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## A Case Report on the Course and Outcome of a Patient Diagnosed with Trichotillomania and Major Depressive Disorder

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Abstract: Background: Trichotillomania (TTM) and Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) are two psychiatric conditions that frequently co-occur, presenting a significant challenge for treatment due to their complex interplay. TTM involves repetitive hair-pulling, leading to noticeable hair loss and distress, while MDD is characterized by persistent low mood and loss of interest or pleasure, leading to dysfunctionality. This case report examines the intricate relationship between TTM and MDD in a young adult female, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive, multifaceted therapeutic approach to address both disorders effectively. Case Presentation: The patient is a 21-year-old female college student and youth church leader who presented with chronic hair-pulling and depressive symptoms. Her premorbid personality was marked by low self-esteem and a strong need for external validation. Despite her academic and social responsibilities and achievements, she struggled with managing her emotional distress, which was exacerbated by her family dynamics and her role within her church community. Her hair-pulling and mood symptoms were particularly triggered by self-esteem threats and feelings of inadequacy. She was diagnosed with Trichotillomania, Scalp and Major Depressive Disorder. Intervention/Management: The patient's treatment plan was comprehensive, incorporating both pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions. Initial pharmacologic management was Fluoxetine 20mg/day up, titrated to 40mg/day with no improvement; hence, shifted to Escitalopram 20mg/day and started with N-acetylcysteine 600mg/day with noted significant improvement in symptoms. Psychotherapeutic strategies played a crucial role in her treatment. These included supportive-expressive psychodynamic psychotherapy, which helped her explore and understand underlying emotional conflicts. Cognitive-behavioral techniques were employed to modify her maladaptive thoughts and behaviors. Grief processing was integrated to help her cope with significant losses. Family therapy was done to address conflicts and collaborate with the treatment process. Psychoeducation was provided to enhance her understanding of her condition and to empower her in her treatment journey. A suicide safety plan was developed to ensure her safety during critical periods. An interprofessional approach, which involved coordination with the Dermatology service for co-management, was also a key component of her treatment. Outcome: Over the course of 15 therapy sessions, the patient demonstrated significant improvement in both her depressive symptoms and hair-pulling behavior. Her active engagement in therapy, combined with pharmacological support, facilitated better emotional regulation and a more cohesive sense of self. Her adherence to the treatment plan, along with the collaborative efforts of the interprofessional team, contributed to her positive outcomes. Discussion: This case underscores the significance of addressing both TTM and its comorbid conditions to achieve effective treatment outcomes. The intricate interplay between TTM and MDD in the patient's case highlights the importance of a comprehensive treatment plan that includes both pharmacological and psychotherapeutic approaches. Supportive-expressive psychodynamic psychotherapy, Cognitive-behavioral techniques, and Family therapy were particularly beneficial in addressing the complex emotional and behavioral aspects of her condition. The involvement of an interprofessional team, including dermatology co-management, was crucial in providing holistic care. Future practice should consider the benefits of such a multidisciplinary approach to managing complex cases like this, ensuring that both the psychological and physiological aspects of the disorders are adequately addressed.

**Keywords:** cognitive-behavioral therapy, interprofessional approach, major depressive disorder, psychodynamic psychotherapy, trichotillomania

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