

Identifying Subjective Symptoms Associated with Psychomotor Disturbance in Melancholia: A Multiple Regression Analysis Study

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Purpose: Melancholia has recently been re-evaluated, because patients with major depressive disorder (MDD) were found to be heterogeneous. However, the DSM-5 criteria for melancholia (DSM-MEL) have been criticized, because of the difficulty in clearly distinguishing between melancholic and non-melancholic depression using DSM-MEL. Psychomotor disturbance (PMD) is one of the most important, as well as one of the only measurable symptoms of melancholia. Parker et al developed the CORE measure, which assesses PMD as a behavioral characteristic. The aim of our study was to objectively identify the subjective symptoms of melancholia by analyzing the symptoms associated with PMD.

Patients and Methods: A total of 106 participants with MDD were examined by psychiatrists. Multiple regression analysis was performed in which the total CORE score was the dependent variable, and items of the DSM-MEL and historically suggested melancholic features were independent variables.

Results: The following five independent variables were able to predict the total CORE score: 1) feelings of having lost feeling, 2) depressive delusions, 3) perplexity, 4) indecisiveness, and 5) no aggression against others. These five variables were more strongly associated with the total CORE score than the DSM-MEL.

Limitation: The major limitation of this study was that when choosing non-DSM melancholic signs and symptoms, we did not comprehensively evaluate and select the symptoms but chose items that are clinically important.

Conclusion: We identified five subjective symptoms that were associated with PMD. These five symptoms may be clinically useful as diagnostic criteria for melancholia.

Keywords: major depressive disorder, melancholic features, CORE measure, endogenous depression, diagnosis, psychomotor retardation

Introduction

As several lines of evidence have indicated that the diagnostic criteria of major depressive disorder (MDD) in DSM-5¹ do not assure homogenous populations and are not sufficient for treatment decisions, melancholia has been reappraised.²⁻⁶ In modern psychiatry, melancholia refers to a subtype of depression that is assumed to have a biological basis.⁷ Melancholia has the therapeutic characteristics of a poor response to psychotherapy and placebo, a good response to ECT,⁸ and is associated with laboratory test results, such as an abnormal cortisol reaction in the dexamethasone suppression test.⁹ Patients with melancholia have been considered to be a more homogenous group than those with MDD.⁷

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However, consensus diagnostic criteria for melancholia have not been established to date.¹⁰ The DSM-5 criteria for melancholia (DSM-MEL)¹ were not empirically determined.¹¹ Four of the eight items in the DSM-MEL overlap with the criteria for MDD. Therefore, it is difficult to distinguish between melancholic and non-melancholic depression using DSM-5.^{12–14}

Traditionally, melancholic symptoms have been described as follows:^{10,15,16} disturbances in affect that are disproportionate to stressors, blunted emotional response, nonreactive mood, pervasive anhedonia, self-reproach, psychomotor retardation, agitation, diurnal mood variation (morning worsening), depressive delusions, weight loss, early morning awakening, and suicidal thoughts and attempts.

Classical European psychiatry, influenced greatly by Jaspers and Schneider, also pointed out various clinical features of melancholia. The term “endogenous depression” was a synonym for melancholia.^{7,17,18} Schneider described endogenous depression as a depressive state of “Zyklothymie” (cyclothymia).^{19,20} It should be noted that the “Zyklothymie” referred to here is not the same as the modern concept of cyclothymic disorder. “Zyklothymie” is synonymous with manic–depressive illness and is a concept that includes not only bipolar disorder but also recurrent unipolar depression. Schneider emphasized “vitale Traurigkeit” (vital sadness), which is the sadness physically experienced as a characteristic of melancholia.¹⁹ This symptom appears as an abnormal physical sensation in the chest, head, and extremities. Schneider¹⁹ and Jaspers²¹ also focused on the blunted emotional response and called it “Gefühl der Gefühllosigkeit” (the feeling of having lost feeling). Schulte called a similar condition “Nichttraurigkeitseinkönnen” (inability to mourn), and defined it as a core symptom of melancholia.²² He pointed out the melancholic feature of being unable to shed tears.²² Jaspers described “melancholische Ratlosigkeit” (melancholic perplexity) as a condition in which the patient was confused by the inability to understand the reason for the appearance of inhibition and delusions.²¹ In Japan, a premorbid personality, including characteristics of orderliness, consideration for others, and a strong sense of responsibility, has been considered as an important feature of a mild form of melancholia, which has been influenced by Tellenbach’s theory of melancholia.^{23–25}

Among these characteristics, psychomotor disturbance (PMD), comprising retardation and agitation, is one of the only objectively measurable melancholic symptoms.²⁶ Moreover, many empirical studies have shown that PMD

is a core feature of melancholia.^{7,10,16} Parker et al have argued that melancholia can be distinguished from non-melancholic depression by evaluating PMD as an objective behavioral feature rather than by evaluating a patient’s subjective complaints.⁷ Parker et al developed the CORE measure to assess PMD as a behavioral feature.⁷ A higher total CORE score has been demonstrated to be associated with a better response to ECT.^{12,27} Furthermore, they argued that most patients with melancholia who are diagnosed by the existing diagnostic criteria, such as DSM-III-R²⁸ or the Newcastle Index,²⁹ can be diagnosed solely by the CORE score.³⁰ Their findings suggest that PMD was associated with other cardinal features of melancholia, including subjective symptoms.³¹

From the above, we considered that behaviorally observed PMD is closely associated with subjective melancholic symptoms. Sobin and Sackeim pointed out that few studies have objectively measured the minor symptoms of melancholia, and that PMD might be a reasonable starting point for such an endeavor.²⁶ We hypothesized that the clinical symptoms associated with behavioral PMD are the subjective symptoms of melancholia. However, to the best of our knowledge, no study to date has analyzed the subjective symptoms associated with behaviorally observed PMD by multivariate analysis. Parker et al showed that the total CORE score is associated with six symptoms of melancholia (ie, weight loss, anhedonia, terminal insomnia, loss of interest, non-reactive mood, and constipation) by univariate analysis.³⁰ However, there was a limitation to these conclusions because they did not exclude confounding factors when performing multiple regression analysis.

Therefore, the purpose of the present study was to objectively identify the subjective symptoms of melancholia by analyzing the symptoms associated with PMD. We performed multiple regression analysis using total CORE score as the dependent variable, and historically suggested melancholic symptoms as independent variables in patients with MDD, to identify symptoms associated with behavioral PMD.

Methods

Subjects

The subjects were a total of 106 patients with MDD who were treated at either Toranomon Hospital in Tokyo (general hospital), Toranomon Hospital Kajigaya in Kawasaki (general hospital), the National Defense

Medical College Hospital in Saitama (university hospital), Kei Mental Clinic in Akita (psychiatric clinic), and J Clinic in Kanazawa (psychiatric clinic). All of these institutions usually provide primary general psychiatric care. The patients were recruited from January 2018 to March 2019. A total of 106 patients who visited one of the five institutions as new patients, and were diagnosed with major depressive disorder on DSM-5 were consecutively included in the study. Both outpatients and inpatients were included. The inclusion criteria were 1) meeting the criteria for MDD in DSM-5,¹ 2) being 20–69 years old, and 3) having the ability to consent to this study. The exclusion criteria were 1) having severe physical diseases, 2) having organic brain diseases, and 3) having severe suicidal ideation. Patients were clinically determined as to whether they had a severe physical illness or severe organic brain disease, and operational criteria were not set. In addition, patients with severe suicidal ideation were excluded from the study, because it is not ethically appropriate to burden such patients.

The following demographic and psychosocial characteristics were analyzed for each patient: age, sex, years of education, employment status, marital status, living alone or not, number of offspring, comorbid physical disease, psychiatric comorbidities, treatment setting, melancholic features and psychotic features based on DSM-5, family history of a first-degree relative with a mood disorder, age at the first episode, illness duration from the first depressive episode, number of previous depressive episodes, previous suicide attempts, and having treatment-resistant depression or not. Treatment-resistant patients were considered to be those with apparent depressive symptoms that persisted without improvement even after adequate treatment with two or more antidepressants from different pharmacological classes.³² Evaluators assessed patients at their nadir using the CORE measure and the melancholia symptom list described below. All evaluators were psychiatric specialists with more than 5 years of clinical experience. In addition, the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9)³³ was self-completed by the subjects in the written form at baseline.

Written informed consent was obtained from all subjects. Patients with an inability to consent were excluded. This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Toranomon Hospital (study approval no. 1516-H).

Assessment Measures

Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9)

The Japanese version of the PHQ-9 was self-completed by the subjects in the written form.³³ In this study, the summary score of the PHQ-9 was used for assessing the severity of depressive symptoms.

CORE Measure

The CORE measure is a clinician-rated scale that measures PMD in a depressive disorder.⁷ The CORE measure consists of 18 items and is divided into the three subscales of retardation, agitation, and non-interactiveness. Scores are based on objective behavioral observations by the evaluator but not on the patient's statements. Parker et al proposed a cutoff value for the diagnosis of melancholia of a total CORE score of 8 or more, and stated that the total CORE score could be used as a continuous variable.⁷

Melancholia Symptom List

A 26-item melancholia symptom list was created from a literature review of melancholia and interviews with experts (Table 3). This list is used by clinicians for rating the patients, and includes items from the DSM-5 criteria for melancholia. The following symptoms that were historically considered to be characteristic of melancholia or endogenous depression were included: the feeling of having lost feeling;^{19,21} vital sadness;¹⁹ perplexity;²¹ indecisiveness;²⁰ self-reproach;^{19,21} repeated anxiety about excretion, such as constipation;³⁴ and depressive delusions.¹⁹ The following items that are considered to be characteristic of non-melancholic depression were also included: binge eating; abuse of alcohol or drugs; poor treatment compliance; shedding tears during an interview;³⁵ depressive symptoms varying from day to day;³⁶ and aggression against others.³⁷ These items were selected based on the diagnostic criteria for a dysthymic disorder of DSM-III,³⁵ features of neurotic/reactive depression,³⁶ hostile depression,³⁷ and opinions of experts. Moreover, autonomic symptoms, such as hyperventilation, headache, nausea, and palpitations seen in general depressive states were added.³⁸

Data Analysis

First, the associations between demographic and clinical characteristics and total CORE score were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient analysis and the two-sample *t*-test. The clinical characteristics of inpatients and outpatients were also analyzed using the two-sample

t-test and Fisher's exact test. Second, the effect of each item in the melancholic symptom list on total CORE score was analyzed by the two-sample *t*-test. A *p*-value of less than 0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference between groups on univariate analysis. Third, forced entry multiple regression analysis was performed using items in the melancholic symptom list that had a significant effect as the independent variables, and total CORE score as the dependent variable. The number of dependent variables was set to a maximum of 10 owing to the limit in sample size. Symptoms that were considered to be significantly associated with total CORE score by multiple regression analysis were referred to as psychomotor disturbance-associated subjective symptoms (PMD-SS). Fourth, the number of PMD-SS items with the largest effect size on the total CORE score were determined. The effect sizes of the PMD-SS and the DSM-MEL were also compared to determine which was more strongly associated with total CORE score. Finally, receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were created to analyze the optimal cutoff value for the diagnosis of melancholia by a number of PMD-SS items. As an external standard, the CORE score of 8 or more reported by Parker et al⁷ and the DSM-MEL were used. The optimum cutoff value was set as the value when the Youden's index (sensitivity + specificity– 1) was the maximum.

Statistical analyses were conducted using SPSS 25 (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA). A *p*-value of less than 0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference between groups.

Results

Demographic and Clinical Characteristics and CORE Scores of the Subjects

The demographic and clinical characteristics and the CORE scores of the 106 MDD subjects are presented in Table 1. Being unemployed, being an inpatient, DSM-5 melancholic features, DSM-5 psychotic features, and having previous suicidal attempts were associated with a higher total CORE score by the *t*-test. No other demographic or clinical feature was associated with the total CORE score. There was no significant difference between inpatients and outpatients in PHQ-9 score, the number of patients with DSM-defined melancholia, and the number of patients with a CORE score of 8 or more (Table 2).

Items in the Melancholia Symptom List and Total CORE Score

Table 3 shows the effects of the items in the melancholia symptom list on the total CORE score, analyzed by the two-sample *t*-test. A higher total CORE score was significantly associated with the following items: loss of pleasure, lack of reactivity, distinct quality of depressed mood, marked psychomotor agitation or retardation, significant anorexia or weight loss, excessive or inappropriate guilt, indecisiveness, perplexity, self-reproach, the feeling of having lost feeling, and depressive delusions. A lower CORE score was significantly associated with aggression against others.

In performing the next multiple regression analysis, we excluded two items, namely, "lack of reactivity" and "marked psychomotor agitation or retardation," which overlapped with the CORE measure.

Forced Entry Multiple Regression Analysis of Melancholic Symptoms on Total CORE Score

We performed multiple regression analysis by the forced entry method, using the total CORE score as the dependent variable and 10 items of the melancholic symptom list that significantly correlated with the total CORE score shown in the previous section as the independent variables. We found that the significance probability of the coefficient was $p \geq 0.05$ for the following five variables: loss of pleasure ($p = 0.09$); distinct quality of depressed mood ($p = 0.54$); significant anorexia or weight loss ($p = 0.13$); excessive or inappropriate guilt ($p = 0.27$); and self-reproach ($p = 0.13$). We excluded these five variables and conducted multiple regression analysis by the forced entry method using the remaining five variables. The results are shown in Table 4. The item "aggression against others" had a negative beta value, so it was considered that "no aggression against others" positively correlated with the total CORE score. Therefore, the following five independent variables were identified to predict the total CORE score: 1) feelings of having lost feeling, 2) depressive delusions, 3) perplexity, 4) indecisiveness, and 5) no aggression against others (adjusted $R^2 = 0.499$, $F = 21.950$, $p < 0.001$). Multicollinearity was negative. These five variables were hence considered to be PMD-SS.

Table I Demographic and Clinical Characteristics and CORE Scores of 106 Patients with MDD

Characteristic or Measure	Value (Number or Mean \pm SD)	Correlation with Total CORE Score (<i>r</i>) or Effect on Total CORE Score (Mean \pm SD, t-test)	p-value
Age, years	50.3 \pm 13.3	$r = -0.005$	0.960 ^a
Sex (Male:Female)	52: 54	Male (15.0 \pm 8.5) vs female (14.3 \pm 10.0)	0.698 ^b
Education, years	14.0 \pm 2.1	$r = 0.139$	0.155 ^a
Employment status (Employed:Unemployed)	61: 45	Employed (12.7 \pm 7.0) vs unemployed (17.2 \pm 11.2)	0.018 ^b
Marital status (Married:Unmarried)	72: 34	Married (13.7 \pm 9.3) vs unmarried (16.6 \pm 9.1)	0.130 ^b
Living alone (Yes:No)	16: 90	Yes (17.8 \pm 8.5) vs no (14.0 \pm 9.3)	0.133 ^b
Number of offspring	1.4 \pm 1.1	$r = -0.165$	0.091 ^a
Comorbid physical disease (Yes:No)	41: 65	Yes (13.6 \pm 9.4) vs no (15.2 \pm 9.2)	0.383 ^b
Comorbid psychiatric disorder (Yes:No)	8: 98	Yes (15.4 \pm 8.2) vs no (14.5 \pm 9.4)	0.808 ^b
Treatment setting (Inpatients:Outpatients)	15: 91	Inpatients (19.4 \pm 11.1) vs outpatients (13.8 \pm 8.7)	0.030 ^b
Melancholic features of DSM-5 (Yes:No)	52: 54	Yes (19.0 \pm 9.4) vs no (10.4 \pm 6.9)	<0.001 ^b
Psychotic features of DSM-5 (Yes:No)	7: 99	Yes (29.4 \pm 8.0) vs no (13.6 \pm 8.4)	<0.001 ^b
First-degree relative with mood disorder (Yes:No)	26: 80	Yes (13.3 \pm 8.5) vs no (15.0 \pm 9.5)	0.400 ^b
Course of illness			
Age of first episode, years	44.6 \pm 14.0	$r = 0.000$	0.997 ^a
Duration of MDD, years	5.7 \pm 7.8	$r = -0.008$	0.937 ^a
Number of episodes	2.2 \pm 1.5	$r = -0.061$	0.535 ^a
Recurrent (Yes:No)	56: 50	Yes (13.8 \pm 9.5) vs no (15.5 \pm 9.0)	0.349 ^b
Previous suicide attempt (Yes:No)	9: 97	Yes (21.1 \pm 10.5) vs no (14.0 \pm 9.0)	0.027 ^b
Treatment resistance (Yes:No)	19: 87	Yes (12.7 \pm 7.0) vs no (15.0 \pm 9.7)	0.334 ^b
PHQ-9 total score	11.1 \pm 7.1	$r = 0.091$	0.351 ^a
CORE score			
Non-interactiveness	5.65 \pm 3.9		
Retardation	5.65 \pm 4.3		
Agitation	3.30 \pm 2.5		
Total	14.6 \pm 9.3		
Score ≥ 8 (Yes:No)	77: 29		

Notes: Data are presented as means \pm SD or numbers. r = Pearson correlation coefficient. P -values were calculated using Pearson correlation coefficient analysis^a or the two-sample t -test^b.

Abbreviations: MDD, major depressive disorder; DSM-5, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition; PHQ-9, Patient Health Questionnaire-9.

Effect Size for Total CORE Score of PMD-SS and DSM-MEL

We next investigated the effect sizes, to identify which of the PMD-SS and DSM-MEL had a strong association with the total CORE score (Table 5). As a result, when the number of PMD-SS items was set to 3 or 4, the effect size for the total CORE score was the maximum ($r = 0.56$). This effect size was slightly higher than that of the DSM-MEL ($r = 0.47$).

Optimal Cutoff Value of PMD-SS

To analyze the cutoff value of PMD-SS for the diagnosis of melancholia, we set the ROC curve with “CORE score of 8 or more” or “DSM-5 melancholia” as the external standard for melancholia. We also analyzed the area under the curve (Figure 1). We concluded that PMD-SS had an optimal cutoff value of 3 or more. The diagnostic sensitivity and specificity based on this cutoff value were 68.8% and 79.3%, respectively, when the “CORE score

Table 2 Clinical Characteristics of the Outpatients and Inpatients

Assessment Measures	Value (Number or Mean \pm SD)		p-value
	Inpatients (n = 15)	Outpatients (n = 91)	
PHQ-9 total score	12.7 \pm 6.5	10.9 \pm 7.2	0.365 ^a
Melancholic features of DSM-5 (Yes: No)	9: 6	43: 48	0.360 ^b
CORE score \geq 8 (Yes: No)	12: 3	65: 26	0.365 ^b

Notes: Data are presented as means \pm SD or numbers. P-values were calculated using the two-sample t-test^a or Fisher's exact test^b.

Abbreviations: PHQ-9, Patient Health Questionnaire-9; DSM-5, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition.

Table 3 The 26-Item Melancholia Symptom List and Total CORE Scores

Symptom	Value (Yes:No)	Effect on Total CORE Score (Mean \pm SD, t-test)	p-value
Items for the DSM-5 melancholia criteria¹			
Loss of pleasure	63: 43	Yes (17.8 \pm 9.3) vs no (9.9 \pm 7.1)	<0.001
Lack of reactivity	64: 42	Yes (17.2 \pm 9.5) vs no (10.6 \pm 7.4)	<0.001
Distinct quality of depressed mood	66: 40	Yes (17.2 \pm 9.4) vs no (10.4 \pm 7.3)	<0.001
Depression that is regularly worse in the morning	41: 65	Yes (16.1 \pm 9.7) vs no (13.7 \pm 9.0)	0.196
Early morning awakening	37: 69	Yes (15.8 \pm 9.0) vs no (14.0 \pm 9.4)	0.328
Marked psychomotor agitation or retardation	49: 57	Yes (19.8 \pm 9.4) vs no (10.2 \pm 6.5)	<0.001
Significant anorexia or weight loss	61: 45	Yes (16.2 \pm 9.8) vs no (12.4 \pm 8.1)	0.035
Excessive or inappropriate guilt	27: 79	Yes (20.2 \pm 11.0) vs no (12.7 \pm 7.8)	0.002
Items considered as characteristic of melancholia or endogenous depression			
Feeling of having lost feeling ^{19,21}	24: 82	Yes (23.4 \pm 8.7) vs no (12.0 \pm 7.7)	<0.001
Abnormal physical sensation in the chest (vital sadness) ¹⁹	62: 44	Yes (15.1 \pm 8.7) vs no (14.0 \pm 10.0)	0.560
Abnormal physical sensation in the head or extremities (vital sadness) ¹⁹	14: 92	Yes (13.7 \pm 7.5) vs no (14.7 \pm 9.5)	0.702
Perplexity ²¹	67: 39	Yes (17.3 \pm 9.9) vs no (10.4 \pm 6.2)	<0.001
Indecisiveness ²⁰	77: 29	Yes (16.8 \pm 9.3) vs no (8.8 \pm 6.3)	<0.001
Self-reproach ^{19,21}	44: 62	Yes (18.5 \pm 9.3) vs no (11.8 \pm 8.2)	<0.001
Repeated anxiety about excretion, such as constipation ³⁴	10: 96	Yes (19.3 \pm 10.0) vs no (14.1 \pm 9.1)	0.092
Depressive delusions ¹⁹	7: 99	Yes (29.4 \pm 8.0) vs no (13.6 \pm 8.4)	<0.001
Items considered as characteristic of non-melancholic depression			
Binge eating [†]	5: 101	Yes (7.2 \pm 5.7) vs no (15.0 \pm 9.3)	0.067
Abuse of alcohol or drugs [†]	3: 103	Yes (13.0 \pm 7.6) vs no (14.7 \pm 9.3)	0.762
Poor treatment compliance [†]	3: 103	Yes (11.0 \pm 13.1) vs no (14.7 \pm 9.2)	0.497
Shedding tears during an interview ³⁵	31: 75	Yes (14.0 \pm 8.7) vs no (14.9 \pm 9.5)	0.668
Depressive symptoms varying from day to day ³⁶	5: 101	Yes (10.0 \pm 6.0) vs no (14.8 \pm 9.4)	0.257
Aggression against others ³⁷	8: 98	Yes (5.3 \pm 3.5) vs no (15.4 \pm 9.2)	<0.001
Autonomic symptoms³⁸			
Hyperventilation	24: 82	Yes (14.9 \pm 8.4) vs no (14.5 \pm 9.5)	0.871
Headache	26: 80	Yes (14.4 \pm 8.0) vs no (14.7 \pm 9.7)	0.871
Nausea	16: 90	Yes (12.9 \pm 7.0) vs no (14.9 \pm 9.6)	0.437
Palpitations	36: 70	Yes (14.8 \pm 8.8) vs no (14.5 \pm 9.5)	0.890

Notes: Data are presented as means \pm SD or numbers. P-values were calculated using the two-sample t-test. [†]Items listed based on the opinion of Japanese experts.

Abbreviation: DSM-5, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition.

Table 4 Results of Multiple Regression Analysis of the Total CORE Score

Independent Variable	Beta	p-value	VIF
Feeling of having lost feeling	0.416	<0.001	1.084
Depressive delusions	0.266	<0.001	1.080
Perplexity	0.227	0.003	1.161
Indecisiveness	0.192	0.010	1.113
Aggression against others	-0.145	0.049	1.111
Adjusted $R^2 = 0.499$; $F = 21.950$; $p < 0.001$			

Notes: Dependent factor: total CORE score. Independent factors: loss of pleasure (no = 0, yes = 1), distinct quality of depressed mood (no = 0, yes = 1), significant anorexia or weight loss (no = 0, yes = 1), excessive or inappropriate guilt (no = 0, yes = 1), feeling of having lost feeling (no = 0, yes = 1), perplexity (no = 0, yes = 1), indecisiveness (no = 0, yes = 1), self-reproach (no = 0, yes = 1), depressive delusions (no = 0, yes = 1), and aggression against others (no = 0, yes = 1).

Abbreviation: VIF, variance inflation factor.

of 8 or more” was used as an external standard, and 75.0% and 63.0%, respectively, when “DSM-5 melancholia” was used as an external standard.

Discussion

In this study, we investigated the clinical symptoms of depression that are associated with behavioral PMD, to identify the subjective symptoms of melancholia. Using multiple regression analysis, we found the following five subjective symptoms to be associated with the total CORE score: 1) feelings of having lost feeling, 2) depressive delusions, 3) perplexity, 4) indecisiveness, and 5) no aggression against others. These five symptoms (PMD-SS) have been

historically regarded as features of melancholia.^{19–21,23} PMD-SS were more strongly associated with the total CORE score than the DSM-MEL.

To our knowledge, no study to date has verified the subjective symptoms associated with behavioral PMD by multivariate analysis. Parker et al investigated the association between CORE score and melancholic features common to DSM-III-R and the Newcastle Index using univariate analysis.³⁰ They found that six clinical symptoms (ie, appetite and/or weight loss, anticipatory and/or consummatory anhedonia, terminal insomnia, loss of interest, nonreactive mood, and constipation) were associated with the total CORE score. However, Parker et al did not perform multiple regression analysis using total CORE score as the dependent variable. They stated that the association between clinical symptoms and PMD was not straightforward. Four of the six items presented by Parker et al³⁰ are also included in the DSM-MEL.

In the present study, we also found that “anorexia or weight loss”, “loss of pleasure (ie, anhedonia)”, and “lack of reactivity” showed a positive association with total CORE score on univariate analysis (Table 3). Nevertheless, multiple regression analysis was unable to demonstrate an association between these three items and total CORE score. This result suggests that the association reported by Parker et al³⁰ may not actually be significant.

There are three possible reasons why PMD-SS were more strongly associated with total CORE score than the DSM-MEL. First, “feelings of having lost feeling” and “indecisiveness” of PMD-SS reflect inhibition in the areas of feeling and will, respectively. Subjective

Table 5 Effect Sizes for the Total CORE Scores of PMD-SS and DSM-MEL

	Value (Yes:No)	Effect on Total CORE Score (Mean \pm SD of Total CORE Score, t-test)	p-value	Effect Size (r)
PMD-SS ≥ 1	103: 3	Yes (14.9 \pm 9.2) vs no (3.0 \pm 2.0)	0.027	0.26
PMD-SS ≥ 2	89: 17	Yes (16.0 \pm 9.3) vs no (7.1 \pm 4.4)	< 0.001	0.38
PMD-SS ≥ 3	59: 47	Yes (19.1 \pm 9.2) vs no (8.9 \pm 5.4)	< 0.001	0.56
PMD-SS ≥ 4	19: 87	Yes (26.8 \pm 7.3) vs no (11.9 \pm 7.3)	< 0.001	0.56
PMD-SS = 5	3: 103	Yes (34.3 \pm 7.4) vs no (14.0 \pm 8.7)	< 0.001	0.26
DSM-5 melancholic features	52: 54	Yes (19.0 \pm 9.4) vs no (10.4 \pm 6.9)	< 0.001	0.47

Notes: The association between the number of items of the PMD-SS and the CORE score, and the association between the presence of DSM-5 melancholic features and the CORE score was analyzed by the two-sample t-test.

Abbreviation: PMD-SS, psychomotor disturbance-related subjective symptoms.

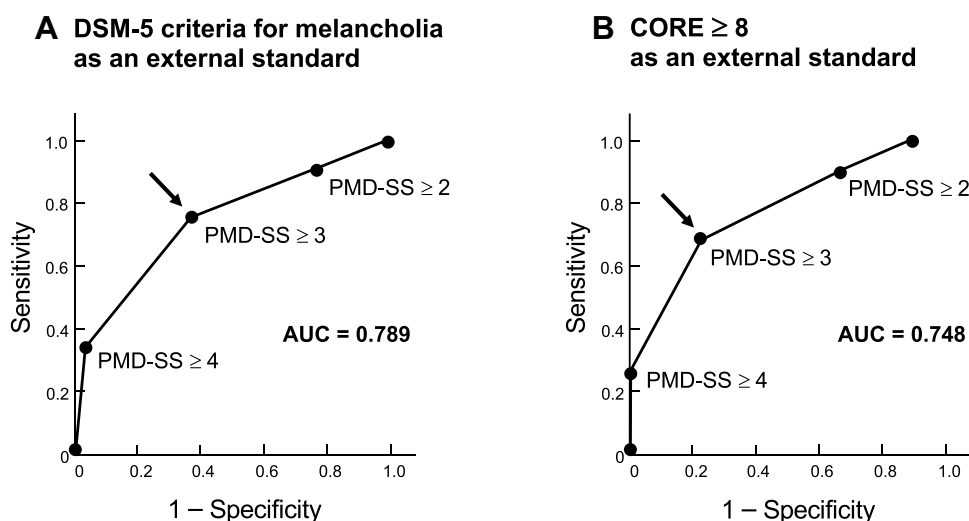


Figure 1 ROC curves for the diagnosis of melancholia according to the number of items of PMD-SS. ROC curves in which (A) DSM-5 criteria for melancholia, and (B) CORE score of 8 or more were used as an external standard are shown. The arrows represent optimal cutoff points.

Abbreviations: PMD-SS, psychomotor disturbance-associated subjective symptoms; AUC, area under the curve.

inhibition may lead to behavioral PMD. Second, psychotic depression is known to be associated with PMD,²⁶ resulting in a higher CORE score.⁷ Therefore, “depressive delusions” is a feature that results in a high CORE score. Third, Jaspers pointed out that “perplexity” is a patient’s attitude toward an inability to understand the emergence of subjective inhibition and depressive delusions.²¹ Therefore, we considered “perplexity” to be associated with PMD. The characteristic of “no aggression against others” has been emphasized in Japan as a premorbid personality of mild melancholia,^{23,24} but the reason it is associated with PMD remains unknown.

Considering these findings, when PMD is taken as the core feature of melancholia, PMD-SS may reflect more core features of melancholia than DSM-5. Whereas the DSM-MEL have been criticized for not being determined empirically,¹¹ the PMD-SS are melancholic symptoms that were determined empirically. The DSM-MEL overlap with MDD in four items, whereas PMD-SS and MDD overlap in only one item (ie, indecisiveness). Among the MDD criteria, indecisiveness is a factor that may reflect the characteristics of melancholia. Therefore, when PMD-SS are used as diagnostic criteria for melancholia, it may be easier to distinguish between melancholic and non-melancholic depression.

In recent years, it has been demonstrated that a higher total CORE score is associated with a more favorable response to ECT.^{12,27} Therefore, we expected that PMD-SS may be an index that can easily predict the effects of ECT, but further verification is required.

Limitations

The major limitation of the present study was that in choosing the non-DSM melancholic signs and symptoms, we did not comprehensively evaluate and select melancholia symptoms but selected the items that were important clinically. In addition, a large proportion of the subjects were outpatients with relatively mild symptoms, and symptom patterns may change when targeting hospitalized patients. Furthermore, as all subjects were being treated with medications, the effects of these medications on their symptoms cannot be excluded. Therefore, there are limitations in generalizing the results of this study.

Conclusion

In the present study, we identified five subjective symptoms associated with PMD (PMD-SS) from 26 potential depressive symptoms. PMD-SS may hence be useful criteria for the diagnosis of melancholia.

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Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study, acquisition of the data, or

analysis and interpretation of the data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; agreed to its submission to the current journal; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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All other authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest associated with this study.

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