssä mutta yleisesti hyvä toimintakyky ja joitakin mielekkäitä ihmissuhteita
51–60	Kohtalaisia vaikeuksia sosiaalisessa, ammatillisessa tai opiskelun edellyttämässä toimintakyvyssä (esim. vain vähän ystäviä tai ristiriitoja ikä- tai työtovereiden kanssa)
41–50	Vakavaa heikentymistä sosiaalisessa, ammatillisessa tai opiskelun edellyttämässä toimintakyvyssä (esim. ystävien puuttuminen tai kyvyttömyys säilyttää työpaikkaa)
31–40	Merkittävää heikentymistä useilla elämäalueilla, kuten työssä, koulussa tai perhesuhteissa (esim. masentunut mies, joka välttelee ystäviään, laiminlyö perhettään eikä pysty työhön, tai lapsi, joka pahoinpitelee usein nuorempiaan, on uhmakas kotona eikä menesty koulussa)
21–30	Toimintakyvyttömyys lähes kaikilla elämäalueilla (esim. pysyttelemisen vuoteessa koko päivän, työttömyys ja kodittomuus)
11–20	Ajoittainen henkilökohtaisen hygienian vähimmäistason laiminlyöminen, kyvyttömyys toimia itsenäisti
1–10	Jatkuva henkilökohtaisen hygienian vähimmäistason laiminlyöminen; kyvyttömyys toimia vahingoittamatta itseään tai muita tai ilman huomattavaa ulkopuolista tukea (esim. hoitoa tai valvontaa)
0	Riittämättömät tiedot
¹ Käytä mahdollisuuksien mukaan tarkkoja lukuja, esimerkiksi 45, 68 tai 72. Tarkastele sosiaalista ja ammatillista toimintakykyä jatkumolla erinomaisesta toimintakyvystä huomattavasti heikentyneeseen toimintakykyyn. Ota huomioon toimintakyvyn heikentymät, jotka johtuvat fyysisistä tai henkisistä rajoitteista. Vain suoraan henkisistä tai fyysisistä terveysongelmista johtuvat rajoitteet tulee ottaa huomioon. Mahdollisuuksien puutteen ja muiden ympäristöseikkojen aiheuttamia rajoituksia ei oteta huomioon.	

Koodi ¹	Merkitys
91-100	Erinomainen toimintakyky useilla elämäalueilla
81-90	Hyvä toimintakyky kaikilla elämäalueilla; henkilö ammatillisesti ja sosiaalisesti tehokas
71-80	Vain vähäistä heikentymistä sosiaalisessa, ammatillisessa tai opiskelun edellyttämässä toimintakyvyssä (esim. harvinainen ihmissuhderistiriita tai tilapäinen jälkeen jääminen koulutyössä)
61-70	Lieviä vaikeuksia sosiaalisessa, ammatillisessa tai opiskelun edellyttämässä toimintakyvyssä mutta yleisesti hyvä toimintakyky ja joitakin mielekkäitä ihmissuhteita
51-60	Kohtalaisia vaikeuksia sosiaalisessa, ammatillisessa tai opiskelun edellyttämässä toimintakyvyssä (esim. vain vähän ystäviä tai ristiriitoja ikä- tai työtovereiden kanssa)

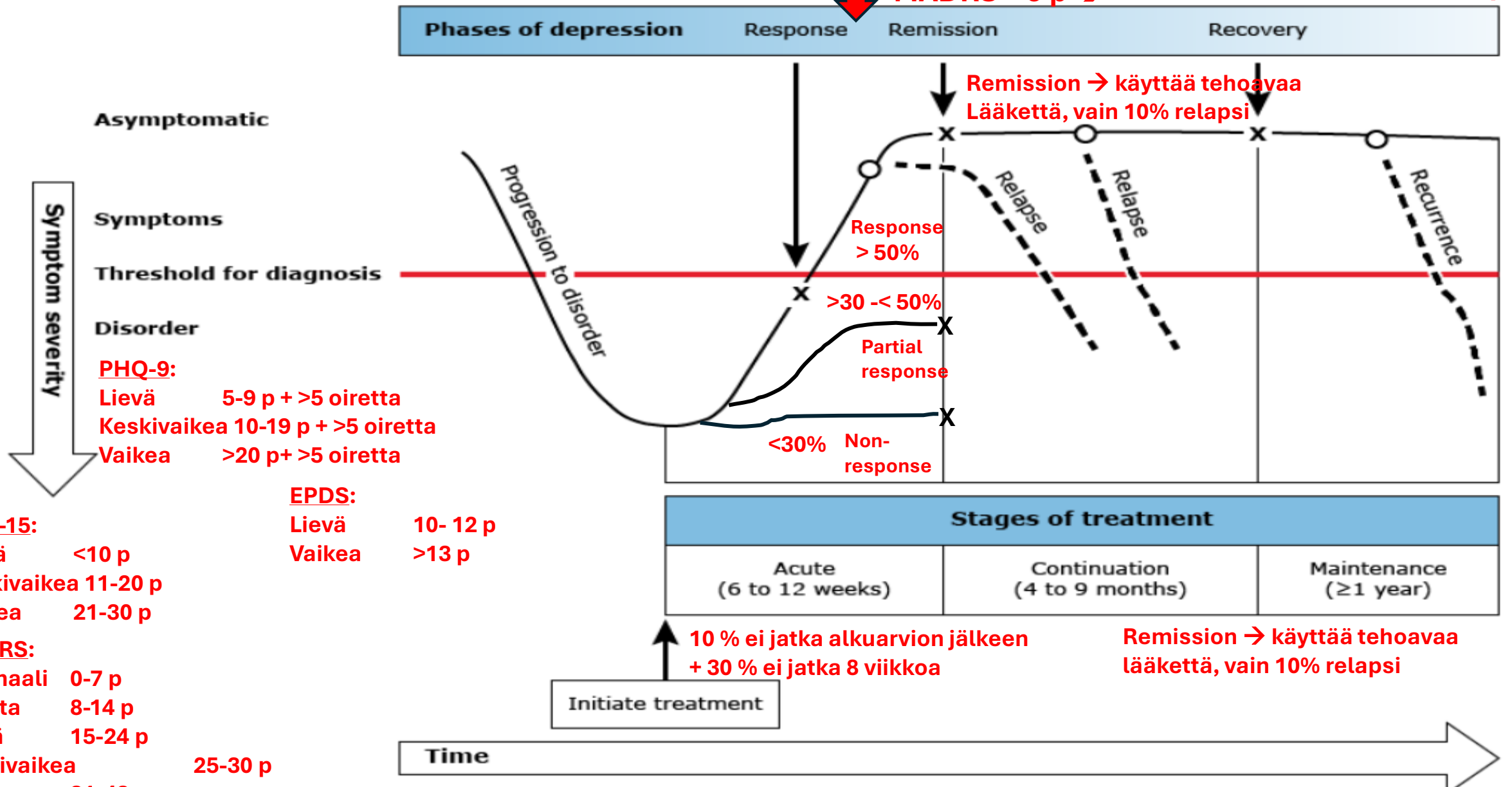
Taulukko 8. SOFAS-asteikko

Koodi ¹	Merkitys
31–40	Merkittävää heikentymistä useilla elämäalueilla, kuten työssä, koulussa tai perhesuhteissa (esim. masentunut mies, joka välttelee ystäviään, laiminlyö perhettään eikä pysty työhön, tai lapsi, joka pahoinpitelee usein nuorempiaan, on uhmakas kotona eikä menesty koulussa)
21–30	Toimintakyvyttömyys lähes kaikilla elämäalueilla (esim. pysytteleminen vuoteessa koko päivän, työttömyys ja kodittomuus)
11–20	Ajoittainen henkilökohtaisen hygienian vähimmäistason laiminlyöminen, kyvyttömyys toimia itsenäisti
1–10	Jatkuva henkilökohtaisen hygienian vähimmäistason laiminlyöminen; kyvyttömyys toimia vahingoittamatta itseään tai muita tai ilman huomattavaa ulkopuolista tukea (esim. hoitoa tai valvontaa)
0	Riittämättömät tiedot
¹ Käytä mahdollisuuksien mukaan tarkkoja lukuja, esimerkiksi 45, 68 tai 72. Tarkastele sosiaalista ja ammatillista toimintakykyä jatkumolla erinomaisesta toimintakyvystä huomattavasti heikentyneeseen toimintakykyyn. Ota huomioon toimintakyvyn heikentymät, jotka johtuvat fyysisistä tai henkisistä rajoitteista. Vain suoraan henkisistä tai fyysisistä terveysongelmista johtuvat rajoitteet tulee ottaa huomioon. Mahdollisuuksien puutteen ja muiden ympäristöseikkojen aiheuttamia rajoituksia ei oteta huomioon.	

2. Masennuksen hoidon vaiheet

Yl juha kemppinen

vaste>50% MADRS < 9 p → 8-24 vkoa = MADRS < 9 p



A John Rush, Major depressive disorder in adults: Approach to initial management, 2025

- **Phases of depression** – Trials of interventions to treat depression often use specific depression rating scales to rate symptom severity and describe clinical outcomes. The following commonly used terms delineate phases of treatment ( figure 1) [7]. Although these definitions are useful for conceptualizing the illness course of depression and evaluating treatment interventions, they are not standardized. In clinical practice, the terms "relapse" and "recurrence" are often used interchangeably, as are "remission" and "recovery."
- **Response** – Response is the reduction of depression symptoms by a clinically meaningful, specified amount. Response is usually defined as an improvement in symptom score of ≥ 50 percent that is still above the threshold for remission [8,9].
 - **Partial response** – Partial response is defined as an improvement in symptom score of >30 but <50 percent. However, definitions used in individual studies differ [8,9].
 - **Nonresponse (no meaningful benefit)** – A nonresponse to depression treatment is usually defined as a change in symptom score of ≤ 30 percent.

- **Remission** – Remission is the stable reduction of symptoms below the threshold (or specific cut-off) for diagnosis. Studies using the nine-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) often define remission as a score of <5 ( table 3). The Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale ( figure 2A-C) often defines remission as a score <9 .
- **Recovery** – Recovery occurs when symptom remission has been sustained for 8 to 24 weeks [10-14].
- **Relapse** – Relapse is the return of depressive symptoms prior to the time of recovery.
- **Recurrence** – Recurrence is the onset of a new episode of major depression after recovery from a prior episode.

3. Masennuksen hoitoskeema

Yl juha kemppinen

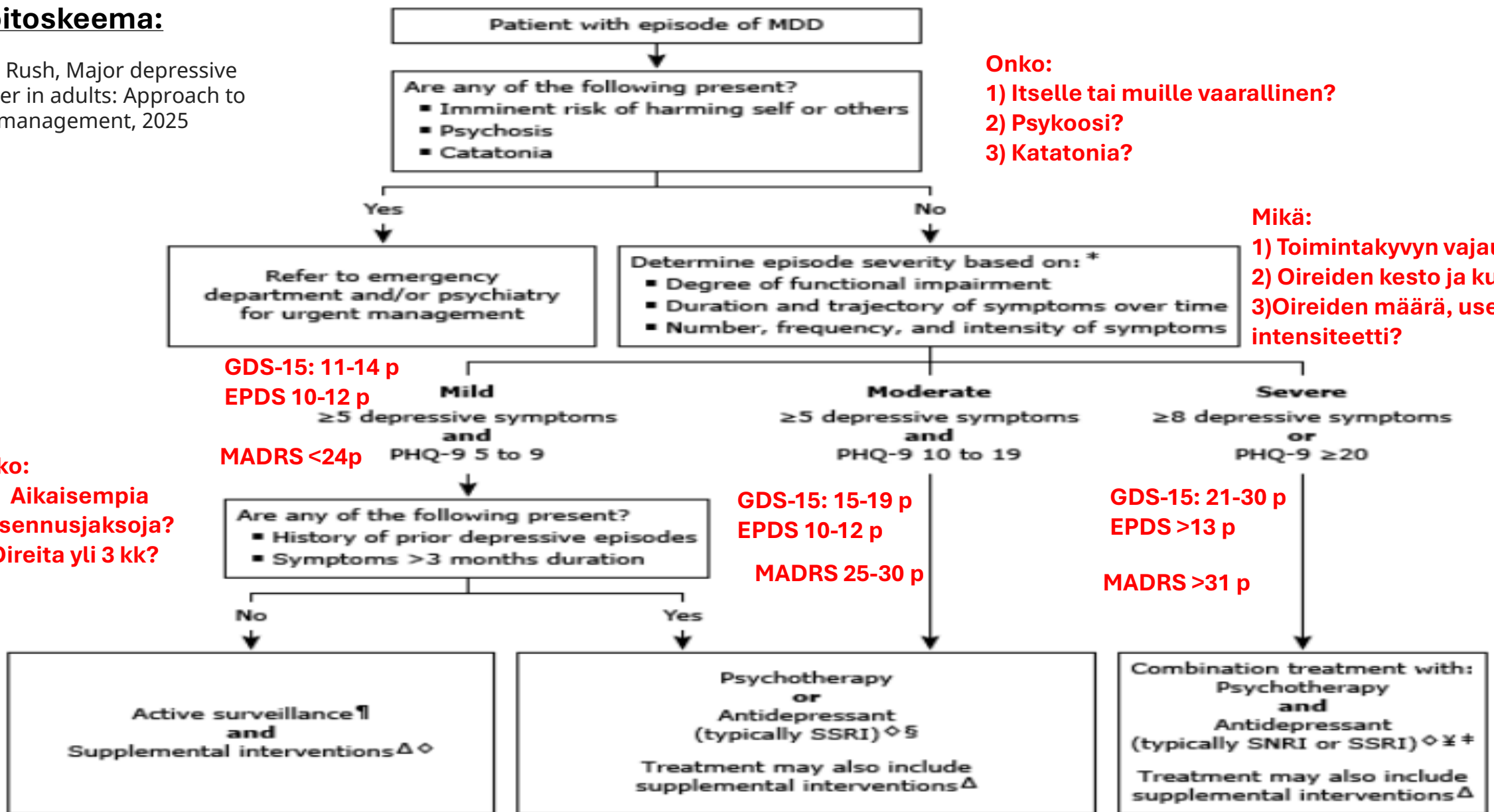
Hoitoskeema:

A John Rush, Major depressive disorder in adults: Approach to initial management, 2025

Onko:
1) Aikaisempia masennusjaksoja?
2) Oireita yli 3 kk?

Onko:
1) Itselle tai muille vaarallinen?
2) Psykoosi?
3) Katatonia?

Mikä:
1) Toimintakyvyn vajeus?
2) Oireiden kesto ja kulku??
3) Oireiden määrä, useus ja intensiteetti?



Seuraa aktiivisesti ja tarvittaessa lisäinterventio

Psykoterapia ja/tai lääkitys sekä tarvittaessa lisäinterventio

Psykoterapia ja lääkitys sekä tarvittaessa lisäinterventio

This algorithm outlines an approach to the initial management of MDD. It should be used in conjunction with UpToDate content on the diagnosis and initial management of MDD.

When assessing the level of depression severity to determine treatment selection, clinicians should consider degree of functional impairment and the duration, trajectory, and intensity of symptoms as well as the number of depressive symptoms and/or PHQ-9 score.

For details on depressive symptoms, use of the PHQ-9, and how to determine symptom severity, please refer to related UpToDate content.

MDD: major depressive disorder; PHQ-9: 9-item Patient Health Questionnaire; SNRI: serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor; SSRI: selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

* The number and frequency of symptoms is a starting point for assessing episode severity. The level of functional impairment and symptom duration and trajectory may further modulate the assessment of severity.

¶ Patients who opt for active surveillance require close follow-up (eg, 2 to 4 weeks) to monitor for symptom progression.

Δ "Supplemental interventions" refer to interventions that can be added as adjuncts to active surveillance, antidepressants, psychotherapy, or combination treatment. These include exercise (recommended for all patients), internet-based psychotherapy, self-help interventions (support groups, smartphone applications), mind-body interventions (yoga, tai chi), and bright light therapy.

◇ At a given level of symptom severity, the following factors influence the selection of a treatment regimen: patient preferences, prior treatment experiences, history of prior episodes of depression, ability to engage in multiple treatments simultaneously (ie, when considering combination treatment or supplemental interventions), and availability and affordability of psychotherapy.

§ SSRIs, such as escitalopram or sertraline, are generally preferred medications for treating mild to moderate MDD. Refer to UpToDate topics on initial treatment with antidepressants for MDD in adults.

¥ To improve treatment feasibility and adherence, combination treatment can be administered sequentially (ie, start treatment 1, then start treatment 2 within 8 weeks). Refer to UpToDate topics on initial treatment with antidepressants for MDD in adults.

‡ We suggest SNRIs, such as venlafaxine or duloxetine, because some data suggest their superiority for treating severe MDD. SSRIs are reasonable alternatives. Refer to UpToDate topics on initial treatment with antidepressants for MDD in adults.

Severity of depression

The severity of depression is determined by a combination of symptom number, frequency, severity, and duration and the degree of functional impairment.

Severity

Mild

Individuals with mild major depression have ≥ 5 symptoms of depression **and** a PHQ-9 score of 5 to 9. They generally do not have:

- Marked distress or significant functional impairment
- Frequent suicidal or homicidal ideation or plans
- Psychotic features (eg, delusions or hallucinations)
- Catatonic features (eg, immobility, mutism, excessive purposeless motor activity)
- Significant aggressiveness

Moderate

Individuals with moderate major depression have ≥ 5 symptoms of depression **and** a PHQ-9 score of 10 to 19. They may have suicidal or homicidal ideation and plans. They generally do not have:

- Psychotic features (eg, delusions or hallucinations)
- Catatonic features (eg, immobility, mutism, excessive purposeless motor activity)
- Marked distress or functional impairment

Severe

Individuals with severe major depression have ≥ 7 symptoms of depression **or** a PHQ-9 score of ≥ 20 **or** any of the following:

- Psychotic features (eg, delusions or hallucinations)
- Catatonic features (eg, immobility, mutism, excessive purposeless motor activity)
- Marked distress or functional impairment
- Very likely to have suicidal or homicidal ideation and behavior (ie, a specific plan and intent to act upon it)

Symptoms of major depression

MADRS

Muut:
- MDI

03.05.2017

KH. Susanto ja Y. Juha
kemppinen

Masennuksen seulat: MDQ (bipolaaritaudin seulonta)

(Saman ajanjakson aikana, ei elämän aikana)

Päivämäärä / / 20.....

Nimi _____

Henkilötunnus _____ -- _____

Mielialahäiriökysely MDQ

Hirschfeld et al, Am J Psych 2000;157:1873-5, suom. E.I & JoBS-työryhmä

1. Onko Teillä koskaan ollut sellaista ajanjaksoa jolloin ette oikein ollut oma itsenne ja ...

a) tunsitte olonne niin hyväksi tai niin kiihtyneeksi, että muidenkaan mielestä ette ollut oma itsenne, tai olitte niin kiihtynyt, että jouduitte vaikeuksiin?

b) olitte niin ärtynyt, että huusitte ihmisille, tai aloitte väittelyä tai riitoja?

c) Itseluottamukseenne oli paljon tavallista parempi?.....

d) nukuitte paljon tavallista vähemmän, ettekä tuntenut tarvitsevanne enempää unta?

e) olitte paljon puheliampi tai puhuitte tavallista nopeammin?.....

f) ajatukset käänsivät mielessänne, tai ette saanut kiihtynyttä ajatustoimintaa rauhoittumaan?.....

g) ulkoiset tapahtumat voivat huomiottaan niin paljon, ettette
kyennyt keskittymään tai pysymään kärryillä?

h) olitte paljon tavallista energisempi?.....

i) olitte paljon aktiivisempi tai teitte useampia asioita kuin tavallisesti?

j) olitte paljon tavallista sosiaalisempi tai ulospäinsuuntautuneempi, esimerkiksi soittelitte ystäville kesellä vöitä?.....

k) olitte paljon tavallista kiinnostuneempi seksistä?.....

1) teitte asioita joita yleensä ette tee tai joita muut ihmiset saattoivat pitää liioiteltuina, hölmöinä tai vaarallisina?.....

m) rahan tuhlaaminen aiheutti Teille tai läheisillenne vaikeuksia?.....

2. Mikäli vastasitte KYLLÄ useampaan kuin yhteen kohtaan ylläolevista, tapahtuuko useampi näistä asioista saman ajanjakson aikana? *Olkaa hyvä ja vastatkaa joko kyllä tai ei.*

3. Kuinka paljon ongelmia ylläolevat asiat aiheuttivat Teille – esimerkiksi ongelmia liittyen perheeseen, rahaan tai virkavaltaan, työkyvyttömyyttä, tai sanaharkkoja ja riitoja? *Olkaa hyvä ja ronskastakaa vain yksi vaihtoehto.*

Kyllä	Ei
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
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☐	☐
☐	☐

1 Ei ongelmia
 2 Vähäisiä
 3 Kohtalaisia
 4 Vakavia

Seula +: ei dg!

- **7/13 oiretta**

- Kohtalaisia tai vakavia

Masennuksen oireet - vakavan masennuksen kriteerit

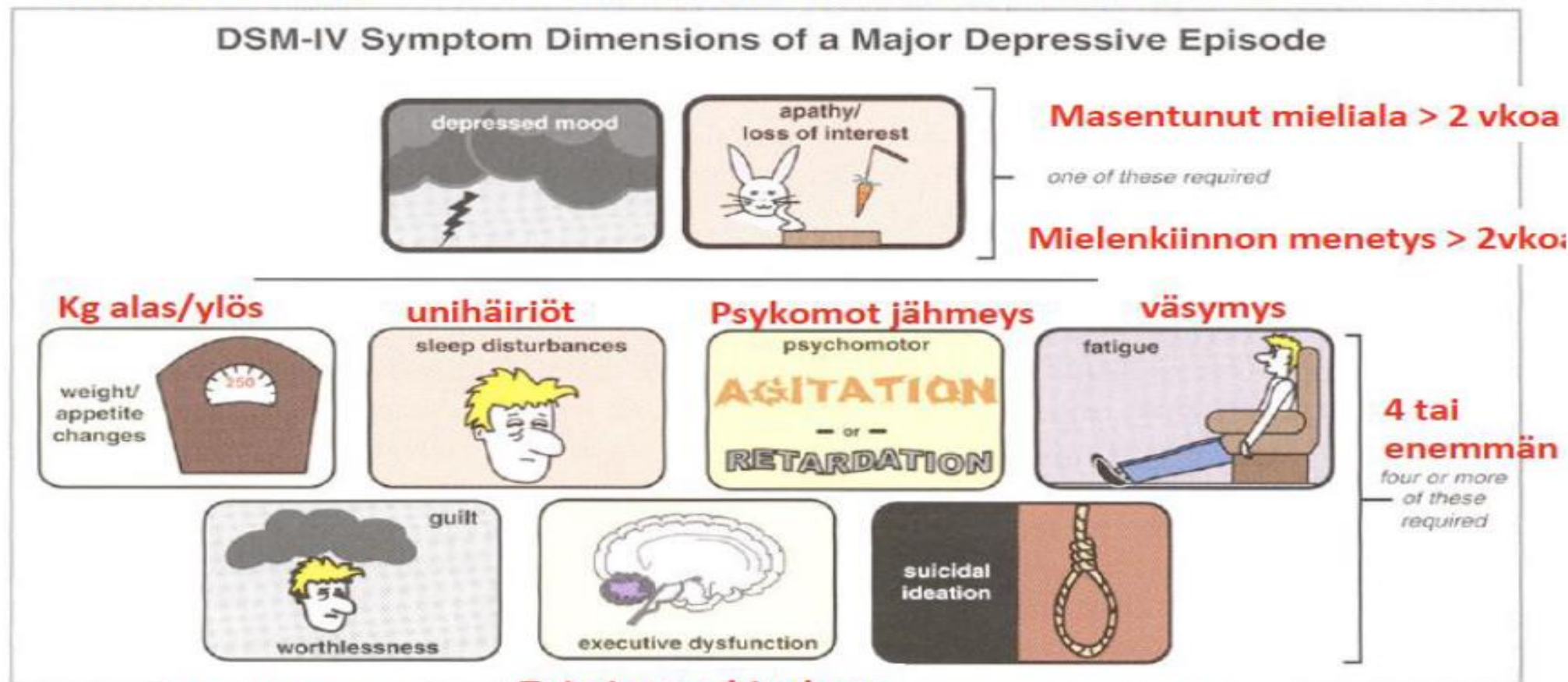


FIGURE 11 **Arvottomuus** **Toiminnanohjauksen ongelmat** **Itsemurha-ajatukset** *Manual of Mental Disorders, fourth edition (DSM-IV), a* consists of either depressed mood or loss of interest and at least four of the following: weight/appetite changes, insomnia or hypersomnia, psychomotor agitation or retardation, fatigue, feelings of guilt or worthlessness, executive dysfunction, and suicidal ideation.

Masennustila on oireyhtymä

S. Stahl, 2004

4. Masennuksen lääkehoito

Yl juha kemppinen

Masennuksen hoito:



Hoidon tavoitteena on remissio, eli oireettomuus

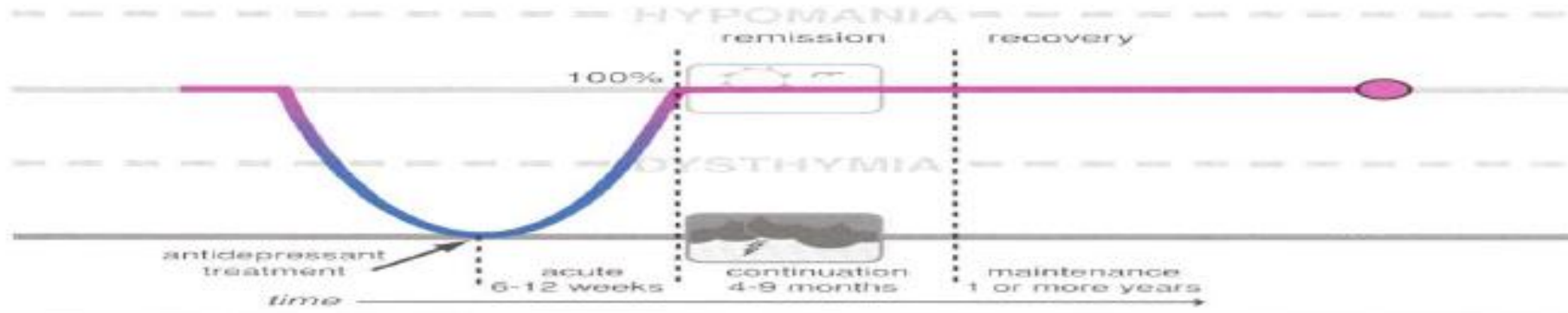


FIGURE 12-2 Remission. When treatment of depression results in removal of essentially all symptoms, it is called remission for the first several months and then recovery if it is sustained for longer than six to twelve months. Such patients are not just better – they are well. However, they are not cured, since depression can still recur. Remission and recovery are now the goals when treating patients with depression.

Jos oireitten väistyttyä jättää masennuslääkkeen pois, voi masennusoireet palata

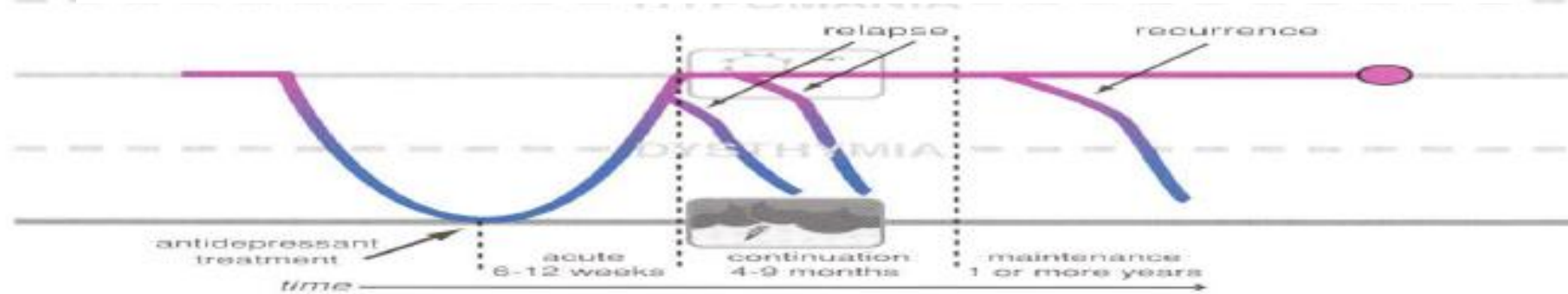


FIGURE 12-3 Relapse and recurrence. When depression returns before there is a full remission of symptoms or within the first several months following remission of symptoms, it is called a relapse. When depression returns after a patient has recovered, it is called a recurrence.

Stahl, 2004

Mielialalääkkeiden ja placebon teho: lääkitys lopetetaan, kun oireet väistyvät

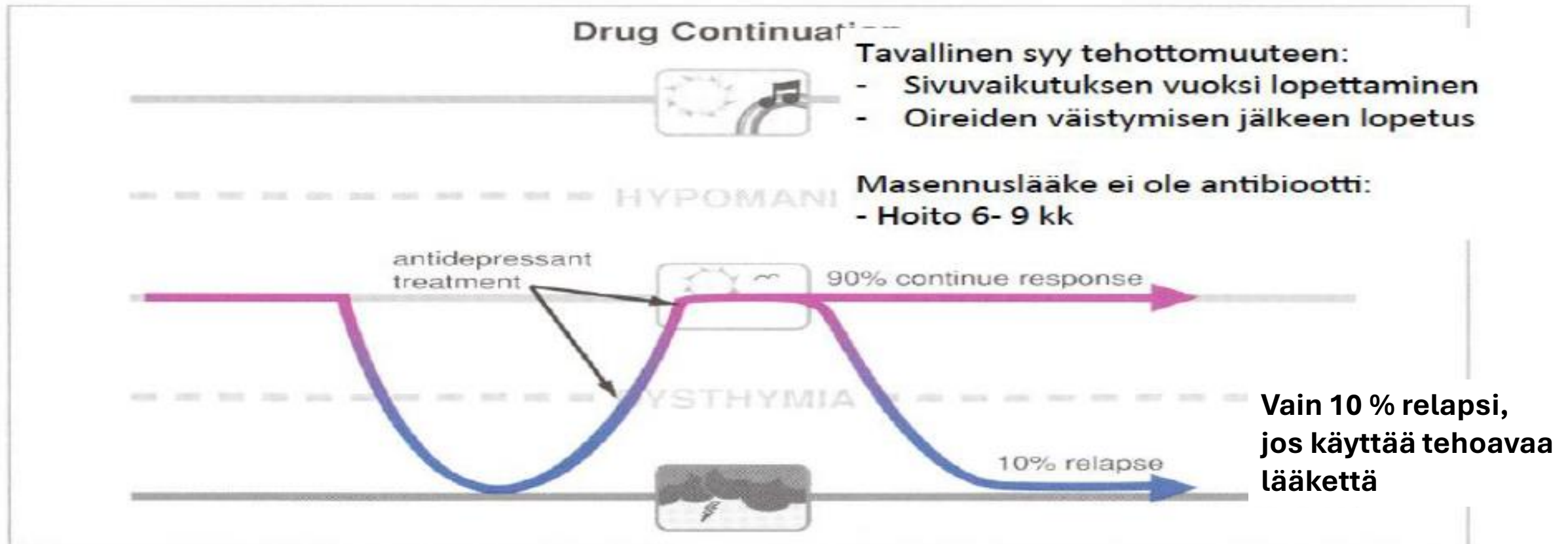


FIGURE 12-6 Drug continuation. Depressed patients who have an initial treatment response to an antidepressant will relapse at a rate only of about 10% to 20% if their medication is continued for six months to a year following recovery.

S. Stahl, 2004

What Proportion of Major Depressive Disorders Remit?

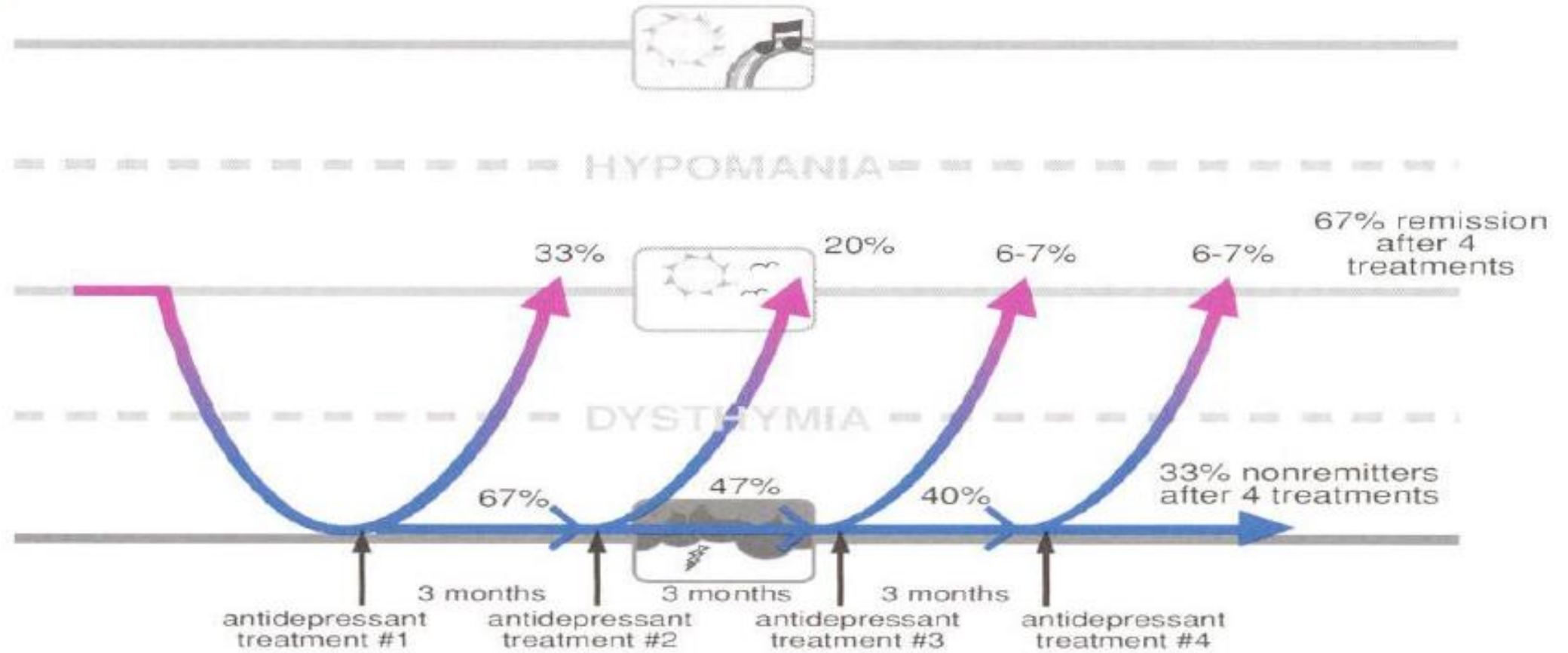


FIGURE 12-8 Remission rates in MDD. Approximately one-third of depressed patients will remit during treatment with any antidepressant initially. Unfortunately, for those who fail to remit, the likelihood of remission with another antidepressant monotherapy goes down with each successive trial. Thus, after a year of treatment with four sequential antidepressants taken for twelve weeks each, only two-thirds of patients will have achieved remission.

Stahl, 2004

Mielialalääkkeiden ja placebon teho: oireista toipuminen

What Are the Most Common Residual Symptoms in Nonremitters?

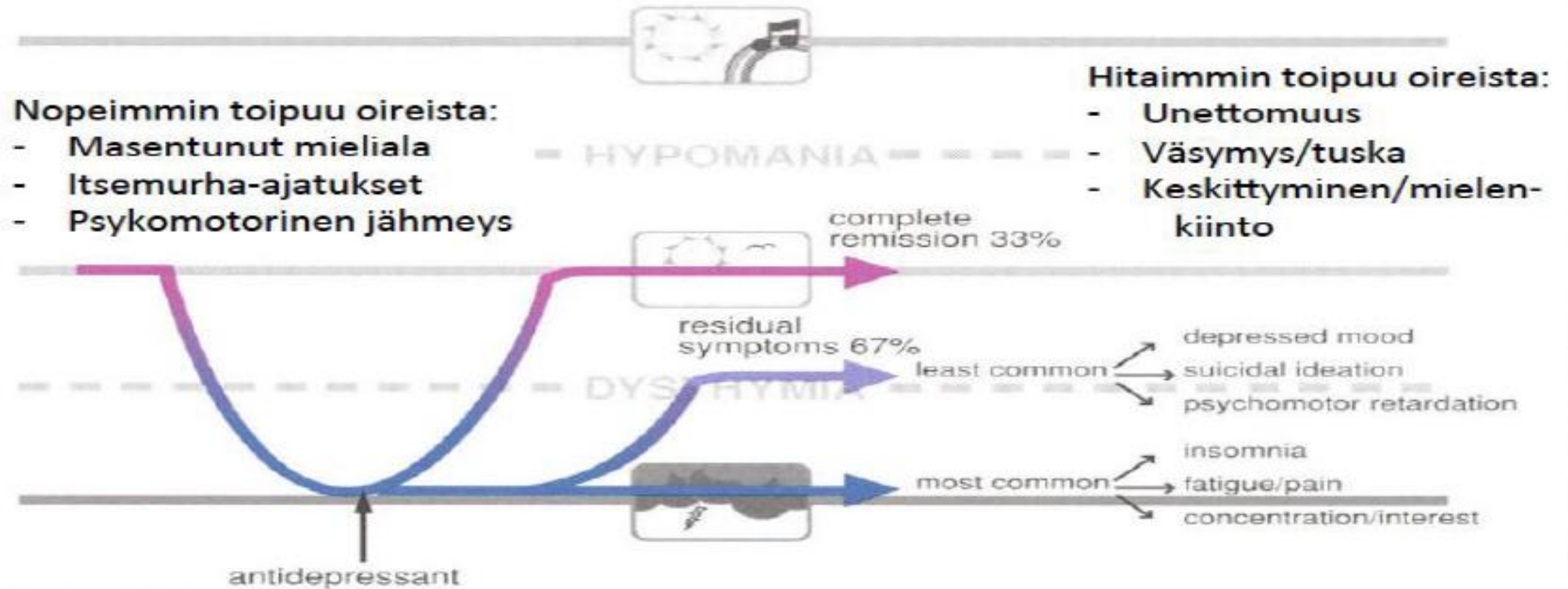
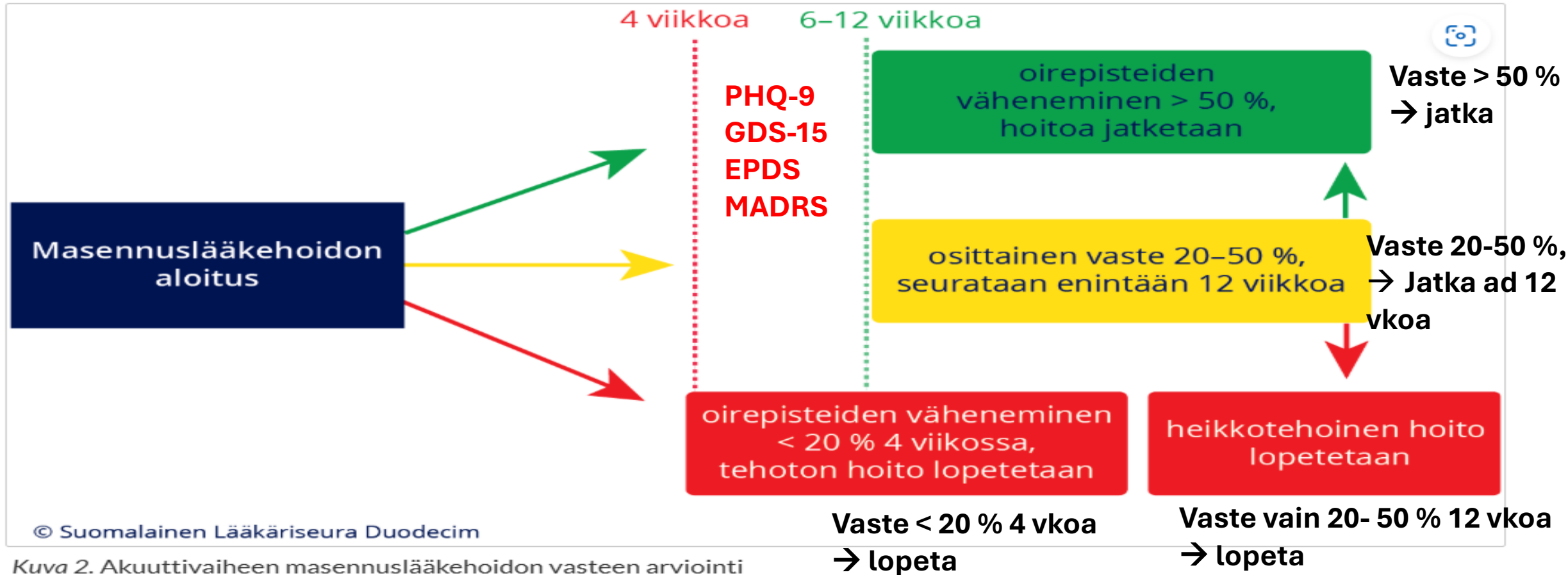


FIGURE 12-9 Common residual symptoms. In patients who do not achieve remission, the most common residual symptoms are insomnia, fatigue, painful physical complaints, problems concentrating, and lack of interest. The least common residual symptoms are depressed mood, suicidal ideation, and psychomotor retardation.

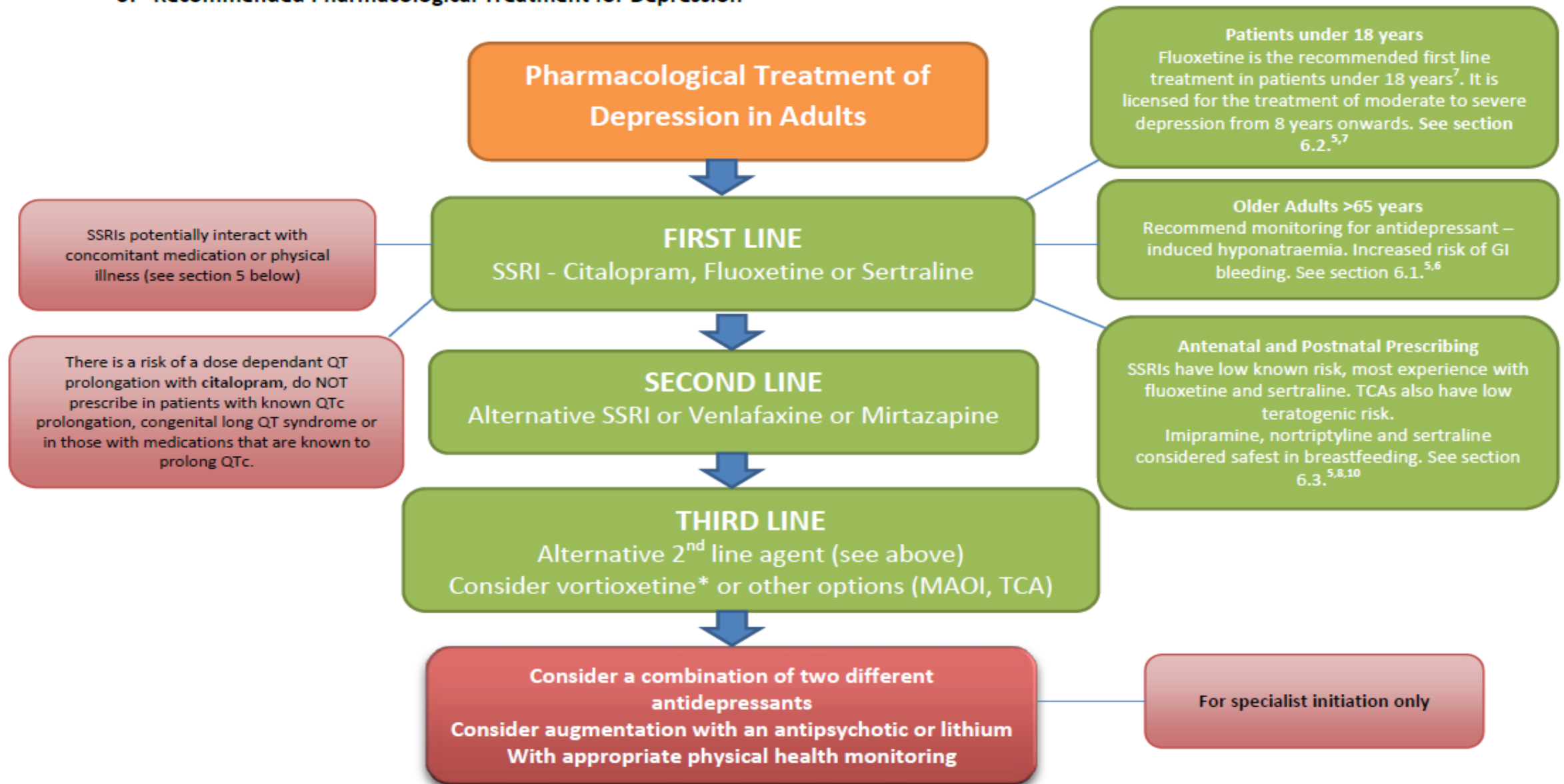
S. Stahl, 2004



Kuva 2. Akuuttivaiheen masennuslääkehoidon vasteen arviointi

Jos depression oireipisteet vähenevät alle 20 % 4 ensimmäisen hoitoviikon aikana, on tehoton hoito syytä lopettaa. Hoitovaste on usein aluksi vain osittainen (20–50 %), mutta kehittyy vähitellen tyydyttäväksi (yli 50 %). Mikäli asianmukaisesti annostellulla masennuslääkkeellä ei saavuteta yli 50 %:n hoitovastetta 6–12 viikon aikana, on yleensä syytä lopettaa heikkotehoinen hoito ja vaihtaa lääkettä. Jos lopetettava lääkehoito oli jo toinen hoitoyritys akuuttivaiheessa, toimitaan sen jälkeen lääkeresistentin depression ohjeiden mukaisesti.

3. Recommended Pharmacological Treatment for Depression



*Refer to prescribing notes, page 8

Taulukko 3. Suomessa vuonna 2024 käytössä olevat masennuslääkkeet ja niiden annokset aikuispotilaille

Geneerinen nimi		Aloitusannos (mg/vrk)	Hoitoannos (mg/vrk)	Tavallisia haittavaikutuksia
Selektiiviset serotoniinin takaisinoton estäjät (SSRI)				Ryhmälle luonteenomaisia mm. pahoinvointi, suolisto-oireet ja seksuaalitoimintojen häiriöt
Essitalopraami	Cipralex	10	10–20	Essitalopraami t 1/2/ 5x T1/2 h/ T1/2 pv = 30 h /150 h / 6.25 vrk
Fluoksetiini	Seronil	20	20–80	Fluoksetiini 96-144 h /480 -720 h / 30 vrk
Fluvoksamiini	Fevarin	50	100–300	Fluvoksamiini 17-22 h/ 85-110 h/ 4.58 vrk
Paroksetiini	Seroxat	20	20–50	Paroksetiini 24 h /120 h / 5.00 vrk
Sertraliini	Zoloft	50	50–200	Sertraliini 22-36 h/ 110-180 h/ 7.50 vrk
Sitalopraami	Cipramil	20	20–40	Sitalopraami 36 h/ 180 h / 7.50 vrk

Taulukko 3. Suomessa vuonna 2024 käytössä olevat masennuslääkkeet ja niiden annokset aikuispotilaille

Geneerinen nimi		Aloitusannos (mg/vrk)	Hoitoannos (mg/vrk)	Tavallisia haittavaikutuksia	
Muut depressiolääkkeet				T1/2 h/ 5 x T1/2 h/ 5 x T1/2 vrk	
Agomelatiini	Valdoxan	25	25–50	Päänsärky, huimaus	1-2 h/ 5-10 h/ 0.42 vrk
Bupropioni	Voxra	150	150–300	Päänsärky, unettomuus, pahoinvointi	10-27 h /50-135 h/ 5.62 vrk
Duloksetiini	Cymbalta	60	60–120	Pahoinvointi, suun kuivuminen, päänsärky, uneliaisuus	8-17 h/ 40-85 h /3.54 vrk
Mianseriini	Tolvon	30	30–90	Väsymys, huimaus	6-39 h/ 30-195 h /8.13 vrk
Mirtatsapiini	Remeron	15–30	30–60	Väsymys, painon nousu	20-40 h/ 100 - 200 h/ 8.33 vrk
Moklobemidi	Aurorix	300	300–900	Unettomuus, huimaus	2-4 h/ 10-20h /0.83 vrk
Tratsodoni	Azona	50–100	150–500	Väsymys, huimaus, rytmihäiriöt	5-13 h/ 25-65 h/ 2.70 vrk
Venlafaksiini	Efexor	75	75–375	Kuten SSRI-lääkkeillä	4-7 h / 20-35 h /1.46 vrk
Vortioksetiini	Brintellix	10	5–20	Pahoinvointi	66 h/ 330 h /13.75 vrk

Taulukko 3. Suomessa vuonna 2024 käytössä olevat masennuslääkkeet ja niiden annokset aikuispotilaille

Geneerinen nimi		Aloitusannos (mg/vrk)	Hoitoannos (mg/vrk)	Tavallisia haittavaikutuksia
Trisykliset depressiolääkkeet ¹⁾				T1/2 h/ 5 x T1/2 h/ 5 x T1/2 vrk Ryhmälle luonteenomaisia muun muassa antikolinergiset ja alfa ₁ -salpauksen haittavaikutukset
Amitriptyliini	Elavil /Triptyl	25–50	75–300	Amitriptyliini 9-25 h/ 45- 125 h / 5.21 vrk
Klomipramiini	Anafranil	25–50	75–300	Klomipramiini 12-36 h/ 60-180 h / 7.50 vrk
Nortriptyliini	Noritren	25–50	50–200	Nortriptyliini 36 h/ 180 h / 7.50 vrk
¹⁾ Käyttö depressioon edellyttää pitoisuusmittauksia.				

(Tr)Imipramiini	Surmontil	25-50	75- 150 mg	19 h / 95 h/ 3.96 vrk
Doksepiini (vanha)	Doxal	25-50	75 – 150 mg	33-80 h/165- 400 h/ 16.67 vrk
Doksepiini (uusi)	Doxal	3- 5	ad 10mg	6-24 h/ 30-120 h/ 5 vrk

Antidepressiivan lopettaminen

Puzantian T et al, Medication Fact Book for Psychiatric practice, 5th ed, 2020, 28

Lääke

- Paroksetiini, fluvoksamiini, venlafaksiini
- (Es)Sitalopraami, duloksetiini, MAO-estäjä, sertraliini, trisykliset, vortioksetiini, vilazodoni
- Bupropioni, mirtatsapiini
- Fluoksetiini

Korkein riski ylin, ehdotus

- Hidas purku, 4-12 viikkoa, harkitse fluoksetiinin kanssa purkua
- Asteittainen, 1-4 viikkoa
- Nopea purku, 2-7 päivää
- Voi lopettaa heti

Antidepressiivan vaihto

Puzantian T et al, Medication Fact Book for Psychiatric practice, 5th ed, 2020, 29

Lääke

- SSRI (serotoniinin takaisinoton estäjät)
- SSRI
- SNRI
- Bupropioni
- MAO-estäjät

vaihto, ehdotus

- Toinen SSRI, SNRI, bupropioni, mirtatsapiini, vortiooksetiini, vilazodoni; välitön vaihto SSRI, seuraavana päivänä toinen SSRI, poikkeus paroksetiini (pura hitaasti)
- Trisykliset; välitön vaihto (es)sitalopraami, sertraliini; ristikkäinen vaihto: fluoksetiini ja paroksetiini (TSA metabolian inhibitio)
- SNRI, välitön vaihto, toinen lääke seuraavana päivänä
- Kaikki antidepressiivat; välitön vaihto (paitsi fluoksetiini ja paroksetiini, voi nostaa veripitoisuutta ja kouristusriskiä)
- Kaikki antidepressiivat; ainakin 1 viikon tauko SSRI (6 viikkoa fluoksetiini); 2 viikkoa jos MAO-estäjästä toiseen antidepressiivaan (2 viikkoa kestää uudistaa entsyymit).

TREATMENT ALGORITHM: Depression

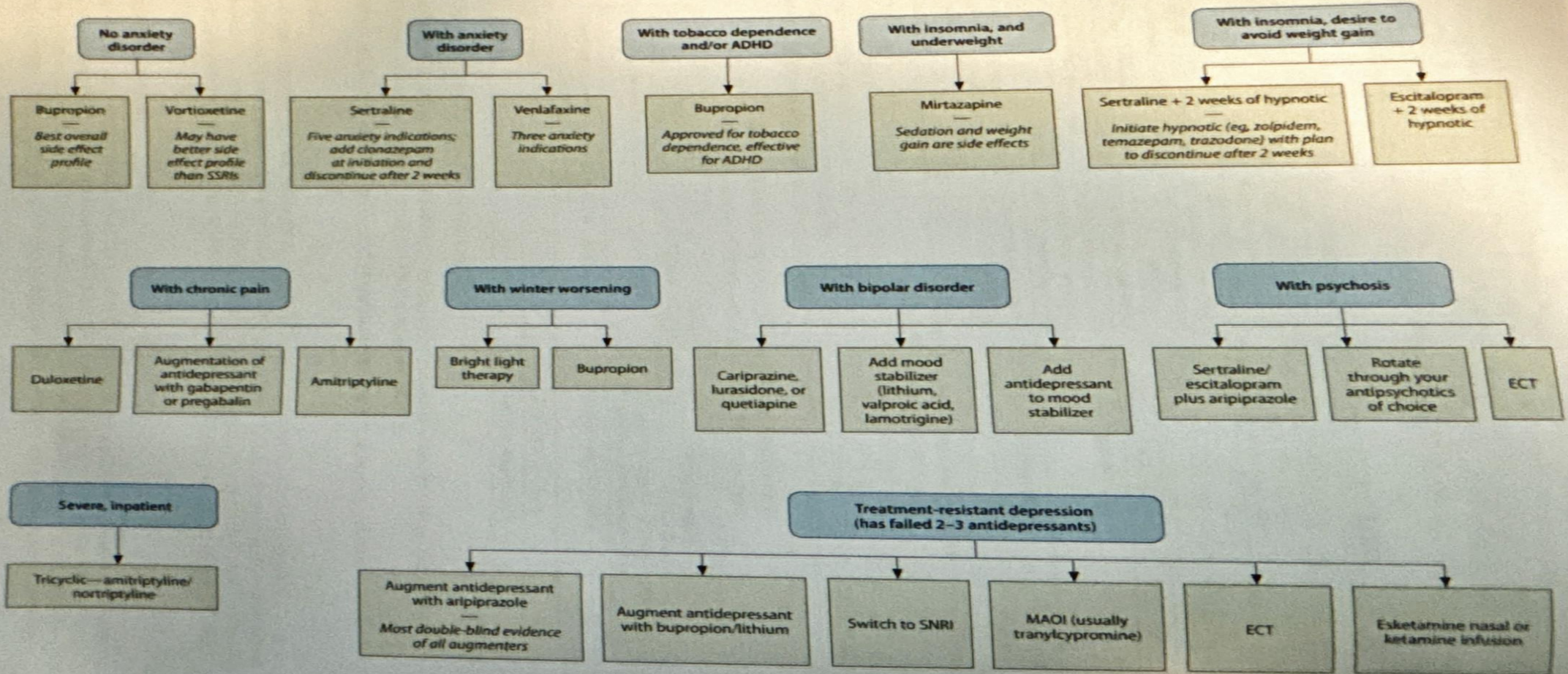


Table 2.2 Adverse effects of antidepressants reported by 1,000 patients in primary- or secondary-care settings. These self-attributed adverse effects need to be viewed with some caution, especially in the absence of a placebo group to allow 'placebo-adjusted' figures to be derived.

Type of antidepressant	SSRIs (%)	TCA (%)	Venlafaxine (%)	Mirtazapine (%)
Type of adverse effect ascribed to medication				
Sleeplessness	7	5	10	
Sleepiness during the day	21	14	20	5
Restlessness	9	6	10	30
Muscle spasms, twitching	9	12	15	12
Dry mouth	22	49	23	7
Profuse sweating	20	20	32	22
Sexual dysfunction	23	20	31	14
Nausea	10	4	9	10
Constipation	8	20	10	5
Diarrhoea	7	4	5	2
Weight gain	19	22	17	5
Dizziness	12	11	19	29
				12

Table 2.1 Longer-term use or relapse prevention advice in official guidelines.

Condition	USA	UK
Major depressive disorder	'Patients who have been treated successfully with antidepressant medications should continue the medication for 4–9 months' (APA)³³ 'Consider maintenance treatment for higher risk patients' (APA)³³	'Usually taken for at least 6 months (and for some time after symptoms remit)' (NICE)³⁷ 'Discuss with people that continuation of treatment (antidepressants or psychological therapies) after full or partial remission may reduce their risk of relapse and may help them stay well' (NICE)³⁷
Generalised anxiety disorder	'The recommended duration of treatment can vary but may be as short as 3–6 months, or up to 1–2 years or even longer.' ³⁴	'If the drug is effective, advise the person to continue taking it for at least a year as the likelihood of relapse is high' (NICE)³⁵ 'Review the effectiveness and side effects of the drugs every 2 to 4 weeks during the first 3 months of treatment and every 3 months thereafter' (NICE)³⁵ 'Continue drug treatment for up to 18 months in patients who have responded' (BAP)³⁶
Panic disorder	'Pharmacotherapy should generally be continued for 1 year or more after acute response to promote further symptom reduction and decrease risk of recurrence. (APA) ³²	'If the person is showing improvement on treatment with an antidepressant, the medication should be continued for at least 6 months after the optimal dose is reached, after which the dose can be tapered' (NICE)³⁵ 'Continue drug treatment for at least 6 months in patients who have responded' (BAP)³⁶
Social anxiety disorder	'The recommended duration of treatment can vary but may be as short as 3–6 months, or up to 1–2 years or even longer.' ³⁴	'If the person's symptoms of social anxiety disorder have responded well to a pharmacological intervention in the first 3 months, continue it for at least a further 6 months' (NICE)³⁸ 'Continue drug treatment for at least 6 months in patients who have responded' (BAP)³⁶

(Continued)

60 The Maudsley® Deprescribing Guidelines**Table 2.1** (Continued)

Condition	USA	UK
Post-traumatic stress disorder	'Patients who respond favorably will generally need to continue taking medication in order to maintain clinical gains' (APA) ²⁹	'Consider venlafaxine or a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI), such as sertraline, for adults with a diagnosis of PTSD if the person has a preference for drug treatment. Review this treatment regularly' (NICE, 2018)⁴⁰ 'Continue drug treatment for at least 12 months in patients who have responded to treatment' (BAP)³⁶
Obsessive compulsive disorder	'Successful medication treatment should be continued for 1–2 years before considering a gradual taper by decrements of 10–25% every 1–2 months while observing for symptom return or exacerbation' (APA) ⁴¹	'When an adult with OCD... has taken an SSRI for 12 months after remission (symptoms are not clinically significant and the person is fully functioning for at least 12 weeks), healthcare professionals should review with the patient the need for continued treatment' (NICE)⁴² 'Continue drug treatment for at least 12 months in patients who have responded to treatment' (BAP)³⁶

Table 2.3 Barriers and facilitators for patients to stop antidepressants. Adapted from Maund et al. 2019.

Domain	Barriers	Facilitators
Psychological capabilities and physiological effects	- Difficult life circumstances - Aversive experience of discontinuation in past - Lack of effective coping strategies - Physical dependence on antidepressants	- Confidence in ability to discontinue - Life circumstances stable - Well-informed about approach to tapering
Perceived cause of depression	- Long-term (perhaps life-long) condition requiring long-term treatment - Biochemical cause (particularly serotonin deficiency)	Life circumstances
Fears	- Fear of relapse - Fear of withdrawal effects	- Fear of 'addiction', physical dependence - Fear of adverse effects
Personal goals/ motivations	- Self-identity as 'disabled' - Stopping as threat to stability - Benefit of continuing to others around them - Cure is not possible, only management	- Self-identity as 'healthy' - Desire to function without an antidepressant - Feeling better - Dislike having to take an antidepressant
Perception of antidepressants	- Positive effect - Natural or benign - Lack of concern over adverse/side effects	- Ineffectual - Unacceptable adverse/side effects - Unnatural - Unhappy about long-term use
Information about the discontinuation process	Inadequate information about the discontinuation process, and risks and benefits of this	Information on how to safely discontinue and what to expect
Support network (friends, family, professionals)	Pressure to stay on medication	Support to come off medication

Depression in adults: Antidepressant doses*

Drug	Usual total starting dose per day (mg) [¶]	Usual total maintenance dose per day (mg) [¶]	Extreme daily dose range (mg) [¶]
Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors			
Citalopram	20	20 to 40 ^Δ	10 to 40 ^Δ
Escitalopram	10	10 to 20	5 to 30
Fluoxetine	20	20 to 60	10 to 80
Fluvoxamine	50	100 to 200	25 to 300
Fluvoxamine CR	100	100 to 200	100 to 300
Paroxetine	20	20 to 40	10 to 50
Paroxetine CR	25	25 to 50	12.5 to 62.5
Sertraline	50	50 to 200	25 to 300
Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors			
Desvenlafaxine	25 to 50	50 to 100	50 to 400 [◇]
Duloxetine	30 to 60	60	30 to 120 [§]
Ei Levomilnacipran	20	40 to 80	20 to 120
Ei Milnacipran	12.5	100 to 200	50 to 300
Venlafaxine	37.5 to 75	75 to 375	75 to 375
Venlafaxine XR	37.5 to 75	75 to 225	75 to 375

Depression in adults: Antidepressant doses*

Drug	Usual total starting dose per day (mg) [¶]	Usual total maintenance dose per day (mg) [¶]	Extreme daily dose range (mg) [¶]
Atypical agents			
Agomelatine [¥] (not available in United States)	25	25 to 50	25 to 50
Bupropion	200	300 (maximum single dose 150 mg)	100 to 450
Bupropion SR 12 hour	150	300 (maximum single dose 200 mg)	150 to 400
Bupropion XL 24 hour	150	300	150 to 450 (United States) 150 to 300 (Europe)
Bupropion hydrobromide 24 hour	174	348	174 to 522
Mirtazapine	15	15 to 45	7.5 to 60
Serotonin modulators			
Ei Nefazodone [‡]	200	300 to 600	50 to 600
Trazodone	100	200 to 400	100 to 600
Vilazodone	10	40	10 to 40
Vortioxetine	10	20	5 to 20

Depression in adults: Antidepressant doses*

Drug	Usual total starting dose per day (mg) [¶]	Usual total maintenance dose per day (mg) [¶]	Extreme daily dose range (mg) [¶]
Tricyclics and tetracyclics[†]			
Amitriptyline	25	150 to 300	10 to 300
Ei Amoxapine	25	200 to 300	25 to 400
Clomipramine	25	100 to 250	25 to 300
Desipramine	25	150 to 300	25 to 300
Ei Doxepin	25	100 to 300	10 to 300
Imipramine	25	150 to 300	10 to 300
Maprotiline	25	100 to 225	25 to 225
Nortriptyline	25	50 to 150	10 to 200
Ei Protriptyline	10	15 to 60	5 to 60
Ei Trimipramine	25	150 to 300	25 to 300
Monoamine oxidase inhibitors[†]			
Ei Isocarboxazid	10	10 to 40	10 to 60
Ei Phenelzine	15	15 to 90	7.5 to 90
Selegiline transdermal	6 mg/24-hour patch	6 to 12 mg/24-hour patch	6 to 12 mg/24-hour patch
Ei Tranylcypromine	10	30 to 60	10 to 60

CR: controlled release; SR: sustained release; XL: extended release; XR: extended release.

* Total daily oral doses shown in table may need to be given as 2 or 3 equally divided doses per day, depending on specific antidepressant and other factors. For additional detail, refer to individual Lexidrug monographs included with UpToDate.

Depression in adults: Antidepressant doses*

Drug	Usual total starting dose per day (mg) [¶]	Usual total maintenance dose per day (mg) [¶]	Extreme daily dose range (mg) [¶]
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[¶] Lower doses may be useful for initiating or maintaining patients who are older or medically compromised (eg, kidney or liver disease) or drug-sensitive patients, as well as patients with a low body mass index. High doses may be used for medications that are well tolerated but ineffective at lower doses. In patients with panic disorder, UpToDate contributors initiate treatment at one-half or less of the usual starting dose shown and titrate more gradually; refer to UpToDate topics on the management of panic disorder.

Δ Maximum recommended dose of citalopram is 20 mg for patients >60 years of age, with significant hepatic insufficiency, or taking interacting medications that can increase citalopram levels. For more information, refer to the UpToDate topic on unipolar depression in adults and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors.

◇ Data regarding increased efficacy of doses >50 mg/day are limited; however, individual patients can benefit by titrating up to 100 mg/day.

§ Although duloxetine doses >60 mg/day did not confer additional benefit in clinical trials, individual patients may benefit from dose escalation up to a maximum of 120 mg/day.

¥ Agomelatine may be hepatotoxic and is contraindicated with any degree of liver impairment. Transaminase monitoring is required.

‡ Caution: Nefazodone can cause liver failure and has been withdrawn from the market in several countries. Refer to UpToDate topic on serotonin modulators pharmacology, administration, and side effects for additional information.

† Conservative starting doses shown in table are lower than starting doses shown in some other references. For additional information, refer to UpToDate topics on the treatment of depression with antidepressants as well as cyclic antidepressants and monoamine oxidase inhibitors for treatment of adults with depression.

Data from:

1. The American Psychiatric Association Publishing Textbook of Psychopharmacology, 5th edition, Schatzberg AF, Nemeroff CB (Eds), American Psychiatric Association Publishing 2017.
2. Kennedy SH, Lam RW, McIntyre RS, et al. Canadian Network for Mood and Anxiety Treatments (CANMAT) 2016 Clinical Guidelines for the Management of Adults with Major Depressive Disorder: Section 3. Pharmacological Treatments. Can J Psychiatry 2016; 61:540.
3. Gartlehner G, Thaler K, Hill S, Hansen RA. How should primary care doctors select which antidepressants to administer? Curr Psychiatry Rep 2012; 14:360.
4. UpToDate Lexidrug. More information available at <https://online.lexi.com/>.

Masennuksen hoito:



Table 25-14

Pharmacokinetic Profiles of the Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors

Drug		Time to Peak Plasma Concentration	Half-Life	Half-Life Metabolite	Time to Steady State (days)	Plasma Protein Binding (percentage)
Citalopram (Celexa)	Cipramil	4 hr	35 hr	3 hr	7	80
Escitalopram (Lexapro)	Cipralext	5 hr	27-32 hr	—	7	56
Fluoxetine (Prozac)	Seronil	6-8 hr	4-6 days	4-16 days	28-35	95
Fluvoxamine (Luvox)	Fevarin	3-8 hr	15 hr	—	5-7	80
Paroxetine (Paxil)	Seroxat	5-6 hr	21 hr	—	5-10	95
Paroxetine CR (Paxil CR)		6-10 hr	15-20 hr	—	< 14	95
Sertraline (Zoloft)	Zoloft	4.5-8.5 hr	26 hr	62-104 hr	7	95

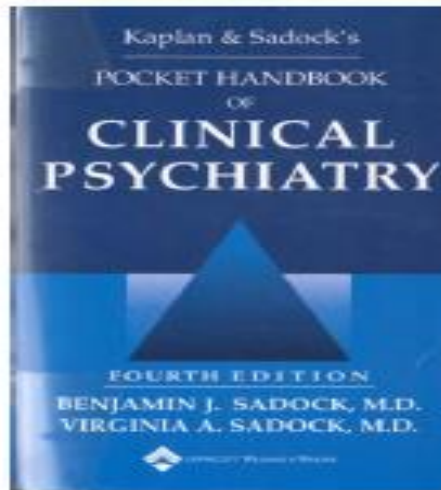


Table 25-17

Non-SSRI Antidepressants

Drugs	Time to Peak Plasma Concentration (hr)	Half-Life (hr)	Starting Dose (mg)	Maintenance Dose (mg)	High Dose (mg)
Venlafaxine	2.5	9	75	225	300-375
Venlafaxine XR	5	11	37.5-75	150	225
Bupropion	2	8	100	300	450
Bupropion SR	3	12	150	300	400
Bupropion XL	5	35	150	300	>300
Mirtazapine	2	20-40	15	45	60
Duloxetine	6	12	30-60	60	>60
Nefazodone	1	4-8	100-200	300-600	>600

Symptom-Based Algorithm for Antidepressants Part One: Deconstructing Most Common Residual Diagnostic Symptoms

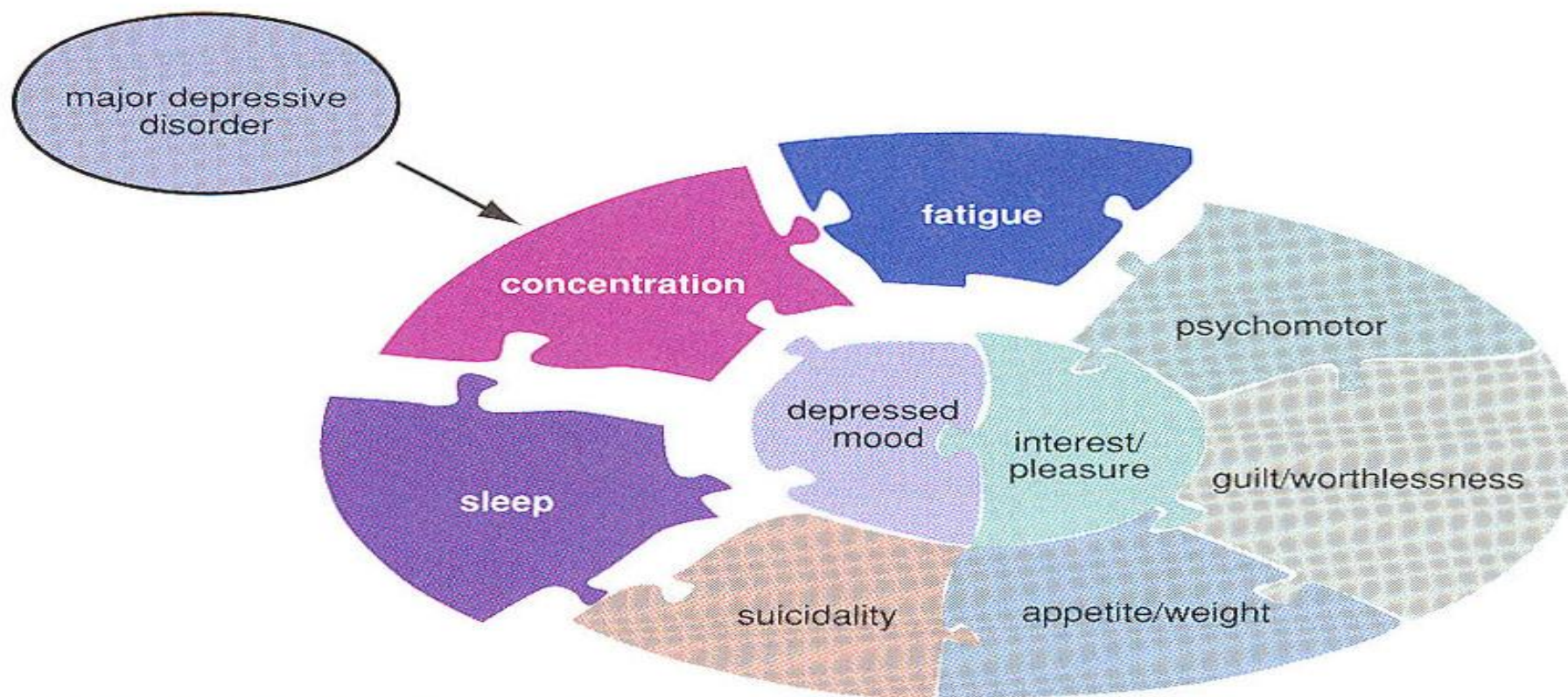


FIGURE 12-121 Symptom-based algorithm for antidepressants, part 1. Shown here is the diagnosis of major depressive disorder deconstructed into its symptoms [as defined by the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, fourth edition (DSM-IV)]. Of these, sleep disturbances, problems concentrating, and fatigue are the most common residual symptoms.

Symptom Based Algorithm for Antidepressants Part Two: Match Most Common Residual Symptoms to Hypothetically Malfunctioning Brain Circuits

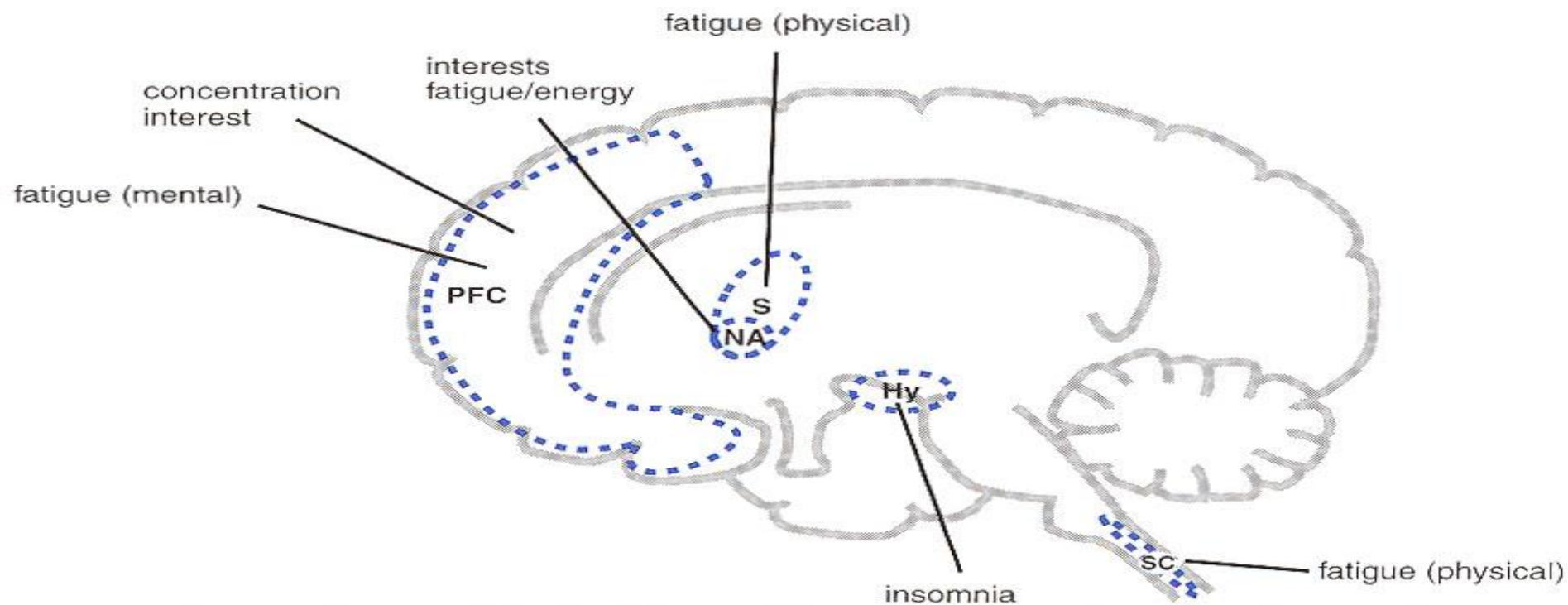


FIGURE 12-122 Symptom-based algorithm for antidepressants, part 2. In this figure the most common residual symptoms of major depression are linked to hypothetically malfunctioning brain circuits. Insomnia may be linked to the hypothalamus, problems concentrating to the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (PFC), reduced interest to the PFC and nucleus accumbens (NA), and fatigue to the PFC, striatum (S), NA, and spinal cord (SC).

Symptom-Based Algorithm for Antidepressants Part Three: Target Regulatory Neurotransmitters With Selected Pharmacological Mechanisms

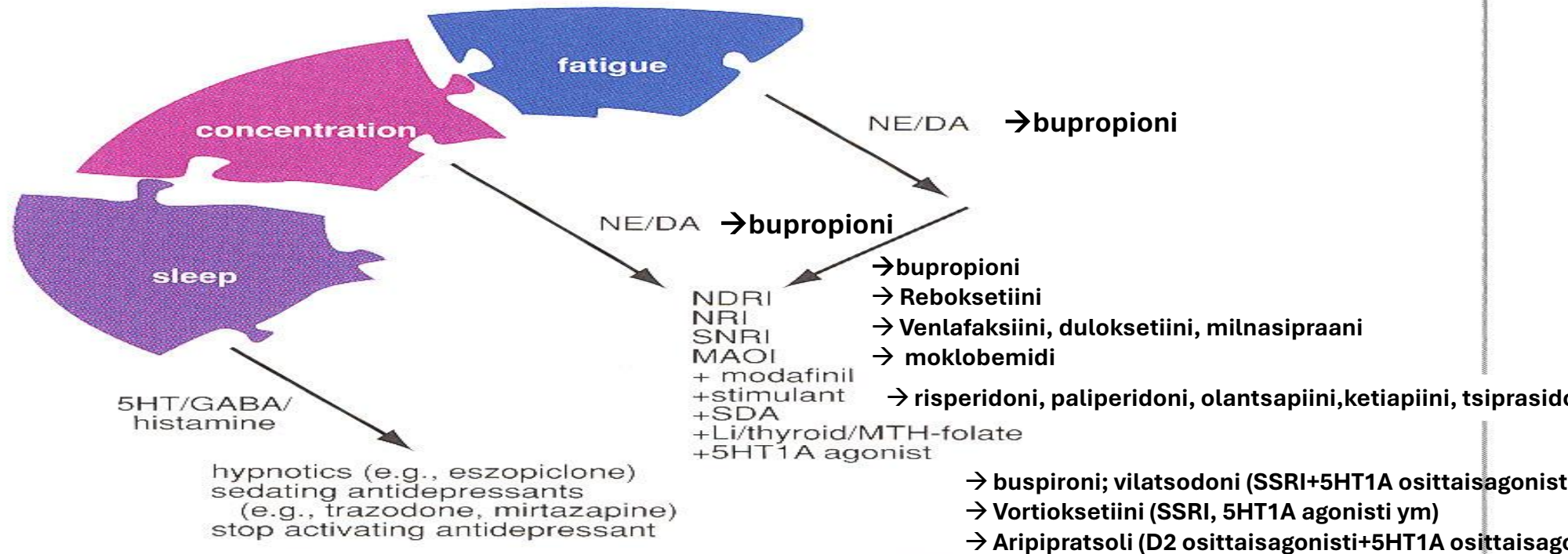


FIGURE 12-123 Symptom-based algorithm for antidepressants, part 3. Residual symptoms of depression can be linked to the neurotransmitters that regulate them and then, in turn, to pharmacological mechanisms. Fatigue and concentration are regulated in large part by norepinephrine (NE) and dopamine (DA), which are affected by many antidepressants, including norepinephrine dopamine reuptake inhibitors (NDRIs), selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (NRIs), serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), and monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs). Augmenting agents that affect NE and/or DA include modafinil, stimulants, serotonin dopamine antagonists (SDAs), lithium, thyroid hormone, L-5-methyl-tetrahydrofolate (MTHF), and serotonin (5HT) 1A agonists. Sleep disturbance is regulated by 5HT, gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), and histamine and can be treated with sedative hypnotics, sedating antidepressants such as trazodone or mirtazapine, or by discontinuing an activating antidepressant.

Symptom-Based Algorithm for Antidepressants Part Four: Deconstruct Into Common Non-DSM-IV Residual Symptoms

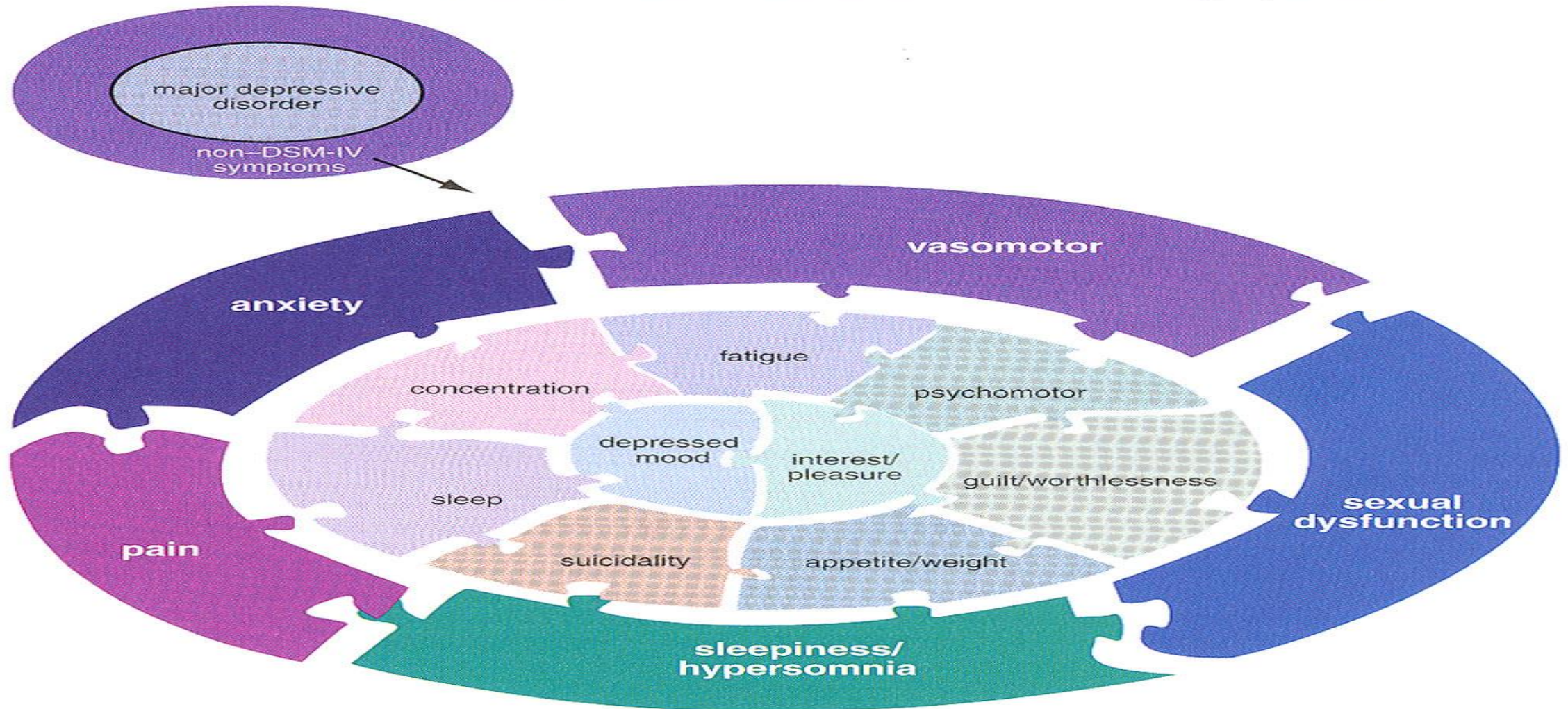


FIGURE 12-124 Symptom-based algorithm for antidepressants, part 4. There are several common symptoms of depression that are nonetheless not part of the formal diagnostic criteria for major depressive disorder. These include painful physical symptoms, excessive daytime sleepiness/hypersomnia with problems of arousal and alertness, anxiety, vasomotor symptoms, and sexual dysfunction.

Symptom Based Algorithm for Antidepressants Part Five: Match Common Non-DSM-IV Residual Symptoms to Hypothetically Malfunctioning Brain Circuits

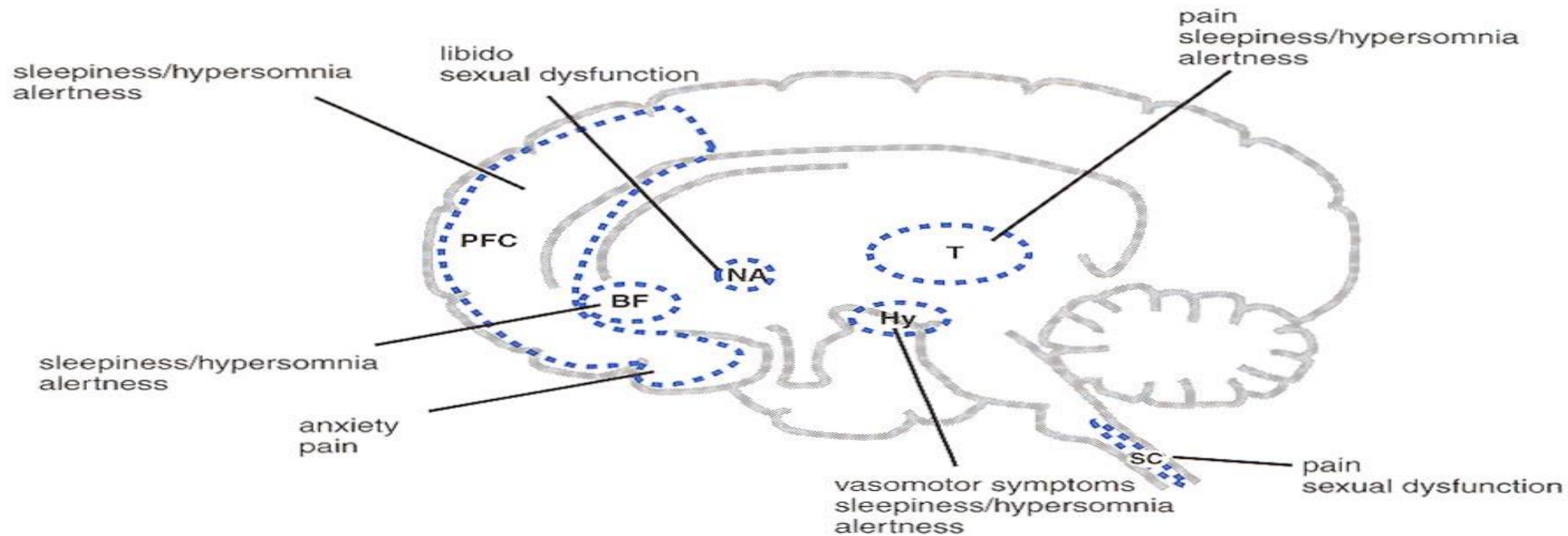


FIGURE 12-125 Symptom-based algorithm for antidepressants, part 5. In this figure common residual symptoms of major depression that are not part of formal diagnostic criteria are linked to hypothetically malfunctioning brain circuits. Painful physical symptoms are linked to the spinal cord (SC), thalamus (T), and ventral portions of the prefrontal cortex (PFC), while anxiety is associated with the ventral PFC. Vasomotor symptoms are mediated by the hypothalamus (Hy) and sexual dysfunction by the SC and nucleus accumbens (NA). Sleep symptoms that are part of the diagnostic criteria of depression involve mostly insomnia, linked to the hypothalamus; however, shown here are problems with hypersomnia and excessive daytime sleepiness, which may be beyond those symptoms included in the diagnostic criteria and be linked to problems with arousal and alertness and to arousal pathways not only in the hypothalamus but also the thalamus (T), basal forebrain (BF), and prefrontal cortex (PFC).

Symptom-Based Algorithm for Antidepressants Part Six: Target Regulatory Neurotransmitters With Selected Pharmacological Mechanisms

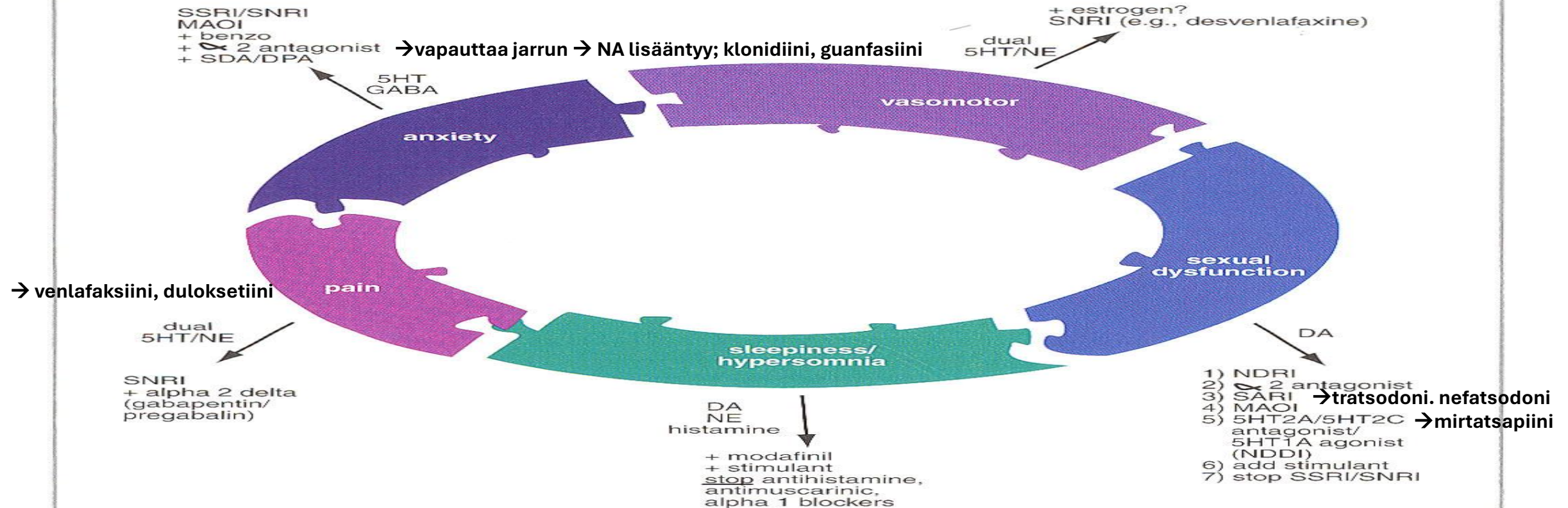
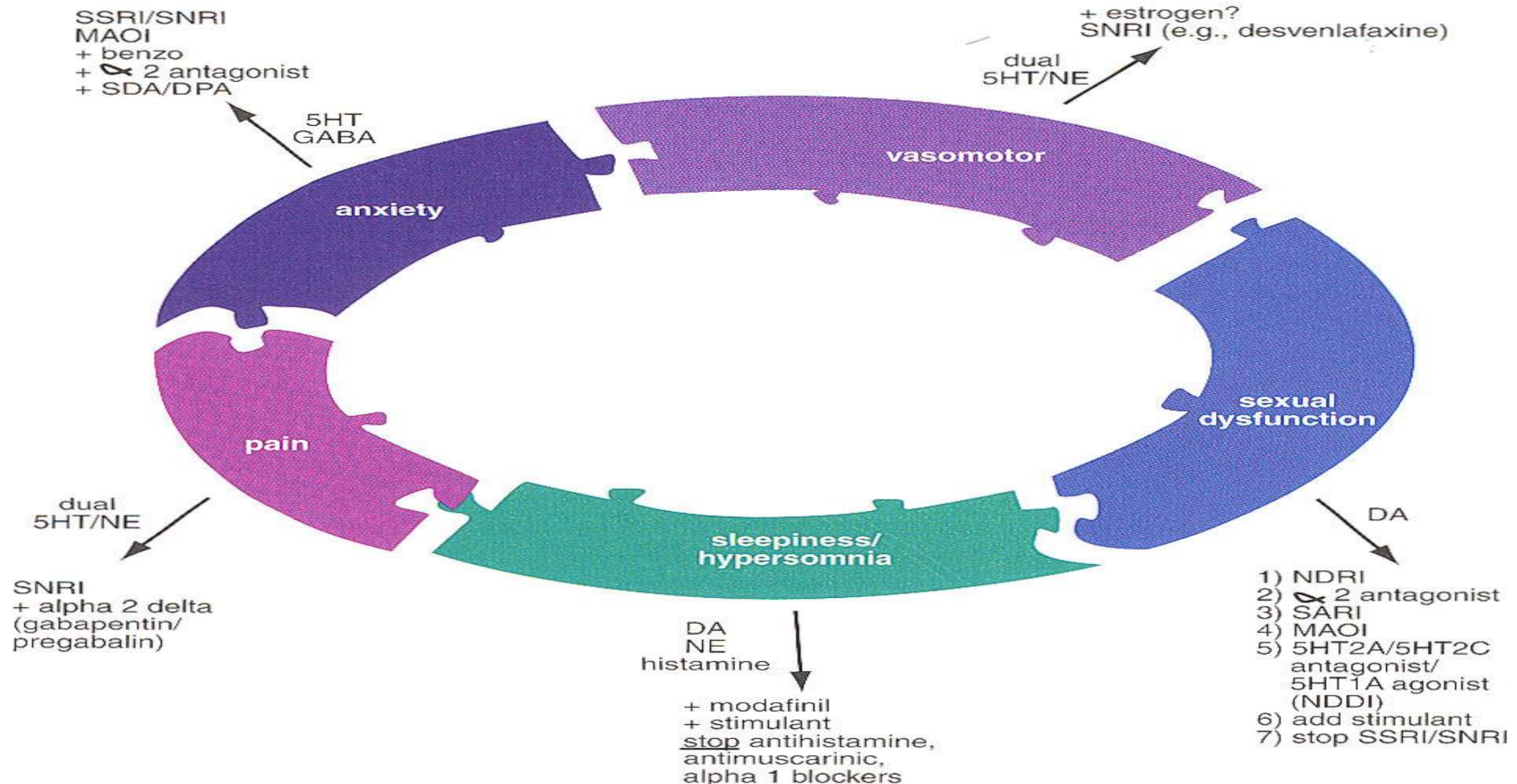


FIGURE 12-126 Symptom-based algorithm for antidepressants, part 6. Residual symptoms of depression can be linked to the neurotransmitters that regulate them and then, in turn, to pharmacological mechanisms. Painful physical symptoms are mediated by norepinephrine (NE) and to a lesser extent serotonin (5HT) and may be treated with serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) or alpha 2 delta ligands (pregabalin, gabapentin). Anxiety is related to 5HT and gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA); it can be treated with serotonin selective reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), SNRIs, or monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) as monotherapies as well as by augmentation with benzodiazepines, alpha 2 antagonists, serotonin dopamine antagonists (SDAs), or dopamine partial agonists (DPAs). Vasomotor symptoms may be modulated by NE and 5HT and treated with SNRIs; augmentation with estrogen therapy is also an option. Sexual dysfunction is regulated primarily by dopamine (DA) and may be treated with norepinephrine dopamine reuptake inhibitors (NDRIs), alpha 2 antagonists, serotonin 2A antagonist/reuptake inhibitors (SARIs), MAOIs, 5HT_{2A}/5HT_{2C} antagonists, 5HT_{1A} agonists, addition of a stimulant, or by stopping an SSRI or SNRI. Hypersomnia and problems with arousal and alertness are regulated by DA, NE, and histamine and can be treated with activating agents such as modafinil or stimulants or by stopping sedating agents with antihistamine, antimuscarinic, and/or alpha 1 blocking properties.

Symptom-Based Algorithm for Antidepressants Part Six: Target Regulatory Neurotransmitters With Selected Pharmacological Mechanisms



Masennuslääkkeiden sivuvaikutukset:

A John Rush, Major depressive disorder in adults: Approach to initial management, 2025

★ = 2 ★★ = 3 ★★★ = 4

Side effects of antidepressant medications^[1-7]

Drug	Anticholinergic	Drowsiness	Insomnia/ agitation	Orthostatic hypotension	QTc prolongation *	Gastrointestinal toxicity	Weight gain	Sexual dysfunction
Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors [¶]								
Citalopram	0	1+	1+	1+	2 to 3+ ^Δ ★	1+ [¶]	1+	3+ ★
Escitalopram	0	1+	1+	1+	2+ ★	1+ [¶]	1+	3+ ★
Fluoxetine	0	0	2+ ★	1+	1+	1+ [¶]	0	3+ ★
Fluvoxamine	0	1+	1+	1+	1+	1+ [¶]	1+	3+ ★
Paroxetine	1+	2+ ★	1+	2+ ★	1+	1+ [¶]	2+ ★	4+ ★★★
Sertraline	0	1+	2+ ★	1+	1+	2+ ^{¶◇} ★	1+	3+ ★
Atypical agents								
Agomelatine [§] (not available in United States)	0	1+	1+	0	0	1+	0	0 to 1+
Bupropion	0	0	2+ (immediate release) 1+ (sustained release)	0	0 to 1+ [¥]	1+	0	0
Mirtazapine	1+	4+ ★★★	0	0	1+	0	4+ ★★	1+

Masennuslääkkeiden sivuvaikutukset:

A John Rush, Major depressive disorder in adults: Approach to initial management, 2025

Side effects of antidepressant medications^[1-7]

 = 2  = 3  = 4

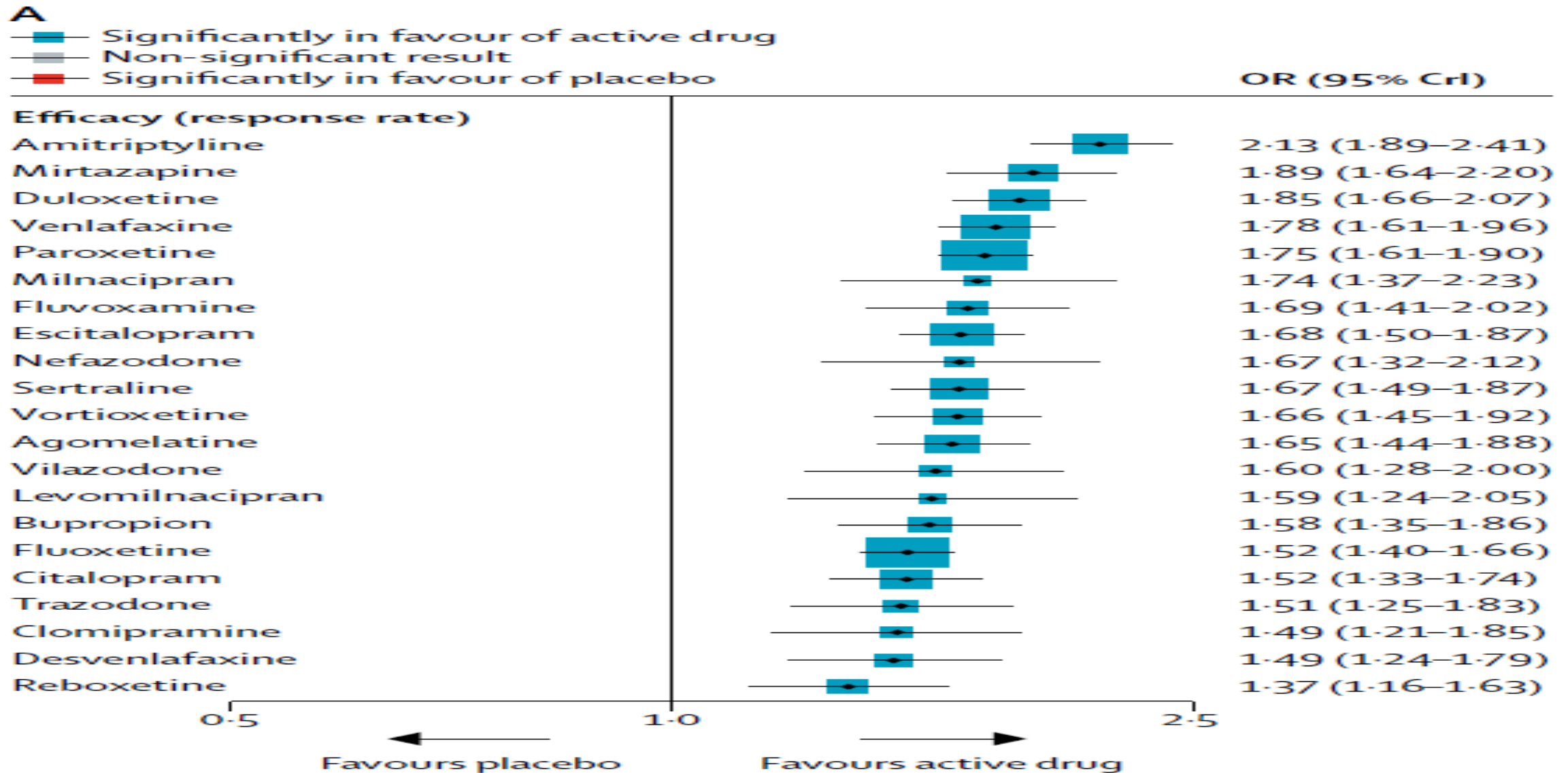
Drug	Anticholinergic	Drowsiness	Insomnia/ agitation	Orthostatic hypotension	QTc prolongation *	Gastrointestinal toxicity	Weight gain	Sexual dysfunction
Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors ^{¶‡}								
Desvenlafaxine [†]	0	0	2+ 	0	0	2+ 	Unknown	1+
Duloxetine	0	0	1+	0	0	2+ [¶] 	0 to 1+	1+
Ei Levomilnacipran [†]	0 ^{**}	0	0 to 1+	0 to 1+	0	2+ [¶] 	0	1+
Milnacipran [†]	0	1+	0	0	0	2+ [¶] 	0	1+
Venlafaxine [†]	0	1+	2+ 	0	0 to 1+ [‡]	2+ 	0 to 1+	3+ 
Serotonin modulators								
Trazodone	0	4+	0	1+ (hypnotic dose) 3+ (antidepressant dose)	1 to 2+	1+ (hypnotic dose) 3+ (antidepressant dose)	0 (hypnotic dose) 1+ (antidepressant dose)	1+ ^{¶¶}
Vilazodone Viibryd	0	0	2+ 	0	0	4+ ^{ΔΔ} 	0	1+
Vortioxetine	0	0	0	0	0	3+ 	0	1+

Side effects of antidepressant medications^[1-7]

 = 2  = 3  = 4

Drug	Anticholinergic	Drowsiness	Insomnia/ agitation	Orthostatic hypotension	QTc prolongation *	Gastrointestinal toxicity	Weight gain	Sexual dysfunction
Tricyclic and tetracyclic antidepressants								
Amitriptyline	4+ 	4+ 	0	3+ 	1 to 2+ 	1+ 	4+ 	3 to 4+ 
Ei Amoxapine	2+ 	2+ 	2+ 	2+ 	ND ^{§§}	0 	2+ 	ND
Clomipramine	4+ 	4+ 	1+	2+ 	3+	1+ 	4+ 	4+ 
Desipramine	1+	2+ 	1+	2+ 	1 to 2+ 	0 	1+	ND
Ei Doxepin	3+ 	3+ 	0	2+ 	3+ 	0 	4+ 	3+ 
Imipramine	3+ 	3+ 	1+	4+ 	3+ 	1+ 	4+ 	3+ 
Maprotiline	2+ 	3+ 	0	2+ 	1+	0 	2+ 	ND
Nortriptyline	2+ 	2+ 	0	1+	1 to 2+ 	0 	1+	ND
Ei Protriptyline	2+ 	1+	1+	2+ 	ND ^{§§}	1+ 	1+	3 to 4+ 
Ei Trimipramine	4+ 	4+ 	1+	3+ 	ND ^{§§}	0 	4+ 	ND
Monoamine oxidase inhibitors								
Ei Isocarboxazid	1+	1+	2+ 	2+ 	0	1+	1+	4+ 
Ei Phenelzine	1+	2+ 	1+	3+ 	0	1+	2+ 	4+ 
Selegiline	1+	0	1+	1+	0	0	0	0
Ei Tranylcypromine	1+	1+	2+ 	2+ 	0	1+	1+	4+

Scale: 0 = none; 1+ = slight; 2+ = low; 3+ = moderate; 4+ = high; ND = inadequate data.



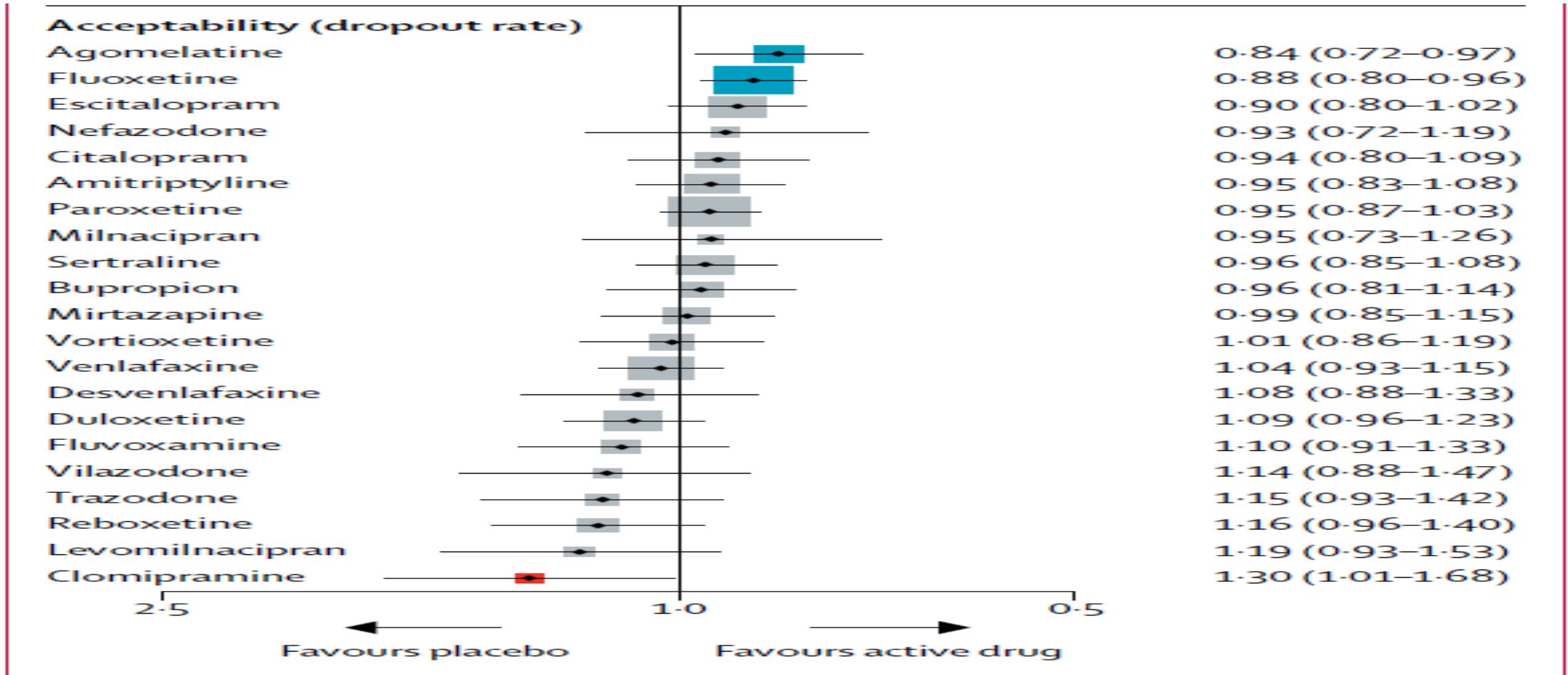


Figure 3: Forest plots of network meta-analysis of all trials for efficacy (A) and acceptability (B)
Antidepressants were compared with placebo, which was the reference compound. OR=odds ratio. CrI=credible interval.

Masennuksen hoito:

Meta-analyysi (Cipriani et al, 2018)

Superior efficacy

- Escitalopram
- Mirtazapine
- Sertraline
- Venlafaxine

Meta-analyysi (Cipriani et al, 2018)

Lower dropout

- Escitalopram
- Sertraline

Meta-analyysi (Cipriani et al, 2018)

Superior efficacy with good tolerability

- Agomelatine
- Escitalopram
- Mirtazapine
- Paroxetine
- Sertraline
- Vortioxetine

Masennuslääke

Esimerkkejä lääkeaineryhmittäin:

SSRI-lääkkeet

- ● escitalopraami
- fluoksetiini
- fluvoksamiini
- ● paroksetiini
- ● sertraliini
- sitalopraami

SNRI-lääkkeet

- duloksetiini
- milnasipraani
- venlafaksiini

Trisykliset

- amitriptyliini

Muut

- ● mirtatsapiini
- moklobemidi
- reboksetiini
- Voxra Bupropioni
- • Valdoxan Agomelatine
- • Brintellix Vortioxetine

Table 5. Recommendations for Clinical Specifiers and Dimensions of Major Depressive Disorder.

Specifiers/ Dimensions	Recommendations (Level of Evidence)	Comments
With anxious distress ^a	• Use an antidepressant with efficacy in generalized anxiety disorder (Level 4)	• No differences in efficacy between SSRIs, SNRIs, and bupropion (Level 2)
With catatonic features ^a	• Benzodiazepines (Level 3)	• No antidepressants have been studied
With melancholic features ^a	• No specific antidepressants have demonstrated superiority (Level 2)	• TCAs and SNRIs have been studied
With atypical features ^a	• No specific antidepressants have demonstrated superiority (Level 2)	• Older studies found MAO inhibitors superior to TCAs
With psychotic features ^a	• Use antipsychotic and antidepressant cotreatment (Level 1)	• Few studies involved atypical antipsychotics
With mixed features ^a	• Lurasidone^b (Level 2) • Ziprasidone^b (Level 3)	• No comparative studies
With seasonal pattern ^a	• No specific antidepressants have demonstrated superiority (Level 2 and 3)	• SSRIs, agomelatine, bupropion, and moclobemide have been studied
With cognitive dysfunction	• Vortioxetine (Level 1) • Bupropion (Level 2) • Duloxetine (Level 2) • SSRIs (Level 2)^b • Moclobemide (Level 3)	• Limited data available on cognitive effects of other antidepressants and on comparative differences in efficacy

Table 5. Recommendations for Clinical Specifiers and Dimensions of Major Depressive Disorder.

Specifiers/ Dimensions	Recommendations (Level of Evidence)	Comments
With sleep disturbances	● Agomelatine (Level 1) ● Mirtazapine (Level 2) ● Quetiapine (Level 2) ● Trazodone (Level 2)	● Beneficial effects on sleep must be balanced against potential for side effects (e.g., daytime sedation)
With somatic symptoms	● Duloxetine (pain) (Level 1) ● Other SNRIs (pain) (Level 2) ● Bupropion (fatigue) (Level 1) ● SSRIs^b (fatigue) (Level 2) ● Duloxetine^b (energy) (Level 2)	● Few antidepressants have been studied for somatic symptoms other than pain ● Few comparative antidepressant studies for pain and other somatic symptoms

MAO, monoamine oxidase; SNRI, serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitor; SSRI, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor; TCA, tricyclic antidepressant.
^aDSM-5 specifiers.

^bComparisons only with placebo.

Appendix C: First-Line Antidepressants

"First-line" antidepressant treatment represents a balance of efficacy, tolerability and expert consideration per the Canadian Network for Mood and Anxiety Treatments (CANMAT) recommendations. Other pharmacotherapies are reserved for situations where first-line antidepressants are not indicated or cannot be used, or when first-line treatments have not worked.

Generic Name (Trade Name), Dosage Forms and Strengths	Usual Adult Daily Dose*	Adverse Reactions	Cost per 30 Days †	Therapeutic Considerations	Elimination Half-Life (h)
Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs) Note: SSRIs can be associated with prolonged corrected QT interval. This can lead to Torsades de Pointes (a rare cardiac arrhythmia), especially at higher doses and if taking multiple QT interval prolonging medications. Risk factors for QT prolongation syndrome include: low ventricular ejection fraction (<40%), left ventricular hypertrophy, dilated cardiomyopathy; myocardial ischemia, myocarditis; congenital long QT syndrome; bradycardia, AV and SA blocks; electrolyte abnormalities (hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia, hypocalcemia); use of multiple QT interval prolonging medications, older age (> 65 years); and female sex. For those at significant risk, baseline and follow up ECGs may be warranted using clinical judgment, but routine ECG monitoring prior to starting an antidepressant in every patient is not necessary.					
citalopram (Celexa®, CTP 30®, G) Tabs: 10 mg, 20 mg, 30 mg, 40 mg	Usual: 10-40 mg Maximum: 40 mg	CNS: sleep disturbances (insomnia, sedation), tremor, headache CVS: orthostatic hypotension, ECG changes Anticholinergic: dry mouth, sweating, constipation GI: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, ↑ risk of GI bleed Sexual disturbances: ↓ libido, impotence, ejaculatory disturbances, anorgasmia. (likely to persist during SSRI therapy) Hyponatremia: can occur. (may cause fatigue or delirium) Serotonin Syndrome: agitation, tachycardia, tremor hyperreflexia. (combination with other serotonergic drugs also increase risk of syndrome) Bleeding risk^{3,6}: especially when combined with ASA, NSAID or anticoagulants.	\$6-11 (Regular coverage)	* SSRIs have "flat" dose-response curves. For depression, most patients respond to initial lower dose. Higher doses are used for treatment of OCD. Do not ↑ dose until steady state is reached (i.e., ~4 weeks for fluoxetine, and 1-2 weeks for others). • Therapeutic effect seen after 7-28 days. • Citalopram and escitalopram have fewest drug interactions among SSRIs. • Fluoxetine is most anorectic and stimulating, has active metabolite and has long half-life. • Fluvoxamine is most nauseating, constipating and sedating among SSRIs (can be given at bedtime). • Paroxetine has most anticholinergic adverse effects & anxiety, and can cause weight gain. • Sertraline has most diarrhea and male sexual dysfunction among SSRIs. It has few drug interactions.	23-45
escitalopram (Cipralax®, Cipralax MELTZ®) Tabs: 10 mg, 20 mg Orodispersible Tabs: 10 mg, 20 mg	Usual: 10-20 mg Maximum: 20 mg (or 10 mg in elderly, patients with liver problems, on omeprazole or cimetidine)		\$56-60 (Tabs: Regular coverage)		27-32
fluoxetine (Prozac®, G) Caps: 10 mg, 20 mg Solution: 20 mg/5 mL	Usual: 10-40 mg Maximum: ⁵ 80 mg		\$15-30 (Regular coverage)		24-144 (parent); 200-330 (metabolite)
fluvoxamine (Luvox®, G) Tabs: 50 mg, 100 mg	Usual: 50-200 mg Maximum: ⁵ 300 mg		\$7-25 (Regular coverage)		9-28
paroxetine (Paxil®, Paxil® CR, G) Tabs: 10 mg 20 mg, 30 mg, 40 mg CR Tabs: 12.5 mg, 25 mg	Usual: 10-40 mg (or 12.5-50 mg for CR tablets) Maximum: ⁵ 60 mg		\$7-30 (Regular coverage)		3-65
sertraline (Zoloft®, G) Caps: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg	Usual: 50-150 mg Maximum: ⁵ 200mg		\$13-27 (Regular coverage)		22-36 (parent); 62-104 (metabolite)

Appendix C: First-Line Antidepressants

"First-line" antidepressant treatment represents a balance of efficacy, tolerability and expert consideration per the Canadian Network for Mood and Anxiety Treatments (CANMAT) recommendations. Other pharmacotherapies are reserved for situations where first-line antidepressants are not indicated or cannot be used, or when first-line treatments have not worked.

Generic Name (Trade Name), Dosage Forms and Strengths	Usual Adult Daily Dose*	Adverse Reactions	Cost per 30 Days †	Therapeutic Considerations	Elimination Half-Life (h)
Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs) Note: SSRIs can be associated with prolonged corrected QT interval. This can lead to Torsades de Pointes (a rare cardiac arrhythmia), especially at higher doses and if taking multiple QT interval prolonging medications. Risk factors for QT prolongation syndrome include: low ventricular ejection fraction (<40%), left ventricular hypertrophy, dilated cardiomyopathy; myocardial ischemia, myocarditis; congenital long QT syndrome; bradycardia, AV and SA blocks; electrolyte abnormalities (hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia, hypocalcemia); use of multiple QT interval prolonging medications, older age (> 65 years); and female sex. For those at significant risk, baseline and follow up ECGs may be warranted using clinical judgment, but routine ECG monitoring prior to starting an antidepressant in every patient is not necessary.					
Norepinephrine Dopamine Reuptake Inhibitors (NDRIs)					
bupropion (Wellbutrin® SR, Wellbutrin® XL, G) SR Tabs: 100 mg, 150 mg XL Tabs: 150 mg, 300 mg	Usual: 150-300 mg Maximum: 300 mg	CNS: sleep disturbances (insomnia, nightmares), agitation, seizures (high dose, or abrupt dose ↑), headache CVS: orthostatic hypotension, dizziness GI: ↓ appetite, anorexia	\$8-37 (Regular coverage)	- SR Tabs: Max. 150 mg per dose. Doses >150 mg per day should be given BID, preferably with ≥8 hours between doses. - XL Tabs: once daily dosing (AM). - Therapeutic effect seen after 7-28 days. - May ↓ seizure threshold. Contraindicated in patients with current or history of seizure disorder, bulimia or anorexia nervosa, or undergoing alcohol or benzodiazepine withdrawal. - Rarely inhibits sexual functioning.	10-14 (parent); 20-27 (metabolite)

Abbreviations: AM morning; ASA acetylsalicylic acid; AV atrioventricular nodal; BID twice daily; BP blood pressure; Caps capsules; CNS central nervous system; CR controlled-release; CVS cardiovascular system; ECG electrocardiogram; G generic brands available; GI gastrointestinal; HR heart rate; max maximum; mg milligrams; mL millilitres; NSAID Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; OCD obsessive-compulsive disorders; REM rapid eye movement; SA sinoatrial nodal; SR sustained-release; SSRI selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor; Tabs tablets; XL or XR extended-release.

Footnotes:

- * Dose should be individualized. Dosage adjustment may be required in patients with hepatic or renal impairment. Refer to latest product monographs and regularly review current Health Canada advisories, warnings and recalls at www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ahc-asc/media/advisories-avis/index_e.html.
- † Pricing is approximate as per PharmaCare Formulary Search on May 23, 2013 (www.health.gov.bc.ca/pharmacare/benefitslookup/) and does not include dispensing fee or additional markups. They are calculated based on the "Usual adult daily doses" in this table. "Regular coverage", also known as "regular benefit", does not require Special Authority. Regular benefit drugs may be fully or partially covered. Coverage is subject to drug price limits set by PharmaCare and to the patient's PharmaCare plan rules and deductibles. See: www.health.gov.bc.ca/pharmacare/plans/index.html and www.health.gov.bc.ca/pharmacare/policy.html for further information.

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Serotonin Syndrome

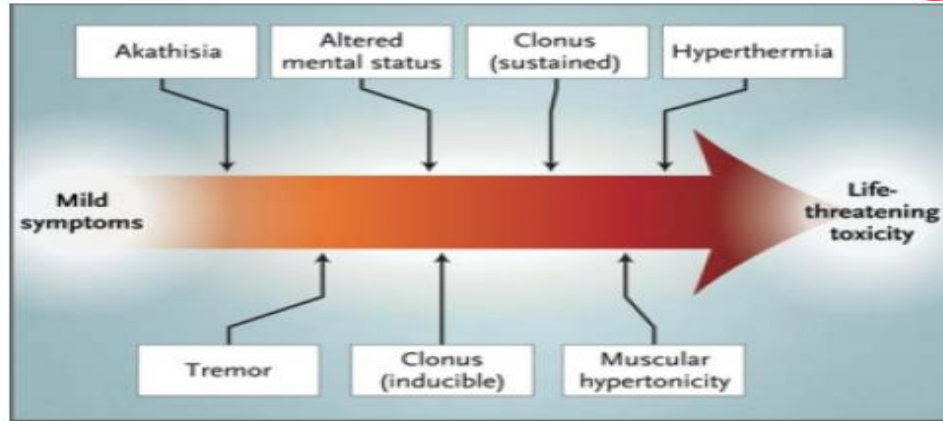
- Potentially life-threatening condition caused by excessive serotonergic activity in CNS
- Characterized by:
 - ☐ Mental status changes
 - ☐ Autonomic instability, &
 - ☐ Neuromuscular hyperactivity
- Most cases reported in patients:
 - ☐ Using multiple serotonergic drugs or
 - ☐ Who have had considerable exposure to a single serotonin-augmenting drug
- Diagnostic Criteria: Dursun/Hunter/Radomski/Sternbach

Serotonin Syndrome

- Diagnosis is made using the **Hunter Serotonin Toxicity Criteria**
- Require the presence of ONE of the following classical features or groups of features:
 - ☐ Spontaneous clonus
 - ☐ Inducible clonus + [agitation OR diaphoresis]
 - ☐ Ocular clonus + [agitation OR diaphoresis]
 - ☐ Tremor + hyperreflexia
 - ☐ Hypertonia + Temperature > 100.4°F(38°C) +[ocular clonus OR inducible clonus]

[Ables AZ, Nagubilli R. Prevention, recognition and management of serotonin syndrome. Am Fam Physician 2010; 81(9): 1139-42.]

Serotonin Syndrome



1 Drugs that have been associated with serotonin toxicity

Serotonin reuptake inhibitors

- *Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors*: fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, citalopram, sertraline, escitalopram
- *Other antidepressants*: venlafaxine, clomipramine, imipramine
- *Opioid analgesics*: pethidine, tramadol, fentanyl, dextromethorphan
- St John's wort

Monoamine oxidase inhibitors

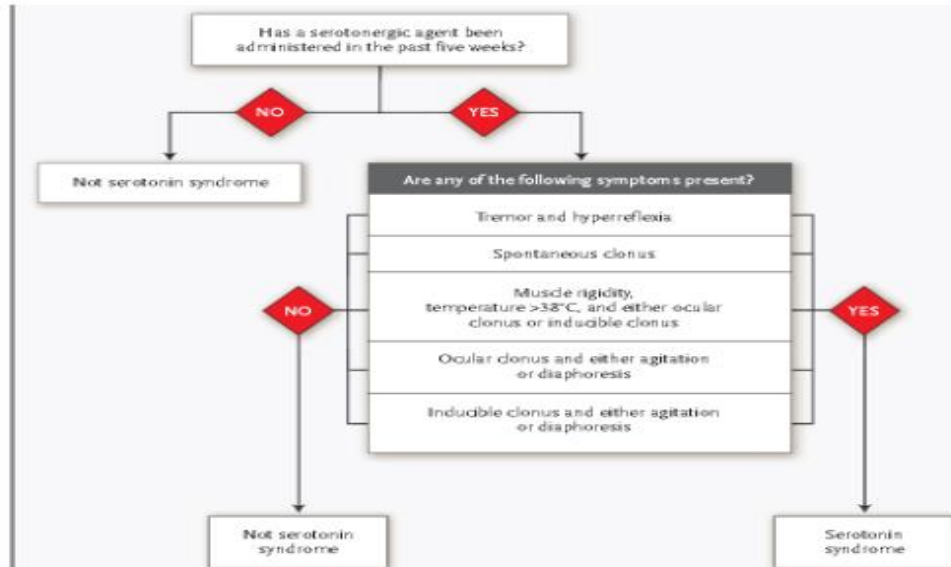
- *Irreversible monoamine oxidase A inhibitors*: phenelzine, tranylcypromine
- *Reversible monoamine oxidase A inhibitors*: moclobemide
- *Others*: linezolid

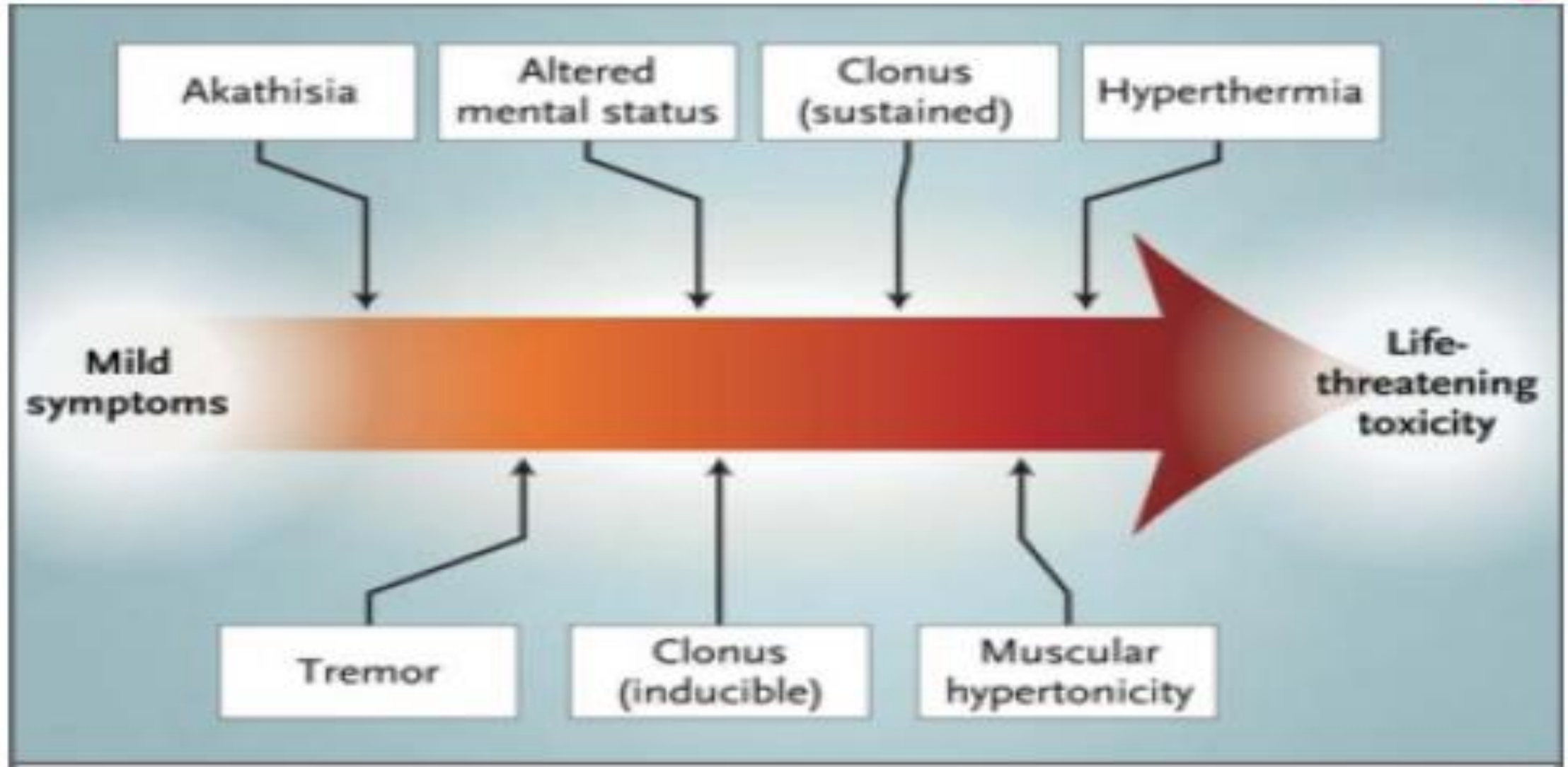
Serotonin-releasing agents

- Fenfluramine
- Amphetamines
- Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA; ecstasy)

Miscellaneous

- Lithium
- Tryptophan





Serotonin Syndrome

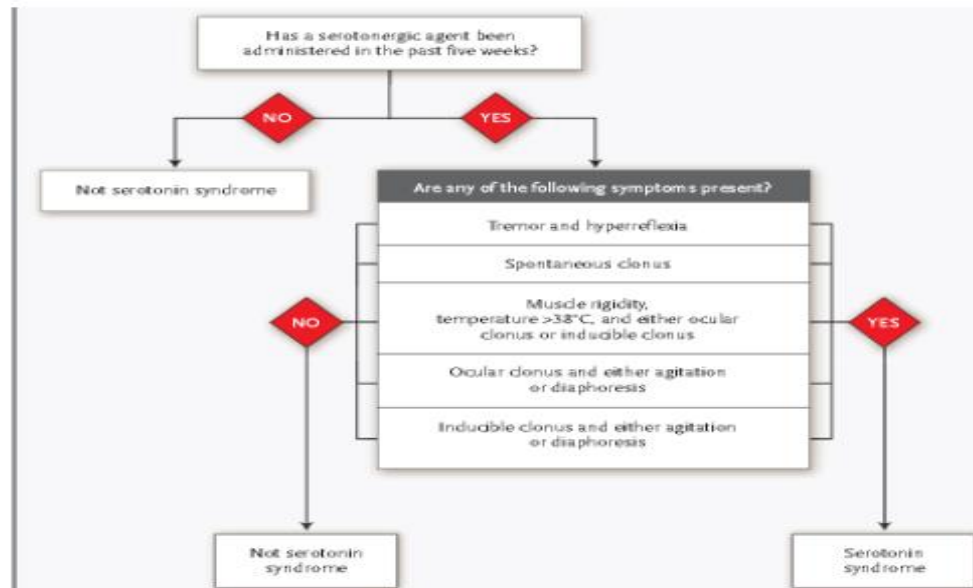
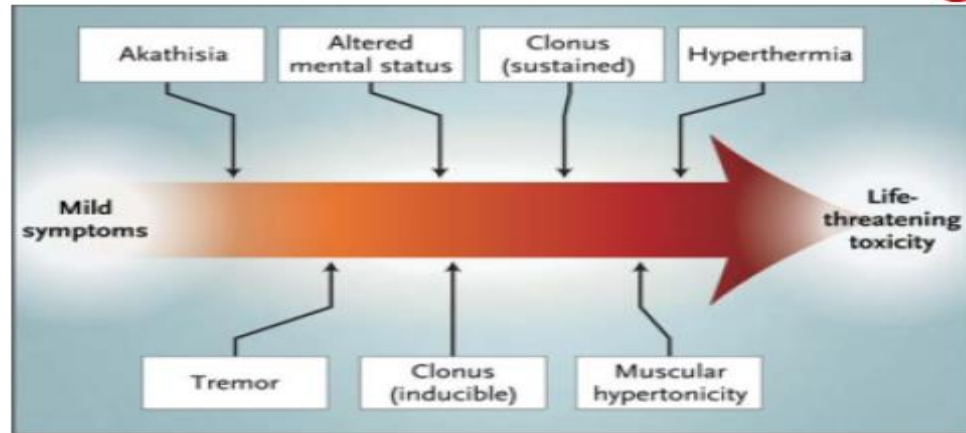


Table 2

Combinations That May Result in Serotonin Syndrome

All SSRIs in combination
Venlafaxine & lithium
Venlafaxine & moclobemide
Venlafaxine & fluoxetine
Venlafaxine & mirtazapine
Fluoxetine & sertraline
Fluoxetine & tramadol
Trazodone & buspirone
Clomipramine & MAOI
Clomipramine & trazodone
Clomipramine & moclobemide
Dextromethorphan & paroxetine
Dextromethorphan & moclobemide
Linezolid & citalopram
SSRI & St. John's wort
SSRI & MAOI
Meperidine & MAOI

SSRI: selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor; MAOI: monoamine oxidase inhibitor.

Source: References 2, 6, 9.

Serotonin Syndrome

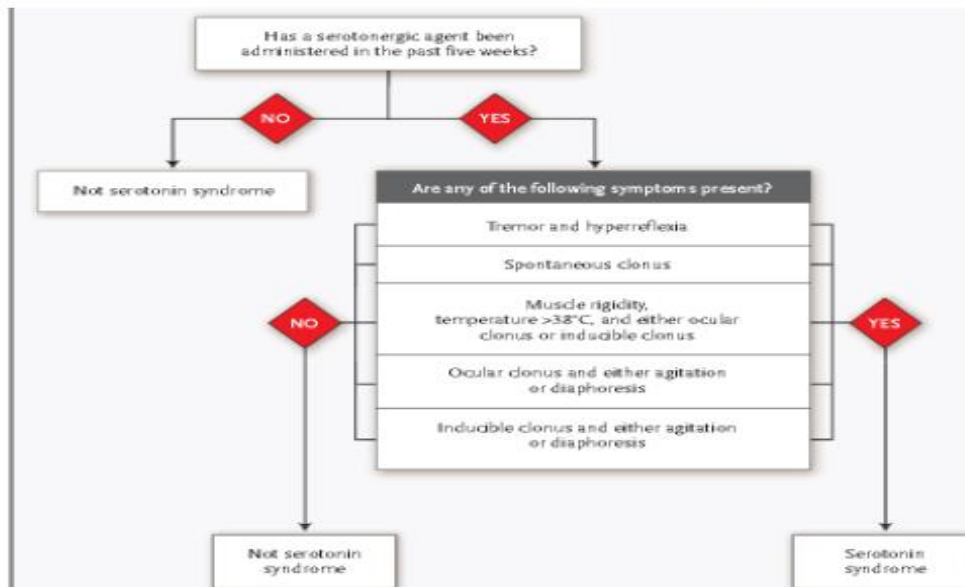
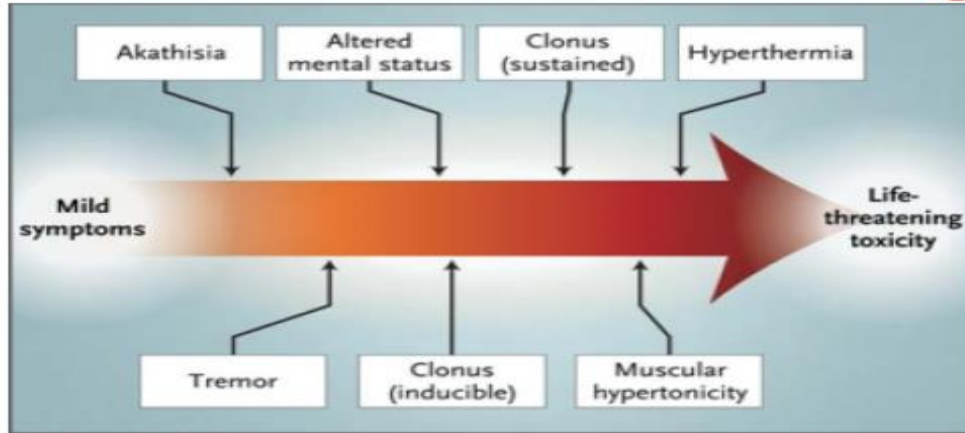


Table 4

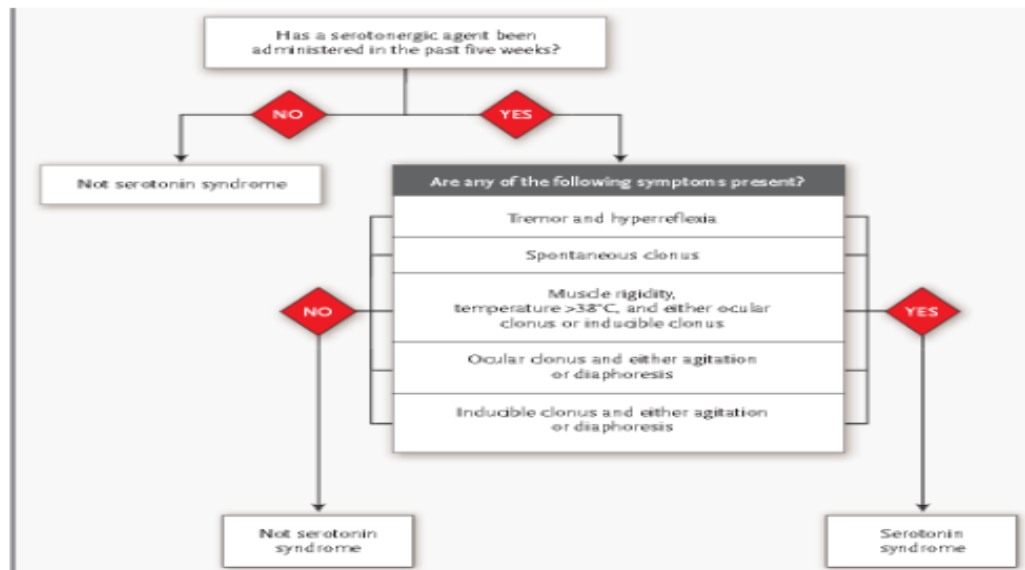
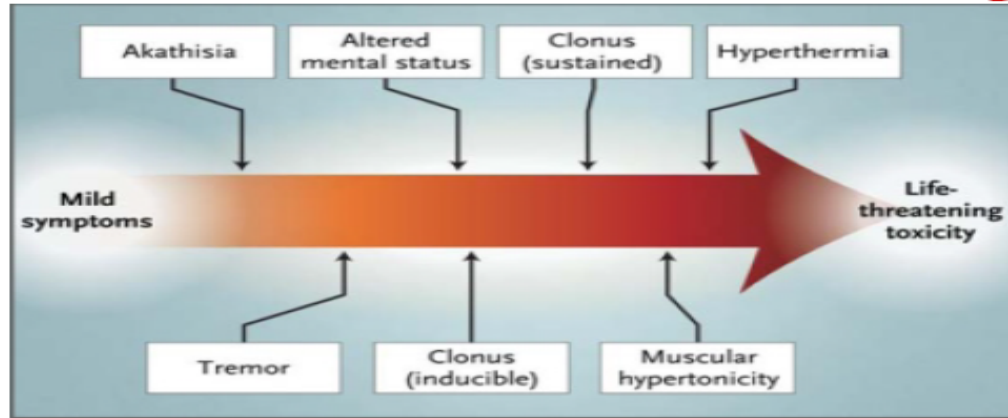
Clinical Presentation of Serotonin Syndrome and Differential Diagnosis

Clinical Presentation	Serotonin Syndrome	NMS	Anticholinergic Delirium
Tachycardia	+	+	+
Hypertension	+	+	+
Muscle rigidity	+	+	—
Hyperthermia >41.1°C	+	+	—
Hyperreflexia	+	—	—
Myoclonus	+	—	—
Shivering	+	—	—
Acute onset	—	—	+
Restlessness, confusion, agitation	+	—	+
Bowel sound	+	—	—

NMS: neuroleptic malignant syndrome; +: present; —: not present.

Source: Reference 2.

Serotonin Syndrome



- Most cases of SS are mild
- Treated by
 - ☐ Withdrawal of the offending agent +
 - ☐ Supportive care
- Benzodiazepines used to treat agitation + tremor
- Cyproheptadine used as an antidote
- Patients with moderate or severe cases of SS require hospitalization
- Critically ill patients may require:
 - ☐ Neuromuscular paralysis
 - ☐ Sedation, &
 - ☐ Intubation

5. Masennuksen psykoedukatio

Yl juha kemppinen

Education about depression and its initial treatment

What is depression	
Depression is a common medical condition that affects the chemistry and functioning of the brain. It can be time limited or, occasionally, become chronic.	Masennus on ...
Symptoms of depression	
Depression can cause emotional symptoms, such as anger, anxiety, and sadness. It can also interfere with memory and concentration and cause physical symptoms, such as fatigue, lack of energy, and agitation. Depression can sometimes cause or worsen existing physical symptoms, such as headache, abdominal or other pain, and muscle tension. Suicidal thoughts and behavior may also occur.	Oireet ovat...
Rationale for treatment	
Depression is a treatable medical condition. Antidepressant medications and psychotherapy are evidence-based treatments that improve depression outcomes.	Hoidettava tauti...
Benefits of antidepressant treatment and psychotherapy include symptom resolution, return to normal function, reduced risk of relapse, and potential improvement in outcomes of other chronic diseases (eg, diabetes and cardiovascular disease).	Lääkityksen ja psykoterapian hyödyt...
Earlier treatment may be more effective than delayed treatment in achieving remission.	
Treatment options	
Treatment options for depression include antidepressants, psychotherapy, or both. Exercise can also be effective.	Eri hoitovaihtoehtoja ...
Key points about psychotherapy	
Psychotherapy is as effective as antidepressants for treating most cases of depression. Some types of psychotherapy with efficacy for treating depression include cognitive-behavioral therapy, interpersonal therapy, and problem-solving therapy. Therapy can be short term (8 to 16 sessions).	Psykoterapia kuin lääke, lyhytkin ...
Key points about taking antidepressants	
Antidepressants need to be taken every day to work.	Vain otettu lääke auttaa...
Discuss what time of day is best to take the medication and whether to take it with food.	Milloin lääke, ruuan kanssa vai ilman...
Discuss ways to remember to take the medication.	Miten muistaa ottaa...
Give specific instructions on when to increase the dose of the antidepressant. Discuss that most people start with a low dose and then gradually increase the dose to maximize its effectiveness.	Milloin annosta pitää nostaa...

Education about depression and its initial treatment

Antidepressant side effects	Lääkkeen sivuvaikutukset ovat tavallisia ensimmäiset 2 vkoa... Mitä sivuvaikutukset ovat ...
Side effects with antidepressants are common during initial treatment, but many are minor and improve or resolve after the first 2 weeks.	
Provide information about common side effects of the prescribed antidepressant.	
For SSRIs/SNRIs: Discuss that antidepressants can transiently increase anxiety, agitation, and/or irritability. In young adults, they can occasionally increase suicidal thoughts. If these symptoms are severe or a marked departure from baseline symptoms, the patient should contact their clinician.	
Time frame for response to treatment with antidepressants	Lääkevaikutus voi tulla 1-2 vkoa... mutta jopa 6-12 vkon kuluttua... ei auta kaikilla
Symptom improvement can occur as early as 1 to 2 weeks; however, for some patients, a response will require 6 to 12 weeks.	
Some patients will not improve after 6 to 12 weeks and may need to try another antidepressant.	
Duration of treatment with antidepressants	Lääkettä 6kk oireettomuuden jälkeen... Lääkettä max siedettävä annos ...
Patients should continue antidepressant treatment for at least 6 months after their symptoms return to baseline. Early discontinuation of antidepressants can increase the risk of relapse.	
Tailor duration of antidepressant treatment to the individual patient. Dosing should aim to achieve a maximal, but well-tolerated, dose.	
How to discontinue the antidepressant	Lääke kka, äkillinen lopetus :vieroitusoireet?...
Abrupt discontinuation of antidepressants occasionally causes withdrawal symptoms, especially in patients who have been taking the antidepressant for many months. Discontinuation symptoms do not indicate addiction or dependence.	
Patients taking the antidepressant for more than 2 weeks should taper the dose. The rapidity of taper varies depending on the specific antidepressant and how long the patient has been taking the medication. It should be adjusted if patients develop symptoms during tapering. Patients taking the antidepressant for less than 2 weeks can stop without tapering.	
Patients who decide to discontinue their antidepressant should contact their clinician to discuss how to do so.	Lääkettä yli 2 vkoa, asteittain lopetus... Milloin yhteys lääkäriin?
When to contact the clinician	
Patients should contact their clinician if: - They have more frequent or new onset of thoughts of death or thoughts of hurting themselves or someone else. - Symptoms or medication side effects are difficult to tolerate, especially worsened anxiety/agitation or insomnia. - They stop or are considering stopping depression medication or psychotherapy. - Symptoms are worsening or not getting better. - They become pregnant or are considering pregnancy.	- Itsen tai vahingoittamisen ajatuksia tullut - Sivuvaikutukset sietämättömiä - Lääke ja/tai psykoterapianlopetusajatus - Oireet eivät väisty - Raskaus...