

Supplementary Data

Effectiveness of vortioxetine in patients with major depressive disorder in real-world clinical practice: French cohort results from the global RELIEVE study

Supplementary Table S1 Overview of the assessment scales used in the RELIEVE study

Scale	Summary
Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS)	Well-validated, short, and simple tool widely used for the assessment of functioning in patients with major depressive disorder (MDD). ^{1,2} This brief self-report measure assesses the degree of functional impairment experienced by the patient over the previous 7 days across the following domains: work/school, family life/home responsibilities, and social life/leisure activities. The level of impairment for each domain is rated using a visual analog scale ranging from 0 (not at all) to 10 (very severe). Scores from the individual domains are combined to generate the SDS total score, ranging from 0 (unimpaired) to 30 (highly impaired). The SDS also reports on work/school days lost and unproductive days during the preceding week.
9-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9)	Self-administered questionnaire used to assess the severity of depressive symptoms experienced by the patient over the previous 2 weeks. ³ Nine items are scored on a scale from 0 (not at all) to 3 (nearly every day). PHQ-9 total score ranges from 0 to 27; scores of 5, 10, 15, and 20 points represent thresholds for mild, moderate, moderately severe, and severe depressive symptoms, respectively.
Clinical Global Impression–Severity (CGI-S)	This clinician-administered scale provides a measure of overall disease severity based on observed and reported symptoms, behavior, and functioning over the past 7 days. Scores range from 1 (normal, not at all ill) to 7 (among the most extremely ill patients). ^{4,5}
5-item Perceived Deficits Questionnaire-Depression (PDQ-D-5)	A brief 5-item questionnaire for assessment of the severity of self-perceived cognitive symptoms over the previous 7 days in patients with MDD. ^{6,7} Questions are scored on a scale from 0 to 5, where 0=never, 1=rarely

	(once or twice), 2=sometimes (3–5 times), 3=often (daily), and 4=very often (more than once a day). Total score ranges from 0 to 20, with higher scores indicative of more severe cognitive symptoms.
Digit Symbol Substitution Test (DSST)	Neuropsychological coding test used to assess various cognitive processes, including visual search, visual-motor coordination, and cognitive flexibility. ⁸ The number of correct symbols substituted for digits during a 90-second period is recorded. Total score ranges from 0 to 133, with higher scores indicating better cognitive performance.
Arizona Sexual Experiences Scale (ASEX)	Self-completed scale for the assessment of sexual functioning across 5 items (sex drive, arousal, vaginal lubrication/penile erection, ability to reach orgasm, and satisfaction from orgasm), each rated 1–6. ⁹ Total score ranges from 5 to 30, with higher scores indicating greater sexual dysfunction.
EuroQol 5-Dimension 5-Level Questionnaire (EQ-5D-5L)	Self-report instrument covering five health dimensions: mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort, and anxiety/depression. ¹⁰ Responses (no problems, slight problems, moderate problems, severe problems, and unable to/extreme problems) are used to generate a utility index score (1=indicating perfect health and 0=a state equivalent to being dead).

References:

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