P01-103 - FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POSITIVE SCREEN ON THE MOOD DISORDER QUESTIONNAIRE IN TREATMENT-RESISTANT DEPRESSION

A. Kiejna1, T. Pawłowski1, D. Dudek2, M. Siwek2, R. Roczeń3, D. Łojko4, J. Rybakowski4

1Department of Psychiatry, Wroclaw Medical University, Wroclaw, 2Department of Adult Psychiatry, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, 3Department of Philosophy, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, 4Department of Adult Psychiatry, Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poznan, Poland

Objective: In recent years increased indices of bipolarity in treatment-resistant depression were found. The objective of the study was to assess and compare Mood Disorder Questionnaire (MDQ) positive screen between patients with treatment-resistant (TR) depression and non-treatment-resistant (NTR) depression and identify significant predictors of MDQ positive screen.

Methods: The population studied included patients aged 18-65 who had a diagnosis of first or recurrent major depressive disorder. Each psychiatrist included 5 consecutive patients, from all the patients he is treating, where the depressive episode was assessed as treatment-resistant (study group) and 5 consecutive patients with a non-treatment-resistant episode (control group). The symptoms of bipolarity were assessed by the MDQ. A positive screen of MDQ showing the features of bipolarity requires seven or more items be endorsed, at least several of the items co-occurred, and the symptoms caused at least moderate psychological impairment. One thousand and fifty-one patients entered the study: 570 in treatment-resistant group and 481 in non-treatment-resistant group.

Results: The percentage of patients having MDQ positive screen was significantly higher in the treatment-resistant than in the non-treatment-resistant group (13.7 % vs. 5.6 %, respectively, p< 0.001). Significant predictors of MDQ positive screen identified in logistic regression were: family history of bipolar disorder (OR=4.04, p< 0.001), early onset of first major depression (< 20 years) (OR=3.27, p=0.001), and incomplete last remission (OR=3.11, p< 0.001).

Conclusions: Our results may suggests bipolar diathesis in treatment-resistant depression.