DIFFERENT CLINICAL PRESENTATIONS OF RECURRENT EPISODE OF MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER WITH OR WITHOUT POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

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The aim of this study was comparison of the severity of the recurrent episode in the group of subjects suffering from Major Depressive Disorder with comorbid Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and the group of subjects suffering only from Major Depressive Disorder. A total of 120 subjects were assessed and divided into two groups. Group D/PTSD consisted of subjects who fulfilled diagnostic criteria for recurrent episode of Major Depressive Disorder and comorbid Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. Group D/only consisted of subjects who fulfilled diagnostic criteria for Recurrent episode of Major Depressive Disorder. Assessments were performed using the following instruments: Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale and Quick Inventory for Depressive Symptomatology Self-Report Version. Statistical analyses were performed using chi square and independent-samples t-test. Results suggest that recurrent episode of Major Depressive Disorder occurring in comorbidity with Posttraumatic stress disorder is more severe than the recurrent episode in the category of patients suffering from recurrent episode of Major Depressive Disorder only and that recurrent episode occurring in comorbidity with Posttraumatic stress disorder might represent a significant clinical entity.


Key words: stress disorders; post-traumatic; depressive disorder, major