

Some demographic, physiological and personality correlates of recurrence of major depression

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Patients and Methods: Patients with major depressive disorder remitted from an episode (46 recurrent, 32 non recurrent). We assessed the demographic data, neuroticism, and 24-h urinary cortisol. significantly higher mean neuroticism and cortisol level than the non recurrent group. While demographic variables did not >t show any significant difference between the two groups. Conclusions: Remitted patients with recurrent depression differ from remitted patients with single episode depression as regards personality and physiological correlates, in a way that may increase their risk for subsequent episodes. The results may have implications for future prophylactic and treatment strategies.