

*PHYSICAL EXERCISE AND MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER IN ADULTS: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND
META-ANALYSIS.*

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SEARCH STRATEGY

MEDLINE (via OVID)

Hits: **307**

No restriction on timeline

Medline was searched with appropriate Medical Subject Headings (MeSH). A filter was established: randomized controlled trials.

1	exp " Depressive Disorder, Major "/	38298
2	Depression, Involutional/	38298
3	Major Depressive Disorder Melancholia/	0
4	Involutional Paraphrenia/	38298
5	Involutional Psychosis/	38298
6	Involutional/	0
7	1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6	38298
8	exp " Resistance Training "/	12229
9	Training, Resistance/	12229
10	Strength Training/	12229
11	Training, Strength/	12229
12	Weight-Lifting Strengthening Program/	12229
13	Strengthening Program, Weight-Lifting/	12229
14	Strengthening Programs, Weight-Lifting/	12229
15	Weight Lifting Strengthening Program/	12229
16	Weight-Lifting Strengthening Programs/	12229
17	Weight-Lifting Exercise Program/	12229
18	Exercise Program, Weight-Lifting/	12229
19	Exercise Programs, Weight-Lifting/	12229
20	Weight Lifting Exercise Program/	12229
21	Weight-Lifting Exercise Programs/	12229
22	Weight-Bearing Strengthening Program/	12229
23	Strengthening Program, Weight-Bearing/	12229
24	Strengthening Programs, Weight-Bearing/	12229
25	Weight Bearing Strengthening Program/	12229
26	Weight-Bearing Strengthening Programs/	12229
27	Weight-Bearing Exercise Program/	12229
28	Exercise Program, Weight-Bearing/	12229
29	Exercise Programs, Weight-Bearing/	12229
30	Weight Bearing Exercise Program/	12229
31	Weight-Bearing Exercise Programs/	12229
32	exp "Exercise"/	245608
33	Acute Exercise/	141099
34	Aerobic Exercise/	141099

35	Exercise Training/	141099
36	Exercise, Aerobic/	141099
37	Exercise, Physical/	141099
38	8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 or 29 or 30 or 31 or 32 or 33 or 34 or 35 or 36 or 37	245608
39	7 and 38	307

CENTRAL

Hits: 765

No restriction on timeline

CENTRAL was searched with appropriate Medical Subject Headings (MeSH). A filter was established: randomized controlled trials.

ID	Search	Hits
#1	Depressive Disorder, Major	15882
#2	Depression, Involutional	53
#3	Major Depressive Disorder Melancholia	128
#4	Involutional Paraphrenia	2
#5	Involutional Psychosis	11
#6	Involutional	167
#7	#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6	16023
#8	Resistance Training	17212
#9	Training, Resistance	17212
#10	Strength Training	20998
#11	Training, Strength	20998
#12	Weight-Lifting Strengthening Program	43
#13	Strengthening Program, Weight-Lifting	43
#14	Strengthening Programs, Weight-Lifting	28
#15	Weight Lifting Strengthening Program	81
#16	Weight-Lifting Strengthening Programs	28
#17	Weight-Lifting Exercise Program	349
#18	Exercise Program, Weight-Lifting	349
#19	Exercise Programs, Weight-Lifting	135
#20	Weight Lifting Exercise Program	450
#21	Weight-Lifting Exercise Programs	135
#22	Weight-Bearing Strengthening Program	157
#23	Strengthening Program, Weight-Bearing	157
#24	Strengthening Programs, Weight-Bearing	81

#25	Weight Bearing Strengthening Program	168
#26	Weight-Bearing Strengthening Programs	81
#27	Weight-Bearing Exercise Program	557
#28	Exercise Program, Weight-Bearing	557
#29	Exercise Programs, Weight-Bearing	180
#30	Weight Bearing Exercise Program	604
#31	Weight-Bearing Exercise Programs	180
#32	Exercise	127500
#33	Acute Exercise	12622
#34	Aerobic Exercise	17187
#35	Exercise Training	44613
#36	Exercise, Aerobic	17187
#37	Exercise, Physical	57123
#38	#8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19 OR #20 OR #21 OR #22 OR #22 OR #23 OR #24 OR #25 OR #26 OR #27 OR #28 OR #29 OR #30 OR #31 OR #32 OR #33 OR #34 OR #35 OR #36 OR #37 135999	
#39	#7 AND #38	765

Embase

Hits: **1,186**

No restriction on timeline

Embase was searched with appropriate Medical Subject Headings (MeSH). A filter was established: randomized controlled trials.

No.	Query Results	Results
#38.	#7 AND #37	1,186
#37.	#8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19 OR #20 OR #21 OR #22 OR #23 OR #24 OR #25 OR #26 OR #27 OR #28 OR #29 OR #30 OR #31 OR #32 OR #33 OR #34 OR #35 OR #36	438,192
#36.	'exercise, physical'	1,114
#35.	'exercise, aerobic'/de	22,500
#34.	'exercise training'/de	351,342
#33.	'aerobic exercise'/de	22,500
#32.	'acute exercise'/de	22
#31.	'exercise'/exp	437,805

#30. 'weight-bearing exercise programs'	4	
#29. 'weight bearing exercise program'	28	
#28. 'exercise programs, weight-bearing'	3	
#27. 'exercise program, weight-bearing'	3	
#26. 'weight-bearing exercise program'	28	
#25. 'weight-bearing strengthening programs'	1	
#24. 'weight bearing strengthening program'	4	
#23. 'strengthening programs, weight-bearing'	2	
#22. 'strengthening program, weight-bearing'	2	
#21. 'weight-bearing strengthening program'	4	
#20. 'weight-lifting exercise programs'	1	
#19. 'weight lifting exercise program'	2	
#18. 'exercise programs, weight-lifting'	2	
#17. 'exercise program, weight-lifting'	1	
#16. 'weight-lifting exercise program'	2	
#15. 'weight-lifting strengthening programs'	2	
#14. 'weight lifting strengthening program'	1	
#13. 'strengthening programs, weight-lifting'	1	
#12. 'strengthening program, weight-lifting'	1	
#11. 'weight-lifting strengthening program'	1	
#10. 'training, strength'	219	
#9. 'training, resistance'	217	
#8. 'resistance training'/exp	27,047	
#7. #1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6	84,170	
#6. involutional	2,458	
#5. 'involutional psychosis'/de	15	
#4. 'involutional paraphrenia'	15	
#3. 'major depressive disorder melancholia'	15	
#2. 'depression, involutional'/de	338	
#1. 'depressive disorder, major'/exp	82,071	

Results: 34

Clinical Trials

Hits: 14

No restriction on timeline

Clinical trials were searched with appropriate Medical Subject Headings (MeSH). A filter was established: randomized controlled trials.

Other terms:	randomized
Study type:	Interventional Studies (Clinical Trials)
Study Results:	All Studies
Intervention/treatment:	resistance training OR strength training AND Exercise OR Aerobic
Outcome Measure:	Exercise
Outcome Measure:	Depressive Disorder, Major

https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=Depressive+Disorder%2C+Major&term=randomized&type=Interventional&age_v=&gndr=&intr=resistance+training+OR+strength+training+AND+Exercise+OR+Aerobic+Exercise&titles=&outc=&spons=&lead=&id=&cntry=&state=&city=&dist=&locn=&rsub=&strd_s=&strd_e=&prcd_s=&prcd_e=&sfpd_s=&sfpd_e=&rfpd_s=&rfpd_e=&lupd_s=&lupd_e=&sort=

Table S1 *Studies excluded and reason for exclusion*

Excluded studies with their respective reason	
Study	Reason for exclusion
Brüchle, 2021 Germany	Interventions based on physical activity programs.
Moncrieft, 2016 USA	The study was conducted with diabetic individuals with depressive symptoms. They did not have a diagnosis of Major Depressive Disorder.
Moraes, 2019 Brazil	The study comparison was aerobic exercise and low-intensity resistance exercise.
Pilu, 2007 Italy	This was a case-control study. They also carried out interventions based on physical activity programs.
Wa Chaua, 2020 Hong Kong	Several of the participants in both the intervention and control groups were prescribed psychiatric medications.
Knubben, 2007 Alemania	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Foley, 2008 New Zealand	Included adults taking antidepressant medications.
Haboush, 2006 USA	This is a pilot study that conducted interventions with depressed older adults. However, they do not report whether they had a diagnosis of major depression.
Salehi, 2016 Iran	The comparator in this study is electroconvulsive therapy.
Kerling, 2015 Germany	Some of the individuals received regular therapy during the exercise interventions.
Legrand, 2016 France	During the interventions, the people were taking antidepressants.
Abdelbasset, 2021 Saudi Arabia	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Zahra, 2016 Iran	Drug interventions
Akandere, 2011 Turkey	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Ansai, 2016 Brazil	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Moreira, 2005 Brazil	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Bernard, 2015 France	Patients with Dysthymia
Netz, 2017 Israel	Literature review

Zhang, 2022 China	A cross-sectional
Conradsson, 2010 Sweden	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Damush, 1999 USA	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Geliebter, 1997 USA	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Isaksen, 2016 Norway	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Jagger, 2015 UK	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Kekäläinen, 2018 Finland	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Kerse, 2010 Australia	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Legrand, 2007 France	Aerobic exercise as a comparator
Mendham, 2021 South Africa.	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Naumann, 2020 Germany	Outpatients with moderate depression
Neidig, 2003 USA	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Ng, 2017 Malaysia	Cancer patients without a diagnosis of major depression.
Norvell, 1993 USA	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Palmer, 1995 USA	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Payne, 2008 USA	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Perna, 2010 USA	Cancer patients without a diagnosis of major depression.
Puterman, 2021 Canada	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Tapps, 2013 USA	Interventions based on physical activity programs.
Vanková, 2014 Czech Republic	The population did not have a diagnosis of major depression.
Schuch, 2011 Brazil	The study does not present the components of the FITTVP. Also, the intervention was accompanied by pharmacological therapy.
Krogh, 2009 Denmark	The population suffered from unipolar depression whose classification was based on the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10).
Singh, 2005 Australia	Intervened with people diagnosed with depressive disorders (MDD, Dysthymia and minor depression).

Hoffman, 2011 USA	Participants were observed for one year after the interventions and reported antidepressant medication use.
Sims, 2006 Australia	The participants did not have a diagnosis of major depressive disorder. This study evaluated depressive symptomatology in older adults.
Mota-Pereira, 2011 Portugal	They compared aerobic exercise and medication with medication alone.
Martinsen, 1985 Norway	They compared aerobic exercise and medication with medication alone.
Schuch, 2015 Brazil	They compared aerobic exercise and medication with medication alone.
Rueter, 1980 USA	They compared aerobic exercise and therapy with therapy.
Veale, 1992 UK	Participants received the usual therapy (psychological and pharmacological) during the interventions.
Oertel-Kno"chel, 2014 Germany	They included adults with MDD and schizophrenia who were taking medication for those illnesses.
Babyak, 2000 USA	The results of the study during the interventions were published by Blumenthal, 1999. This is the same intervention but published in different studies.

Fig. S1 *Risk of bias of individual studies*

Summary of risk of bias of studies

Intention-to-treat	Unique ID	Study ID	Experimental	Comparator	Outcome	Weight	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Overall	
	1	Blumenthal 1999	Aerobic Exercise	Medication	Depressive symptoms	NA	+	!	+	+	!	+	Low risk
	2	Blumenthal 2007	Aerobic Exercise	Medication	Depressive symptoms	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	Some concerns
	3	Dunn 2005	Aerobic Exercise	Placebo	Depressive symptoms	NA	+	!	+	+	!	+	High risk
	4	Herman 2002	Aerobic Exercise	Medication	Depressive symptoms	NA	+	+	+	+	!	+	
	5	Khatri 2001	Aerobic Exercise	Medication	Depressive symptoms	NA	+	!	+	!	!	+	D1 Randomisation process
	6	Krogh 2012	Aerobic Exercise	Stretching Exercise	Depressive symptoms	NA	+	!	+	+	+	!	D2 Deviations from the intended interventions
	7	Krogh 2014	Aerobic Exercise	Stretching Exercise	Depressive symptoms	NA	+	!	+	+	+	!	D3 Missing outcome data
	8	Sadeghi 2016	Aerobic Exercise	Cognitive Behavior	Depressive symptoms	NA	+	+	+	+	!	+	D4 Measurement of the outcome
	9	Singh 1996	Resistance Exercise	Health Education Program	Depressive symptoms	NA	!	!	+	+	!	+	D5 Selection of the reported result

Fig. S1 Risk of bias II graph: review authors' judgments about each risk of bias item presented as all included studies

Table S2 *Report of exercise interventions in physical exercise programs*

Report on the completeness of physical exercise interventions in the different modalities: resistance exercise and aerobic exercise			
CERT Ítem	Total interventions	Resistance exercise (n= 1) n (%)	Aerobic exercise (n= 12) n (%)
	(n= 13) n (%)		
1. What (materials)	12 (92.30%)	1 (100%)	11 (91.66%)
2. Who (Provider)	5 (38.46%)	1 (100%)	4 (33.33%)
3. Individual or group	9 (69.23%)	0 (0%)	9 (75.00%)
4. Supervised or unsupervised	13 (100%)	1 (100%)	12 (100%)
5. Adherence report	8 (61.53%)	0 (0%)	8 (66.66%)
6. Motivation strategies	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
7a. Exercise progression	5 (38.46%)	1 (100%)	4 (33.33%)
7b. Program progression	4 (30.76%)	1 (100%)	3 (25.00%)
8. Replication of the exercise	13 (100%)	1 (100%)	12 (100%)
9. Home component	2 (15.38%)	0 (0%)	2 (16.66%)
10. Non-exercise components	2 (15.38%)	1 (100%)	1 (8.33%)
11. Adverse Event Reporting	9 (69.23%)	1 (100%)	8 (66.66%)
12. Environment	5 (38.46%)	0 (0%)	5 (41.66%)
13. Exercise description	13 (100%)	1 (100%)	12 (100%)
14a. Generic or personalized exercises	13 (100%)	1 (100%)	12 (100%)

14b. Adaptation of exercise to individuals	13 (100%)	1 (100%)	12 (100%)
15. Rules for the initial level	13 (100%)	1 (100%)	12 (100%)
16a. Adherence measurement	8 (61.53%)	0 (0%)	8 (66.66%)
16b. ¿Does the intervention match the planning?	13 (100%)	1 (100%)	12 (100%)

CERT: The Consensus on Exercise Reporting Template tool.

Table S3 *Adverse events by degree of severity described for those in the aerobic exercise and controls*

AEs Degrees	Aerobic exercise (includes supervised aerobic exercise and unsupervised home aerobic exercise) [25 adverse events, 375 participants] (Total de AEs^a - exercise-related AEs)	Controls: treatment recommended by ACP (second-generation antidepressants or cognitive behavioral therapy), mind-body exercise, yoga, or tai-chi and no exercise interventions. [39 adverse events, 308 participants] (Total AEs^a - AEs related to usual care)
1	Grade 1 adverse events: (5 - 5) Muscle event (3-3) Other painful manifestations- Chest pain (1-1) Other painful manifestations- Muscle/joint pain (1-1)	Grade 1 adverse events: Null
2	Grade 2 adverse events: (10 - 0) Mood disturbances-Worsening MDD (6-0*) Mood disturbances-Antidepressants under follow-up (4-0*)	Grade 2 adverse events: (14 - 1) Mood disturbances-Worsening MDD (6-1*) Mood disturbances-Antidepressants in follow-up (8-0*)
3^b	Grade 3 adverse events: (9 - 1) Unspecified medical reasons (3-0*) Medical contraindication (1-1) Mood disturbances-Psychiatric emergencies (3-0*) Mood disturbances-Admission to psychiatry (2-0*)	Grade 3 adverse events: (25 - 21) Medication AE-Dizziness, drowsiness, agitation, diarrhea (19-19) New Medical Condition (2-2) Mood disorders-Psychiatric emergencies (2-0*) Mood disturbances-Admission to psychiatry (2-0*)
4	Grade 4 adverse events: (1 - 0*) Mood disturbances-Suicidal ideation (1-0*)	Grade 4 adverse events: Null
5	Grade 5 adverse events: Null	Grade 5 adverse events: Null

AEs: Adverse Event; ACP: American College of Physicians; * =not related to the intervention

The AEs were classified according to the Common Terminology Criteria: grade 1) mild or asymptomatic symptoms; grade 2) indicated moderate, minimal, local or non-invasive intervention and limitation of age-appropriate activities of daily living; grade 3) seriously or medically significant but not immediately life-threatening; grade 4) life-threatening consequences and indicated urgent intervention, or; Grade 5) Death

^a Includes all AEs (both exercise-related and non-exercise-related)

^b The AEs in those who were not reported to be grade 3.

Table S4 *Subgroup analysis*

Summary of results based on subgroups with one or more studies.								
Outcomes	Subgroups	Studies	Sample		Std. Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI	Subgroup I ²	P	Total I ²
			IG	CG				
Depressive symptoms								
	Exercise modalities	7	428	386	-0.27 [-0.58, 0.04]		P = 0.09	76%
	Aerobic Exercise	6	413	373	-0.26 [-0.59, 0.07]	78%	P = 0.12	76%
	Resistance Exercise	1	15	13	-0.43 [-1.18, 0.32]	Not applicable	P = 0.26	76%
	Symptom assessment instrument	7	428	386	-0.27 [-0.58, 0.04]		P = 0.09	76%
	Hamilton Depression Rating Scale	4	265	235	-0.46 [-0.94, 0.01]	83%	P = 0.06	76%
	Beck Depression Inventory	4	163	151	-0.02 [-0.31, 0.28]	41%	P = 0.92	76%
	Body composition	4	238	206	-0.55 [-1.06, -0.04]		P = 0.03	82%
	Overweight adults	2	71	72	-0.05 [-0.55, 0.45]	40%	P = 0.84	82%
	Obese adults	1	104	98	-0.08 [-0.36, 0.20]	0%	P = 0.57	82%
	Overweight and obese adults	1	63	36	-1.27 [-2.65, 0.12]	88%	P = 0.07	82%
	Age comparison	7	428	386	-0.27 [-0.58, 0.04]		P = 0.09	76%
	Under 50 years old	2	119	95	-0.94 [-2.02, 0.13]	90%	P = 0.09	76%
	Over 50 years old	5	309	291	-0.03 [-0.19, 0.14]	0%	P = 0.76	76%
	Physical exercise frequency	7	428	386	-0.27 [-0.58, 0.04]		P = 0.09	76%
	Three days per week	7	398	368	-0.15 [-	65%	P = 0.24	76%

[illegible]

significance.

Fig. S2 *Quality of life*

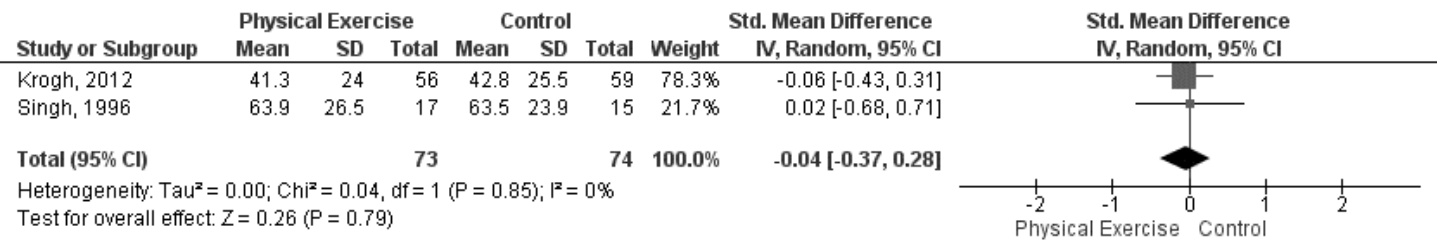


Fig. S2 Analysis of the effect of physical exercise programs on Quality of life in adults with major depressive disorder compared with control. I^2 : heterogeneity, p value <0.05 , Standardized mean difference, Random effects model

Table S5 *Summary of findings*

Physical exercise compared to second-generation antidepressants, BME or no exercise interventions in adults with major depressive disorder who do not receive treatment (second-generation antidepressants or cognitive behavioral therapy)

Patient or population: adults with major depressive disorder who do not receive treatment (second-generation antidepressants or cognitive behavioral therapy)

Intervention: physical exercise

Comparison: second-generation antidepressants, BME or no exercise interventions

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	№ of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk second-generation antidepressants, BME or no exercise interventions	Risk with physical exercise				
Depressive symptoms assessed with: Questionnaires (HAM-D, BDI, BDI-II) follow-up: range 8 weeks to 16 weeks	The mean depressive symptoms ranged from 6.29 a 23.3 score	SMD 0.27 score fewer (0.58 fewer to 0.04 more)	-	814 (7 RCTs)	⊕○○○ Very low ^{a,b,c,d}	The physical exercise may reduce little to no effect on depressive symptoms, but the evidence is very uncertain
Adverse events assessed with: Common Terminology Criteria for adverse events	105 per 1.000	0 per 1.000 (0 to 0)	not estimable	812 (7 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ Low ^{a,d,e}	The evidence suggests that physical exercise does not increase adverse events
Quality of life assessed with: Questionnaires (SF-36, WHQ-5)	The mean quality of life ranged from 42.8 a 63.5 score	SMD 1.14 score fewer (9.28 fewer to 7 more)	-	143 (2 RCTs)	⊕○○○ Very low ^{c,d,f,g}	The physical exercise may have little to no effect on quality of life, but the evidence is very uncertain
Mortality - not reported	-	-	-	-	-	

***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI). **CI:** confidence interval; **MD:** mean difference

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence.

High certainty: we are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect.

Moderate certainty: we are moderately confident in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different.

Low certainty: our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: the true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect.

Very low certainty: we have very little confidence in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect.