Clinical differences between bipolar and unipolar depression

Liz Forty, Daniel Smith, Lisa Jones, Ian Jones, Sian Caesar, Carly Cooper, Christine Fraser, Katherine Gordon-Smith, Sally Hyde, Anne Farmer, Peter McGuffin and Nick Craddock

Summary
It is commonly – but wrongly – assumed that there are no important differences between the clinical presentations of major depressive disorder and bipolar depression. Here we compare clinical course variables and depressive symptom profiles in a large sample of individuals with major depressive disorder (n=593) and bipolar disorder (n=443). Clinical characteristics associated with a bipolar course included the presence of psychosis, diurnal mood variation and hypersomnia during depressive episodes, and a greater number of shorter depressive episodes. Such features should alert a clinician to a possible bipolar course. This is important because optimal management is not the same for bipolar and unipolar depression.

Declaration of interest
Funding from the Wellcome Trust, the UK Medical Research Council and GlaxoSmithKline.

Method
The sample comprised 443 individuals with type I bipolar disorder and 593 with recurrent major depressive disorder. Participants were recruited systematically from the case-loads of community mental health teams, and non-systematically from advertisements placed in local general practices and local media. Patients were excluded from the original genetic studies if they: had a lifetime diagnosis of bipolar disorder or schizophrenia, schizotypal disorder, persistent delusional disorder, acute and transient psychotic disorders or schizoaffective disorder, or had ever experienced mood-incongruent psychosis or psychosis outside of mood episodes.

Participants completed the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and were interviewed using the Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry (SCAN), which provides detailed information about lifetime psychopathology. Psychiatric and general practice case notes were reviewed. These data were combined to form a written case vignette. Based on this vignette, best-estimate lifetime diagnoses were made according to DSM-IV criteria. Vignettes were also used to rate key clinical variables (such as age at onset, and number and severity of episodes of illness). The operational criteria (OPCRIT) symptom checklist was used to rate presence or absence of depressive, manic and psychotic symptoms on a lifetime-ever basis. Each participant was diagnosed and had key clinical variables rated independently by at least two members of the research team, and a consensus was reached. Team members involved in the interview, rating and diagnostic procedures were either fully trained research psychologists or psychiatrists. Interrater reliability was assessed using joint ratings of 20 cases with a range of mood disorder diagnoses. Mean overall kappa was 0.85 for DSM–IV diagnoses. Mean kappa statistics and intraclass correlation coefficients for other key clinical variables were in the range 0.81–0.99 and 0.85–0.97 respectively. This study received all necessary multiregion and local research ethics committee approval, and all participants gave written informed consent.

Forward stepwise likelihood ratio binary logistic regression was performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, SPSS version 12 for Windows, to identify variables significantly predictive of bipolar disorder v. major depressive disorder classification.

Results
The proportions of women in the major depression group and the bipolar group were 70.2% and 71.3% respectively. The median age at interview was 49 years for the major depression group and 47 years for the bipolar group. Forty-six per cent of the major depression group were recruited systematically, compared with 37% of the bipolar group. The median illness duration was 19 years for the bipolar group. Forty-six per cent of the major depression group were recruited systematically, compared with 37% of the bipolar group. The median illness duration was 19 years for the major depression group and 20 years for the bipolar group. The major depression group had a median BDI score at interview of 16, compared with 8 in the bipolar group.

Forward stepwise logistic regression was used to establish the best depression-related predictors of bipolar v. unipolar group membership. All lifetime variables relating to depressive episodes that were significant at the 1% level in univariate analyses comparing the two groups were entered into the regression. To control for sample differences in recruitment and current mental state, BDI score at interview and method of recruitment were included in the regression. Gender was also included in the logistic regression analysis. Significant predictors of diagnosis are shown in Table 1. Although there were, of course, similarities between unipolar and bipolar depression, we found important clinical differences: characteristics that best predicted bipolar rather than unipolar...
depression were the presence of psychosis, diurnal mood variation and hypsomnia during depressive episodes, a greater number of depressive episodes and a shorter duration of the longest depressive episode. Participants with major depressive disorder were characterised by the presence of excessive self-reproach, loss of energy and diminished libido.

**Discussion**

Our results are consistent with, and extend the findings of, previous studies that have shown that 'atypical' depressive features (such as hypsomnia and weight gain) may be more common in bipolar disorder than in major depression. Compared with previous studies, our study has several advantages, including the large number of participants and the high degree of consistent and comprehensive clinical data collected. Distinguishing between bipolar disorder and major depressive disorder is of great clinical importance because optimal management of the two conditions is very different. For example, anti-depressants should be used with caution in bipolar depression.

**Table 1 Lifetime clinical characteristics predicting bipolar v. unipolar group membership**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major depressive disorder</th>
<th>Bipolar disorder</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participants, n (total n=1036)</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>443</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychotic features during depression, n (%): present/absent</td>
<td>61 (10.5)/222 (69.5)</td>
<td>134 (30.2)/309 (69.8)</td>
<td>0.160 (0.08–0.32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of episodes of depression: median (IQR) range</td>
<td>4 (2)–40</td>
<td>5 (6)–1–70</td>
<td>0.952 (0.89–0.98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longest episode of depression, weeks: median (IQR) range</td>
<td>69 (60)–8–624</td>
<td>26 (39)–2–416</td>
<td>1.011 (1.01–1.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diurnal mood variation, n (%): present/absent</td>
<td>285 (50.4)/281 (49.6)</td>
<td>219 (59/152 (41)</td>
<td>0.536 (0.31–0.94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive self-reproach, n (%): present/absent</td>
<td>550 (95.2)/22 (3.8)</td>
<td>342 (87.7)/48 (12.3)</td>
<td>6.272 (2.34–16.85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of energy, n (%): present/absent</td>
<td>584 (99.2)/5 (0.8)</td>
<td>386 (95.5)/18 (4.5)</td>
<td>6.031 (1.00–36.27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypsomnia, n (%): present/absent</td>
<td>120 (21.5)/437 (78.5)</td>
<td>148 (42.8)/198 (57.2)</td>
<td>0.371 (0.21–0.67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diminished libido, n (%): present/absent</td>
<td>231 (63.3)/133 (36.5)</td>
<td>123 (34.8)/230 (65.2)</td>
<td>7.537 (4.14–13.74)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. The odds ratios (ORs) shown are from a logistic regression analysis predicting bipolar or unipolar group membership according to lifetime clinical characteristics. With the coding used, OR=1 indicates that a higher score is associated with greater likelihood of unipolar group membership, whereas OR=1 indicates that a higher score is associated with a greater likelihood of bipolar group membership.

b. Values of n may vary due to missing/unclear data.

**References**

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