pancreatic cancer (Boyd & Riba, 2007), hypothyroidism (Gold et al., 1981), and brain tumour (Martin, 1983).

**Substance Misuse**

A urinary drug test would be administered to assess the patient for any substance use. Alcohol use is most common with depression, but would not change the short-term treatment strategy (Torrens et al., 2005). Antidepressants may still be prescribed; long term treatment may include psychoeducation and cognitive behavioural therapy to reduce alcohol related behaviour and harm.

**Psychotic Depression**

Psychotic depression would be accompanied by mood congruent delusions (such as nihilistic delusions) or hallucinations (2nd person auditory); antipsychotics would be added to the treatment protocol in this case.

**A non-diagnosable Presenting Complaint**

A depression that is reactive to a stressful or adverse life complaint has its aetiology rooted in the environment and not biology. In this case, a psychotherapeutic intervention would be more appropriate than antidepressants.