

Facts about Treatment-Resistant Depression (TRD):

- TRD is a disabling chronic illness that is associated with a high degree of hopelessness and prominent suicidal ideation.¹
- Research to identify the overall number of Americans with TRD is ongoing, but experts agree that approximately 20 to 25% of people with major depressive disorder may have TRD. According to a Datamonitor report, up to 4.4² million Americans may experience TRD in any given year.
- According to published studies, patients with TRD have more than six times the average medical costs of patients who are not experiencing TRD (\$42,344 vs. \$6,512).³

Facts about Depression:

- In any given year, approximately 19 million American adults ages 18 and older experience depression.⁴
- Depression is two to three times more likely in women than men.⁵
- Depression is the leading cause of disability in the U.S. and the fourth most disabling condition worldwide.⁶
- Depression costs the United States approximately \$80 billion annually in both direct and indirect costs,⁷ including medical expenses, days missed from work, lost productivity and premature death.

¹ Papakostas GI, Petersen T, Pava J, et al. Hopelessness and suicidal ideation in outpatients with treatment-resistant depression: prevalence and impact on treatment outcome. *J Nerv Ment dis*; 2003. 191:444-449.

² Datamonitor Report "Vagus Nerve Stimulation: The potential impact on pharmacotherapy in epilepsy and mood disorders." May 2001.

³ Papakostas GI, Petersen T, Pava J, et al. Hopelessness and suicidal ideation in outpatients with treatment-resistant depression: prevalence and impact on treatment outcome. *J Nerv Ment dis*; 2003. 191:444-449.

⁴ National Institute of Health, "What to do when a friend is depressed," Pub. No. 01-3824.

⁵ National Institute of Health Pub. No. 01-4584

⁶ Fava, M. "Background and Rationale for the Sequenced Treatment Alternatives to Relieve Depression (STAR*D) study," *Psychiatr Clin N Am*; 26(2003) page 450.

⁷ Greenberg PE et al. "The economic burden of depression in the United States: how did it change between 1990 and 2000," *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*. 64(12):1465, December 2003: 75