In major depressive disorder (MDD), the most prevalent mental disorder, affecting approximately 21% of adult male and female adults, CME activity evaluation questions were scored to determine whether a symptom is due to the medication effect of the medication.3 Although the highest percentage in psychiatry was 75% and 62% among PCPs. Clinical assessment scores for each question are represented in Figure 2.

The learning objectives and the questions related to them are:

1. Interpret data on biochemical neurotransmitter function
2. Formulate treatment decisions based on use of scales to assess depression symptoms
3. Individualize initial and ongoing treatment

In general, scores highest in LO 2 related to the use of assessment tools. Psychiatrists scored highest on LO 3, related to the use of first-line antidepressant therapy in patients with MDD.

CONCLUSIONS

- Clinical assessment scores
  - MDD receive treatment, and only 48% of psychiatrists and primary care physicians reported greater difficulty selecting a first-line antidepressant therapy in patients with MDD.
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Figure 1

% Indicating This Response

- Educational Gap

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<tr>
<th>Educational Gaps</th>
<th>Average Correct Score by Educational Gap</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatry (n = 273)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Care (n = 168)</td>
<td>58%</td>
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<td><strong>Difference</strong></td>
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5. Individual or initial ongoing treatment of the patient’s depression or an adverse effect of the medication.3

This study’s objective was to increase pharmacologic profiles of available treatments in patients with MDD. Pharmacology to begin to address specific symptoms or adverse effects; both psychiatrists and primary care physicians (PCPs) have difficulty selecting therapy based on the pharmokinetic profile of available antidepressant medications.

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