

Patterns of late-life depression: On the nature of depressive subtypes and the role of aging

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Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

Patterns in late-life depression: on the nature of depressive subtypes and the role of aging

- Through data-driven analyses meaningful subtypes in late-life depression can be identified.
 This thesis
- 2. No biological disturbances could be linked to specific data-driven subtypes of late-life depression, which is probably due to aging and its pathophysiological changes clouding the results. *This thesis*
- 3. The CORE questionnaire neared predictive value of ECT remission in a cohort of non-psychotic older depressed persons. *This thesis*
- 4. Electroconvulsive therapy quickly improves all depressive symptoms in older persons in the first two weeks of treatment. *This thesis*
- 5. The current melancholia specifier in the *DSM-5* does not properly delineate melancholia.

 Parker et al, 2010, Am J Psychiatry
- 6. Since old age is significantly associated with a worse two-year MDD course, multidisciplinary and highly structured treatment, including closer monitoring of effects by collaborative care, is needed to improve outcomes in late-life depression. *Schaakxs et al, 2018, Lancet Psychiatry*
- 7. There is accumulating evidence that depression is a disease of accelerated biological aging. Lissemore et al, 2018, Neuropsychopharmacology
- 8. Since speed of remission in depressed older persons is substantially higher with ECT than with medication, ECT deserves a more prominent position in the treatment of older persons with severe depression. *Spaans et al, 2015, Br J Psychiatry*
- 9. Since aging and depression often share symptoms and mutually influence each other, latelife depression should always be examined in the light of overall health and functioning.
- 10. Depression can best be understood from an indexical position rather than a constitutive one, the former a position in which criteria are fallible indices of a tentative diagnostic construct and therefore a more accurate reflection of the current state of our field. Kendler, 2017, Psychol Med

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