

A study on electroconvulsive therapy in depression

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In this study, most of the patients (60%) were in the fourth and fifth decades of life, and (80%) developed their illness in the third decades. The results showed that ECT caused progressive increase of seizure threshold across treatments and this was essential for improvement ; the seizure duration was a poor predictor of ECT response ; the melancholic subtype of depression showed the best response to ECT, also, elderly patients responded better than the younger patients, ECT caused impairment of retrograde and anterograde memory with impaired concentration and visual motor integration with psychomotor performance, ECT caused marked increase of serum prolactin and blood serotonin and post-ictal slowing was the most common EEG change after ECT of life