INTRODUCTION

• Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) is a safe and effective intervention for treatment-resistant depression (TRD)
• Limited studies suggest TMS efficacy may depend on hormonal fluctuations
• No data currently exist exploring the influence of contraceptive medication on TMS treatment outcomes in TRD

METHODS

Data Sets

- THREE-D (UBC)
- rTMS-FMRI (UBC)

Participants

Females of Reproductive Age

Outcomes

QIDS (Quick Inventory of Depression Symptomatology)

RESULTS

Figure 1. Baseline versus Final Self-Reported Depression Scores Using QIDS in Female Participants of Reproductive Age

Table 1. Study Descriptives

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<th>N</th>
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<td>QIDS Baseline</td>
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Figure 2. Comparing QIDS % Score Reduction in All Female Groups and Males

CLINICAL RELEVANCE

• We suspect attenuated score reduction in females of reproductive age who reported being on contraceptive medication

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

• Larger sample size
• Stratify further by oral contraceptive type
• Other treatment outcome measures including clinician evaluation (ie HRSD)

LIMITATIONS

• Small sample size
• No prior research
• Outcome is self-reporting

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References


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