

Depression in adults

Review questions

NICE guideline CG90 (update)

Literature search strategies

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Early submission

Developed by the National Guideline Alliance part of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

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Review questions

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1.1	For adults with depression, what are the relative benefits and harms associated with different models for the coordination and delivery of services?
1.2	For adults with depression, what are the relative benefits and harms associated with different settings for the delivery of care?
2.1	For adults with a new episode of less severe depression, what are the relative benefits and harms of psychological, psychosocial, pharmacological and physical interventions alone or in combination?
2.2	For adults with a new episode of more severe depression, what are the relative benefits and harms of psychological, psychosocial, pharmacological and physical interventions alone or in combination?
2.3	2.3 For adults whose depression has responded to treatment, what are the relative benefits and harms of psychological, psychosocial, pharmacological and physical interventions for preventing relapse (including maintenance treatment)?
2.4/2.5	What are the relative benefits and harms of further-line psychological, psychosocial, pharmacological and physical interventions (alone or in combination), for adults with depression showing an inadequate response to at least one previous intervention for the current episode?
2.6	For adults with chronic depression or persistent subthreshold depression symptoms what are the relative benefits and harms of first-line treatment or relapse prevention with psychological, psychosocial, pharmacological and physical interventions (alone or in combination)?
2.7	For adults with depression and a coexisting personality disorder what are the relative benefits and harms of first-line treatment or relapse prevention with psychological, psychosocial, pharmacological and physical interventions alone or in combination?
2.8	For adults with psychotic depression what are the relative benefits and harms of psychological, psychosocial, pharmacological and physical interventions alone or in combination (as first-line treatment or relapse prevention)?
3.0	For adults (18 years and older) at risk of depression (or anxiety disorders) from particular vulnerable groups (older people, BME groups, LGBT groups and men) do service developments and interventions which are specifically designed to promote access, increase the proportion of people from the target group who access treatment, when compared with standard care?
4.0	What are the facilitators and barriers that can enhance or inhibit choice of treatment for adults with depression?