



UvA-DARE (Digital Academic Repository)

Association of symptom network structure with the course of depression

van Borkulo, C.; Boschloo, L.; Borsboom, D.; Penninx, B.W.J.H.; Waldorp, L.J.; Schoevers, R.A.

DOI

[10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2015.2079](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2015.2079)

Publication date

2015

Document Version

Final published version

Published in

JAMA Psychiatry

License

Article 25fa Dutch Copyright Act

[Link to publication](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

van Borkulo, C., Boschloo, L., Borsboom, D., Penninx, B. W. J. H., Waldorp, L. J., & Schoevers, R. A. (2015). Association of symptom network structure with the course of depression. *JAMA Psychiatry*, 72(12), 1219-1226.
<https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2015.2079>

General rights

It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations

If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: <https://uba.uva.nl/en/contact>, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.

Original Investigation

Association of Symptom Network Structure With the Course of Depression

Claudia van Borkulo, MSc; Lynn Boschloo, PhD; Denny Borsboom, PhD; Brenda W. J. H. Penninx, PhD; Lourens J. Waldorp, PhD; Robert A. Schoevers, MD, PhD

IMPORTANCE Major depressive disorder (MDD) is a heterogeneous condition in terms of symptoms, course, and underlying disease mechanisms. Current classifications do not adequately address this complexity. In novel network approaches to psychopathology, psychiatric disorders are conceptualized as complex dynamic systems of mutually interacting symptoms. This perspective implies that a more densely connected network of symptoms is indicative of a poorer prognosis, but, to date, no previous study has examined whether network structure is indeed associated with the longitudinal course of MDD.

OBJECTIVE To examine whether the baseline network structure of MDD symptoms is associated with the longitudinal course of MDD.

DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS In this prospective study, in which remittent and persistent MDD was defined on the basis of a follow-up assessment after 2 years, 515 patients from the Netherlands Study of Depression and Anxiety with past-year MDD (established with the Composite International Diagnostic Interview) and at least moderate depressive symptoms (assessed with the Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology [IDS]) at baseline were studied. Baseline starting and ending dates were September 1, 2004, through February 28, 2007. Follow-up starting and ending dates were September 1, 2006, through February 28, 2009. Analysis was conducted August 2015. The MDD was considered persistent if patients had at least moderate depressive symptoms (IDS) at 2-year follow-up; otherwise, the MDD was considered remitted.

MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES Sparse network structures of baseline MDD symptoms assessed via IDS were computed. Global and local connectivity of network structures were compared across persisters and remitters using a permutation test.

RESULTS Among the 515 patients, 335 (65.1%) were female, mean (SD) age was 40.9 (12.1) years, and 253 (49.1%) had persistent MDD at 2-year follow-up. Persisters ($n = 253$) had a higher baseline IDS sum score than remitters ($n = 262$) (mean [SD] score, 40.2 [8.9] vs 35.1 [7.1]; the test statistic for the difference in IDS sum score was 22.027; $P < .001$). The test statistic for the difference in network connectivity was 1.79 ($P = .01$) for the original data, 1.55 for data matched on IDS sum score ($P = .04$), and 1.65 for partialled out data ($P = .02$). At the symptom level, fatigue or loss of energy and feeling guilty had the largest difference in importance in persisters' network compared with that of remitters (Cohen $d = 1.13$ and 1.18, respectively).

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE This study reports that symptom networks of patients with MDD are related to longitudinal course: persisters exhibited a more densely connected network at baseline than remitters. More pronounced associations between symptoms may be an important determinant of persistence in MDD.

JAMA Psychiatry. 2015;72(12):1219-1226. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2015.2079
Published online November 11, 2015. Corrected on February 24, 2016.

 Supplemental content at jamapsychiatry.com

Author Affiliations: University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Department of Psychiatry, Research School of Behavioural and Cognitive Neurosciences, Interdisciplinary Center for Psychopathology and Emotion Regulation, Groningen, the Netherlands (van Borkulo, Boschloo, Schoevers); Department of Psychology, Psychological Methods Group, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands (van Borkulo, Borsboom, Waldorp); Department of Psychiatry and EMGO Institute for Health and Care Research, VU University Medical Centre, Amsterdam, the Netherlands (Penninx).

Corresponding Author: Claudia van Borkulo, MSc, Department of Psychology, Psychological Methods Group, University of Amsterdam, Weesperplein 4, 1018 XA Amsterdam, the Netherlands (cvborkulo@gmail.com).

Although major depressive disorder (MDD) has been intensively investigated in various scientific fields (eg, in genetic, biological, and clinical research), impairment has barely decreased for patients.¹ In addition, the large differences across patients with MDD in symptoms, disease origin, and treatment response are still not well understood. This limited extent of scientific progress may be related to the fundamental issue of what psychiatric disorders actually are.²⁻⁴

Depressive symptoms have traditionally been assumed to arise from a common cause, analogous to classic physical disease models. However, psychometric assumptions underlying the common cause model may not be justified when studying psychopathology.⁵ This model, for example, implies that symptoms are psychometrically interchangeable,^{3,6} and, consequently, summing symptoms to establish an MDD diagnosis, as in current classification systems, would be an efficient way of reducing measurement error.⁷ Rather than measurement error, the overt heterogeneity in symptom patterns for MDD appears to be a very real phenomenon⁸⁻¹²: MDD symptoms are associated with different risk factors,⁹ different patterns of comorbidity,¹³ and different levels of impairment.¹⁰ These findings suggest that the assumption of interchangeability of symptoms is violated; therefore, different perspectives have been pursued to explain the heterogeneity of MDD.¹⁴⁻¹⁶

One recently proposed alternative is based on network models, in which disorders are conceptualized as complex dynamic systems of interacting symptoms.^{4,6,17-19} This implies, for instance, that a person may experience sadness after a causal chain of feelings and emotions triggered by a stressful life event: insomnia leads to concentration problems to feeling worthless to feeling sad to insomnia. Thus, in the network view, feedback loops may lead to circles of symptom co-evolution, which can ultimately culminate in full-blown MDD. Support for this theoretical framework has come from, for example, intraindividual analyses revealing interactions among different mood states, in accordance with the idea that these form network structures.^{1,20,21} In addition, clinical experts view psychopathology as a system of causal relations where some symptoms play a more central role than others.^{18,22} An advantage of the network approach is that it, in contrast to the traditional common cause model, naturally accommodates the unique role of individual symptoms and their differences in risk factors and consequences.^{9,23-26} This perspective accords well with recent advances in medicine and biology that indicate that physical diseases can be similarly analyzed as complex networks of factors that can contribute to the disease.^{27,28}

According to network approaches, more strongly connected networks will feature stronger feedback among their symptoms and may thus be related to a higher level of vulnerability to MDD and less positive prospects for recovery from MDD. If this is correct, we should expect symptoms to be more strongly connected in groups that have worse prognosis. This hypothesis may be investigated by examining patterns of symptom co-occurrence across cases, which can be used to construct an estimate of the (undirected) symptom network (the so-called Markov random field^{29,30}). Assuming

that individuals' response patterns are realizations of a relatively homogeneous network structure, a stronger connection between 2 symptoms in the Markov random field indicates that symptoms tend to align their states more strongly while controlling for the value of the other variables in the network. This alignment may arise from a variety of causal and homeostatic mechanisms, which may be directional or bidirectional, so that connections in the Markov random field network can be viewed as a causal skeleton that encodes the existence but not the direction of putative causal relations in the population.

This study is the first, to our knowledge, to examine group-level differences in baseline network connectivity between patients with persistent vs remitted MDD at 2-year follow-up. Overall network connectivity is compared using the recently developed Network Comparison Test (NCT) (C.v.B. et al, unpublished data, 2015). In addition, local connectivity of individual symptoms in the networks is compared using 4 centrality measures (node strength, closeness, betweenness, and eigenvector centrality³¹⁻³⁴). Because centrality measures reveal how well connected each symptom is, they may identify symptoms that play an important role in the prognosis of MDD and thus suggest valuable targets for treatment.

Methods

Study Sample

Participants were selected from the Netherlands Study of Depression and Anxiety,³⁵ an ongoing longitudinal cohort study designed to examine the long-term course and consequences of depressive and anxiety disorders in the adult population (aged 18-65 years). Participants were recruited from the community (564 [18.9%]), general practice (1610 [54.0%]), and secondary mental health care (807 [27.1%]). Baseline starting and ending dates were September 1, 2004, through February 28, 2007. Follow-up starting and ending dates were September 1, 2006, through February 28, 2009. Baseline assessment included 2981 participants, consisting of people with current or a history of depressive and/or anxiety disorders, and a healthy control group. The medical ethics boards of the participating centers approved the study, and all participants signed written informed consent.

Persistence of MDD at Follow-up

We selected 585 participants with past-year MDD and at least moderate depressive symptoms at baseline. An MDD diagnosis (*DSM-IV-TR*) was assessed using the Composite Interview Diagnostic Instrument³⁶ (CIDI). Severity of depressive symptoms in the week before baseline was measured with the 30-item, self-report Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology³⁷ (IDS) and was considered moderate for scores exceeding 25 (standard cut-off point³⁸). Persistence of MDD was defined as having at least moderate depressive symptoms (IDS score >25) at 2-year follow-up.

The number of patients with a past 6-month diagnosis at baseline (241 [95.3%] vs 247 [94.3%], $\chi_1 = 0.091$, $P = .77$) or a past month diagnosis at baseline (204 [80.6%] vs 195 [74.4%],

Table 1. Mapping of Items of the IDS to DSM-IV Criteria

DSM-IV Criterion		IDS Item	
Item	Description	Item	Description
A1	Depressed mood	5	Feeling sad
A2	Loss of interest/pleasure	19	General interest
A3	Weight/appetite change	11	Decreased appetite
		12	Increased appetite
		13	Decreased weight
		14	Increased weight
A4-a	Insomnia	1	Falling asleep
		2	Sleep during the night
		3	Waking up too early
A4-b	Hypersomnia	4	Sleeping too much
A5-a	Psychomotor retardation	23	Feeling slowed down
A5-b	Psychomotor agitation	24	Feeling restless
A6	Fatigue or loss of energy	20	Energy level
A7	Guilt/worthlessness	16	View of myself
A8	Concentration	15	Concentration/decision making
A9	Suicidality	18	Thoughts of death or suicide

Abbreviation: IDS, Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology.

$\chi_1 = 2.495$, $P = .11$) was comparable in persisters vs remitters. Seventy patients (12.0%) had missing data at follow-up and were excluded for further analyses. Included patients ($n = 515$) had lower IDS sum scores at baseline than excluded patients (mean [SD], 37.6 [8.4] vs 39.8 [8.2]; $W = 21\ 109$; $P = .02$), whereas sex (335 [65.1%] female vs 180 [71.4%], $\chi_1 = 0.85$, $P = .36$) and age (mean [SD], 40.9 [12.1] vs 43.6 [11.5]; $t_{90.98} = 1.85$; $P = .07$) were not related to inclusion.

Baseline DSM-IV Symptoms of MDD

Nine DSM-IV-TR criteria of MDD³⁹ were assessed at baseline with separate items of the IDS (Table 1) scored from 0 to 3. We disaggregated criteria where possible. As such, the criteria change in sleep and change in activity were disaggregated into an increase or a decrease. Criterion change in weight/appetite was retained as an aggregated symptom; participants were instructed to report either decreased or increased appetite, leading to perfectly negatively correlated variables. Because these associations are inherently different in nature (logical) than other associations (potentially causal), we did not include them in the network. The criteria change in weight/appetite and insomnia were therefore composed from multiple items by computing the mean score.

Statistical Analysis

General Differences

A Wilcoxon rank sum test for ordinal data was performed to test differences in baseline IDS sum scores and item scores of persisters and remitters. The significance level for all analyses was $\alpha = .05$.

Network Estimation

Network structures of baseline MDD symptoms were estimated separately for persisters and remitters using L1-regularized partial correlations among symptoms.^{40,41} Par-

tial rather than zero-order correlations are used because, assuming that depressive symptoms arise from a limited set of direct (pairwise) interactions among symptoms, observed correlations might have been indirect (spurious). In such cases, a partial correlation network is known to recover the causal skeleton of the network whereas a correlation network does not. L1-regularization is used to find the optimal balance between parsimony and goodness of fit of the network and to circumvent multiple testing problems that arise in conventional significance testing because a network of 11 variables would require 55 ($11 \times 10/2$) significance tests. If the data are indeed a realization of a sparse network of pairwise interactions, this procedure converges to the true network.⁴² For completeness, however, networks based on Pearson correlations and partial correlations were also estimated.

Model selection with L1-regularization is performed with the extended Bayesian information criterion.⁴³ This procedure yields accurate network estimations^{44,45} and is implemented in R-package qgraph.⁴⁶ The extension of the Bayesian information criterion encompasses a hyperparameter γ , which is assigned the number zero (see eAppendix 1 and eFigure 1 in the Supplement for the influence of γ on network estimation).

Differences in Overall Connectivity

The overall connectivity (or global strength) of the networks, defined as the weighted sum of the absolute connections,³¹ is determined for persisters and remitters. Statistical assessment of the difference in overall connectivity between networks of both groups was performed using the NCT, which is implemented in the R-package NCT.⁴⁷ The NCT is a 2-tailed permutation test in which the difference between 2 groups (persisters and remitters) is calculated repeatedly (100 000 times) for randomly regrouped individuals. This results in a distribution under the null hypothesis (assuming that both groups are equal), which can be used to test the observed difference

Table 2. Analysis of Item Scores of Persisters and Remitters

Symptom (Abbreviation)	Mean (SD)		Statistic ^a	P Value
	Persisters (n = 253)	Remitters (n = 262)		
Depressed mood (dep)	1.85 (0.75)	1.53 (0.72)	25 446	<.001
Loss of interest or pleasure (int)	1.38 (0.71)	1.12 (0.61)	26 493	<.001
Weight/appetite change (wap)	1.16 (0.79)	1.24 (0.79)	34 990	.27
Insomnia (ins)	1.39 (0.81)	1.15 (0.71)	27 506	.001
Hypersomnia (hyp)	0.68 (0.87)	0.79 (0.88)	35 646	.11
Psychomotor agitation (agi)	1.30 (0.85)	1.23 (0.90)	31 683	.36
Psychomotor retardation (ret)	1.26 (0.94)	0.89 (0.90)	25 864	<.001
Fatigue or loss of energy (ene)	1.89 (0.76)	1.62 (0.70)	26 568	<.001
Feeling guilty (gui)	1.89 (1.12)	1.78 (1.15)	31 448	.28
Concentration/decision making (con)	1.73 (0.77)	1.47 (0.76)	27 039	<.001
Suicidality (sui)	0.99 (0.82)	0.82 (0.85)	29 236	.01

^a The test statistic from the Wilcoxon rank sum test.

between the empirical groups. The observed difference is considered significant at the threshold of .05.

Controlling for Baseline Severity

Two additional analyses were performed to control for baseline differences in severity. First, groups were matched on IDS sum score. Second, groups were matched by regressing (or partialing) out general level of functioning as an indicator of severity (measured by the World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule II [WHODAS II]⁴⁸). For more detailed information on these analyses and a more general discussion on severity as a confounder, see eAppendix 2, eMethods 1, eFigure 2, and eFigure 3 in the [Supplement](#).

Differences in Local Connectivity

To reveal which symptoms play an important role in activating (or being activated by) other symptoms, those that occupy critical positions in the network have to be identified. Differences in importance of specific symptoms may be quantified by computing the 4 best-known local (ie, node specific) centrality measures: node strength, closeness, betweenness, and eigenvector centrality.³¹⁻³⁴ Node strength measures the weighted number of connections of a focal node and thereby the degree to which that node is involved in the network.³¹ This measure, however, only considers the local structure of the focal node.³³ Closeness also takes the global structure of the network into account because it measures how close the focal node is to other nodes; it is inversely proportional to the mean shortest distance to all other nodes.³² Betweenness measures the degree to which the central node acts as a bridge that connects different parts of the network and may reflect the degree to which the node can assert control over information flow through the network.^{32,33} Eigenvector centrality measures the degree to which a node is connected to other central nodes; it is proportional to the sum of centralities of nodes connected to the focal node.³⁴

Centrality Analyses

Networks were analyzed with $\gamma = 0$. Stability analyses were performed to investigate the influence of the value of γ on local centrality measures. Centralities were most stable and net-

works were similar with $\gamma = 0$ and 0.1, confirming that $\gamma = 0$ is the optimal choice (eFigure 4 in the [Supplement](#)). Statistical analyses were performed using R-package, version 3.0.2.⁴⁹ To determine which symptoms differentiate most among the networks, effect sizes for differences in mean centrality were calculated (see eMethods 2 in the [Supplement](#) for an explanation on how to calculate effect sizes).

Results

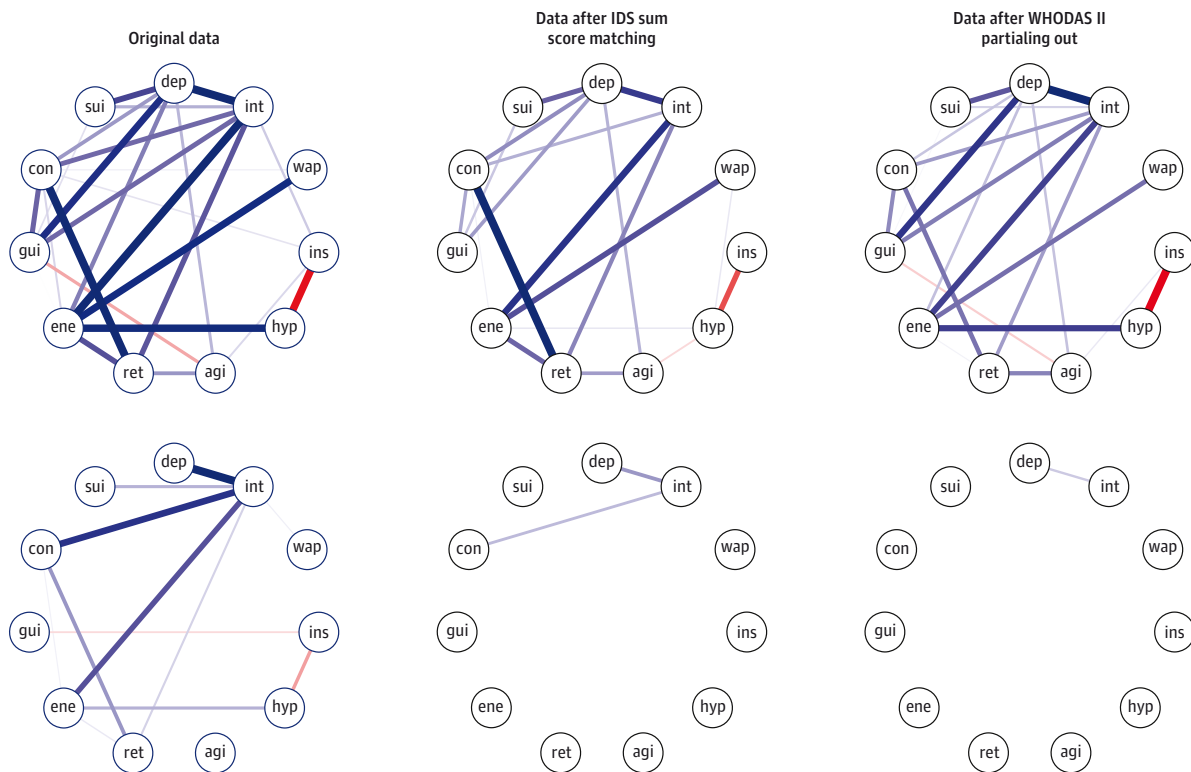
General Differences

In our sample of 515 patients, 335 (65.1%) were female, and mean (SD) age was 40.9 (12.1) years. In total, 253 patients (49.1%) had persistent MDD at 2-year follow-up. Persisters had a higher baseline IDS sum score than remitters (mean [SD], 40.2 [8.9] vs 35.1 [7.1]; the test statistic for the difference in IDS sum score was 22 027; $P < .001$). Persisters had higher scores than remitters on depressed mood, loss of interest, insomnia, psychomotor retardation, fatigue or loss of energy, concentration/decision making, and suicidality ([Table 2](#)). After matching on severity was performed, only hypersomnia and weight/appetite change differed significantly (eTable 1 in [Supplement](#)).

Differences in Overall Connectivity

The network of persisters was more strongly connected than that of the remitters ([Figure 1](#)). Additional analyses to control for differences in baseline severity revealed that differences in connectivity were still present after matching on depression severity (IDS sum score) and after partialing out general functioning (WHODAS II) ([Figure 1](#)). The NCT confirmed that differences in connectivity were statistically significant for all analyses. The test statistic for the difference in network connectivity was 1.79 ($P = .01$) for the original data, 1.55 for data matched on IDS sum score ($P = .04$), and 1.65 for WHODAS II partialled out data ($P = .02$). For results of NCT across the entire range of γ , see eTable 2 in [Supplement](#). Networks based on ordinary Pearson correlations and nonregularized partial correlations also yielded qualitatively similar results (eFigure 5 in the [Supplement](#)) and other global connectivity measures (eTable 3 in [Supplement](#)).

Figure 1. Network Structures of Persisters and Remitters Before and After Controlling for Severity



Network structures of persisters ($n = 253$) and remitters ($n = 262$) based on original data, data after matching on Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology (IDS) sum scores ($n = 172$ for both groups), and data after World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule II (WHODAS II) partialing out. Blue connections represent positive associations, whereas red connections represent negative associations. Thicker edges represent stronger associations (positive or negative). agi indicates psychomotor agitation; con, concentration/decision making; dep, depressed mood; ene, fatigue or loss of energy; gui, feeling guilty; hyp, hypersomnia; ins, insomnia; int, loss of interest or pleasure; ret, psychomotor retardation; sui, suicidality; wap, weight/appetite change.

Differences in Local Connectivity

To investigate differences in local connectivity, we compared the networks of persisters and remitters on 4 centrality measures (Figure 2). Considering node strength (Figure 2), similar patterns were found. However, depressed mood, fatigue or loss of energy, and feeling guilty had relatively higher values in the persisters' network than in the remitters' network. The pattern of closeness is also similar in both networks, but persisters had relatively higher values on feeling guilty, psychomotor retardation, and weight and/or appetite change compared with remitters (Figure 2). Regarding betweenness, fatigue or loss of energy had the highest value in the persisters' network, whereas loss of interest had the highest value in the remitters' network (Figure 2). The eigenvector centrality also follows a similar pattern in both networks. Symptom loss of interest features the highest value in both networks. The largest difference lies in the role of feeling guilty; this symptom has a relatively high value in persisters' network but has one of the lowest in remitters' network.

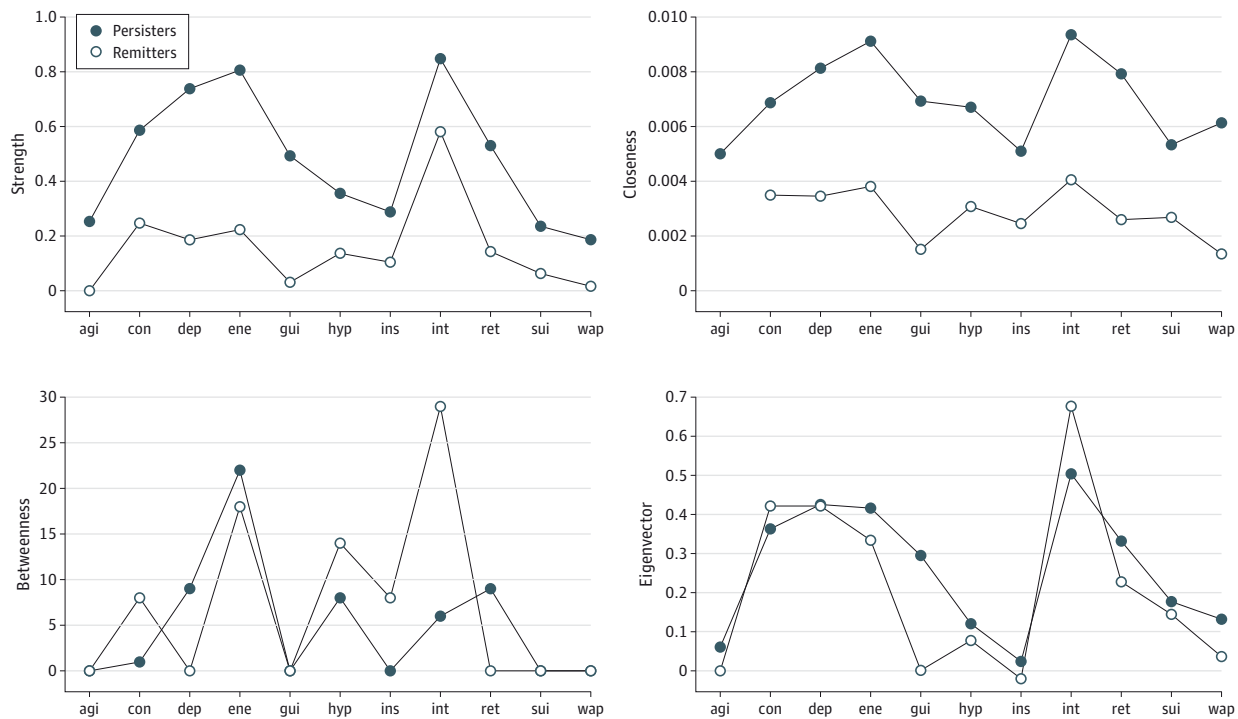
Symptoms that have the largest difference in importance in persisters compared with remitters across all 4 centrality measures are fatigue or loss of energy and feeling guilty (Cohen $d = 1.13$ and 1.18 , respectively; see eTable 4 in the Supplement for all effect sizes).

Discussion

This study is the first, to our knowledge, to find that the baseline MDD symptom network of patients with persistent MDD at follow-up was more densely connected than that of patients who recovered. With a focus on individual symptoms and their connections, fatigue or loss of energy and feeling guilty featured the largest increase in connectivity in the persisters' network compared with the remitters' network. Although baseline severity differed between the groups, controlling for severity affirmed the main results; hence, it is highly unlikely that severity was a confounder in this study.

Our results could be interpreted in the light of other research, such as the recent findings on uncomplicated and complicated MDD.^{50,51} Uncomplicated MDD is primarily characterized by normal intense distress reactions (eg, sadness and insomnia) and has positive prospects. Complicated MDD is not just a more severe condition but also features pathogenic reactions (eg, feeling worthless or suicidal ideation) and has an unfavorable course. In addition, our findings could be interpreted using the clinical staging model. Following other domains of medicine, this model is gaining popularity in psychiatry because it postulates that psychiatric disorders develop

Figure 2. Centrality Measures



Four node centrality measures of persisters and remitters: strength, closeness, betweenness, and eigenvector centrality. agi indicates psychomotor agitation; con, concentration/decision making; dep, depressed mood; ene, fatigue or loss

of energy; gui, feeling guilty; hyp, hypersomnia; ins, insomnia; int, loss of interest or pleasure; ret, psychomotor retardation; sui, suicidality; wap, weight/appetite change.

in consecutive stages: from subthreshold symptoms to chronic, persistent MDD.^{52,53} Indeed, there is empirical evidence that progression of psychopathologic disease is related to stronger and more viable interactions of mental states over time in a general population sample.⁵⁴ This more refined form of diagnosis can distinguish patients who seem misleadingly similar because they share the same diagnosis⁵⁵ and seeks to determine whether different interventions may apply according to disease stage.^{53,56,57}

Information on local connectivity may guide clinical therapy because important symptoms, identified by local centrality measures, could be specifically targeted using micro-interventions. Because fatigue or loss of energy, feeling guilty, and psychomotor retardation were identified as important symptoms in the persisters' network, these targets are particularly plausible for intervention. However, additional research is warranted to confirm this hypothesis. For example, it has yet to be established which centrality measure is clinically most relevant in identifying the importance of symptoms. In addition, directionality of the networks may be established where relevant. Although a central symptom is likely to have an influence on other nodes, it may be a more efficient target for intervention if associations with other symptoms are directed outward or are at least bidirectional.

The few studies that investigated centrality measures found largely similar central symptoms (ie, loss of interest, depressed mood, and fatigue or loss of energy^{6,58}). However, these

results were based on different questionnaires (CIDI⁶ and the Beck Depression Inventory⁵⁸) and network types (dynamic⁵⁸), so the question of how these results relate to each other should be considered open. However, the general pattern emerging from research in this area is that the variables that function as core criteria in current diagnostic systems (depressed mood and loss of interest) are more central in networks of MDD cases defined in current psychiatric studies.

Strengths of this study are 2-fold. First, data come from a high-quality longitudinal study with well-characterized patients from different levels of health care and low levels of loss to follow-up, strengthening ecologic validity. Second, in contrast to previous studies^{21,59} that relied solely on perceived differences in networks to compare network structures of different groups, we were able to perform statistical comparison based on a newly developed test for differences.

Limitations of this study are as follows. First, presented networks are based on a between-subjects design. These networks may be representative of individuals as long as the groups are homogenous. Although the distinction between persisters and remitters has made groups already more homogenous, research is warranted on whether presented network structures are indeed generalizable to individual patients. This requires longitudinal within-person studies^{1,20,60} (ecologic momentary assessment or experience sampling). In such a full prospective design, comparison of the individual network structures of patients who remit within 2 years with those of patients

who do not may then reveal whether differences in network connectivity are also found at the level of the individual patient. Second, this study focused on the persistence of MDD, defined as having at least moderate depressive symptoms in the week before 2-year follow-up. Consequently, it is possible that a patient marked as a persister had experienced remission and recurrence during follow-up. However, the median percentage of time with depressive symptom was 96.0% for persisters (in contrast to 27.0% in remitters), indicating that most patients did not experience remission.

Conclusions

This study found that, when investigating MDD at the symptom level, association patterns are predictive of recovery: a more densely connected network seems related to less positive prospects for recovery from depression. This proof-of-principle concept seems to be a promising line of research and offers support for an added value of a different operationalization of psychopathology in terms of symptom network structure.

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Correction: This article was corrected on February 24, 2016, to fix an error in the title.

Submitted for Publication: April 15, 2015; final revision received August 23, 2015; accepted August 31, 2015.

Published Online: November 11, 2015.
doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2015.2079.

Author Contributions: Ms van Borkulo had full access to all the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

Study concept and design: All authors.

Acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data: All authors.

Drafting of the manuscript: van Borkulo, Boschloo, Borsboom, Waldorp, Schoevers.

Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: All authors.

Statistical analysis: van Borkulo, Waldorp.

Obtained funding: Penninx, Schoevers.

Administrative, technical, or material support: van Borkulo

Study supervision: All authors.

Conflict of Interest Disclosures: None reported.

Funding/Support: The Netherlands Study of Depression and Anxiety is funded through grant 10-000-1002 from the Geestkracht program of the Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development (Dr Penninx) and is supported by participating universities and mental health care organizations (VU University Medical Center, GGZ inGeest, Arkin, Leiden University Medical Center, GGZ Rivierduinen, University Medical Center Groningen, Lentis, GGZ Friesland, GGZ Drenthe, Scientific Institute for Quality of Health Care, Netherlands Institute for Health Services Research, and Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction). Ms van Borkulo is employed through an unconditional grant provided by GGZ Friesland Mental Health Care.

Role of the Funder/Sponsor: The funding sources had no role in the design and conduct of the study; collection, management, analysis, and interpretation of the data; preparation, review, or approval of the manuscript; and the decision to submit the manuscript for publication.

REFERENCES

- Wichers M. The dynamic nature of depression: a new micro-level perspective of mental disorder that meets current challenges. *Psychol Med*. 2014; 44(7):1349-1360.
- Insel T, Cuthbert B, Garvey M, et al. Research domain criteria (RDoC): toward a new classification

framework for research on mental disorders. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2010;167(7):748-751.

- Borsboom D. Psychometric perspectives on diagnostic systems. *J Clin Psychol*. 2008;64(9):1089-1108.
- Kendler KS, Zachar P, Craver C. What kinds of things are psychiatric disorders? *Psychol Med*. 2011; 41(6):1143-1150.
- Fried EI. Problematic assumptions have slowed down depression research: why symptoms, not syndromes are the way forward. *Front Psychol*. 2015;6:309.
- Cramer AOJ, Waldorp LJ, van der Maas HLJ, Borsboom D. Comorbidity: a network perspective. *Behav Brain Sci*. 2010;33(2-3):137-150.
- Lord FM, Novick MR. *Statistical Theories of Mental Test Scores*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley; 1968.
- Chen L, Eaton WW, Gallo JJ, Nestadt G. Understanding the heterogeneity of depression through the triad of symptoms, course and risk factors: a longitudinal, population-based study. *J Affect Disord*. 2000;59(1):1-11.
- Fried EI, Nesse RM, Zivin K, Guille C, Sen S. Depression is more than the sum score of its parts: individual DSM symptoms have different risk factors. *Psychol Med*. 2014;44(10):2067-2076.
- Fried EI, Nesse RM. The impact of individual depressive symptoms on impairment of psychosocial functioning. *PLoS One*. 2014;9(2):e90311.
- Holtzheimer PE, Mayberg HS. Stuck in a rut: rethinking depression and its treatment. *Trends Neurosci*. 2011;34(1):1-9.
- Østergaard SD, Jensen SOW, Bech P. The heterogeneity of the depressive syndrome: when numbers get serious. *Acta Psychiatr Scand*. 2011;124(6):495-496.
- Lux V, Kendler KS. Deconstructing major depression: a validation study of the DSM-IV symptomatic criteria. *Psychol Med*. 2010;40(10):1679-1690.
- Lamers F, Vogelzangs N, Merikangas KR, de Jonge P, Beekman AT, Penninx BW. Evidence for a differential role of HPA-axis function, inflammation and metabolic syndrome in melancholic versus atypical depression. *Mol Psychiatry*. 2013;18(6):692-699.
- Vogelzangs N, Duijvis HE, Beekman ATF, et al. Association of depressive disorders, depression characteristics and antidepressant medication with inflammation. *Transl Psychiatry*. 2012;2(2):e79.
- van Loo HM, de Jonge P, Romeijn JW, Kessler RC, Schoevers RA. Data-driven subtypes of major

depressive disorder: a systematic review. *BMC Med*. 2012;10(1):156.

- Cramer AOJ, van der Sluis S, Noordhof A, et al. Dimensions of normal personality as networks in search of equilibrium: you can't like parties if you don't like people. *Eur J Pers*. 2012;26(4):414-431.
- Borsboom D, Cramer AOJ. Network analysis: an integrative approach to the structure of psychopathology. *Annu Rev Clin Psychol*. 2013;9:91-121.
- Boschloo L, van Borkulo CD, Rhemtulla M, Keyes KM, Borsboom D, Schoevers RA. The network structure of symptoms of the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders. *PLoS One*. 2015;10(9):e0137621.
- aan het Rot M, Hogenelst K, Schoevers RA. Mood disorders in everyday life: a systematic review of experience sampling and ecological momentary assessment studies. *Clin Psychol Rev*. 2012;32(6):510-523.
- Bringmann LF, Vissers N, Wichers M, et al. A network approach to psychopathology: new insights into clinical longitudinal data. *PLoS One*. 2013;8(4):e60188.
- Kim NS, Ahn WK. Clinical psychologists' theory-based representations of mental disorders predict their diagnostic reasoning and memory. *J Exp Psychol Gen*. 2002;131(4):451-476.
- Keller MC, Nesse RM. Is low mood an adaptation? evidence for subtypes with symptoms that match precipitants. *J Affect Disord*. 2005;86(1):27-35.
- Keller MC, Nesse RM. The evolutionary significance of depressive symptoms: different adverse situations lead to different depressive symptom patterns. *J Pers Soc Psychol*. 2006;91(2):316-330.
- Keller MC, Neale MC, Kendler KS. Association of different adverse life events with distinct patterns of depressive symptoms. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2007; 164(10):1521-1529.
- Cramer AOJ, Borsboom D, Aggen SH, Kendler KS. The pathoplasticity of dysphoric episodes: differential impact of stressful life events on the pattern of depressive symptom inter-correlations. *Psychol Med*. 2012;42(5):957-965.
- Barabási AL, Gulbahce N, Loscalzo J. Network medicine: a network-based approach to human disease. *Nat Rev Genet*. 2011;12(1):56-68.
- Schadt EE, Björkegren JL. NEW: network-enabled wisdom in biology, medicine, and health care. *Sci Transl Med*. 2012;4(115):115rv1.

29. Kindermann R, Snell JL. *Markov Random Fields and Their Applications*. Vol 1. Providence, RI: American Mathematical Society; 1980.
30. Lauritzen SL. *Graphical Models*. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press; 1996.
31. Barrat A, Barthélemy M, Pastor-Satorras R, Vespignani A. The architecture of complex weighted networks. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2004;101(11):3747-3752.
32. Boccaletti S, Latora V, Moreno Y, Chavez M, Hwang DU. Complex networks: structure and dynamics. *Phys Rep*. 2006;424(4):175-308.
33. Opsahl T, Agneessens F, Skvoretz J. Node centrality in weighted networks: Generalizing degree and shortest paths. *Soc Networks*. 2010;32(3):245-251.
34. Bonacich P. Power and centrality: a family of measures. *Am J Sociol*. 1987;92(5):1170-1182.
35. Penninx BW, Beekman ATF, Smit JH, et al; NESDA Research Consortium. The Netherlands Study of Depression and Anxiety (NESDA): rationale, objectives and methods. *Int J Methods Psychiatr Res*. 2008;17(3):121-140.
36. Wittchen HU. Reliability and validity studies of the WHO Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI): a critical review. *J Psychiatr Res*. 1994;28(1):57-84.
37. Rush AJ, Gullion CM, Basco MR, Jarrett RB, Trivedi MH. The Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology (IDS): psychometric properties. *Psychol Med*. 1996;26(3):477-486.
38. Rush AJ, Trivedi MH, Ibrahim HM, et al. The 16-Item Quick Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology (QIDS), clinician rating (QIDS-C), and self-report (QIDS-SR): a psychometric evaluation in patients with chronic major depression. *Biol Psychiatry*. 2003;54(5):573-583.
39. American Psychological Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (Text Revision)*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association; 2000.
40. Friedman J, Hastie T, Tibshirani R. Sparse inverse covariance estimation with the graphical lasso. *Biostatistics*. 2008;9(3):432-441.
41. Tibshirani R. Regression shrinkage and selection via the lasso. *J R Stat Soc Series B*. 1996;58(1):267-288.
42. Foygel R, Drton M. Bayesian model choice and information criteria in sparse generalized linear models. <http://arxiv.org/pdf/1112.5635.pdf>. Accessed September 29, 2015.
43. Chen J, Chen Z. Extended bayesian information criteria for model selection with large model spaces. *Biometrika*. 2008;95(3):759-771.
44. Foygel R, Drton M. Extended bayesian information criteria for gaussian graphical models. *Adv Neural Inf Process Syst*. 2010:604-612.
45. van Borkulo CD, Borsboom D, Epskamp S, et al. A new method for constructing networks from binary data. *Sci Rep*. 2014;4:5918.
46. Epskamp S, Cramer AOJ, Waldorp LJ, Schmittmann VD, Borsboom D. qgraph: network visualizations of relationships in psychometric data. *J Stat Softw*. 2012;48(4):1-18.
47. Van Borkulo CD. Network Comparison Test: Permutation-Based Test of Differences in Strength of Networks. <https://github.com/cvborkulo/NetworkComparisonTest>. Accessed March 2, 2015.
48. Chwastiak LA, Von Korff M. Disability in depression and back pain: evaluation of the World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule (WHO DAS II) in a primary care setting. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2003;56(6):507-514.
49. R Development Core Team. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing; 2011.
50. Parker G, Paterson A, Hadzi-Pavlovic D. Cleaving depressive diseases from depressive disorders and non-clinical states. *Acta Psychiatr Scand*. 2015;131(6):426-433.
51. Wakefield JC, Schmitz MF. Predictive validation of single-episode uncomplicated depression as a benign subtype of unipolar major depression. *Acta Psychiatr Scand*. 2014;129(6):445-457.
52. McGorry PD, Hickie IB, Yung AR, Pantelis C, Jackson HJ. Clinical staging of psychiatric disorders: a heuristic framework for choosing earlier, safer and more effective interventions. *Aust N Z J Psychiatry*. 2006;40(8):616-622.
53. Hetrick SE, Parker AG, Hickie IB, Purcell R, Yung AR, McGorry PD. Early identification and intervention in depressive disorders: towards a clinical staging model. *Psychother Psychosom*. 2008;77(5):263-270.
54. Wigman JTW, van Os J, Thiery E, et al. Psychiatric diagnosis revisited: towards a system of staging and profiling combining nomothetic and idiographic parameters of momentary mental states. *PLoS One*. 2013;8(3):e59559.
55. Cosci F, Fava GA. Staging of mental disorders: systematic review. *Psychother Psychosom*. 2013;82(1):20-34.
56. Boschloo L, Schoevers RA, Beekman ATF, Smit JH, van Hemert AM, Penninx BWJH. The four-year course of major depressive disorder: the role of staging and risk factor determination. *Psychother Psychosom*. 2014;83(5):279-288.
57. McGorry PD. Issues for DSM-V: clinical staging: a heuristic pathway to valid nosology and safer, more effective treatment in psychiatry. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2007;164(6):859-860.
58. Bringmann LF, Lemmens LH, Huibers MJ, Borsboom D, Tuerlinckx F. Revealing the dynamic network structure of the Beck Depression Inventory-II. *Psychol Med*. 2015;45(4):747-757.
59. Wigman JTW, van Os J, Borsboom D, et al. Exploring the underlying structure of mental disorders: cross-diagnostic differences and similarities from a network perspective using both a top-down and a bottom-up approach. *Psychol Med*. 2015;45(11):2375-2387.
60. Bouwmans MEJ, Bos EH, Booij SH, van Faassen M, Oldehinkel AJ, de Jonge P. Intra- and inter-individual variability of longitudinal daytime melatonin secretion patterns in depressed and non-depressed individuals. *Chronobiol Int*. 2015;32(3):441-446.