**Results**

- The number of patients in the TX group who had MDD was significantly higher (47.4%) compared to the NTX group (37.6%) and the NSR group (27.3%) (p<0.001).
- TX respondents had the most comprehensive insurance coverage; 80.6% of them had any insurance vs. 70.5% of NSR respondents.
- TX patients were older compared to NSR respondents (47.68 years vs. 40.70; p<0.001), less likely to have a college degree (69.4% vs. 77.4%), and had lower annual household incomes (36.4% vs. 40.6%) and high monthly out-of-pocket costs for prescription medications (53.7% vs. 47.4%).
- NSR patients were much more likely to be male than NTX patients (42.2% vs. 40.6%; p<0.001).
- The proportion of white patients increased moving from NSR (36.4%) to NTX (46.4%) to TX (51.8%) (p<0.001).

**Conclusions:**

- TX patients had worse health outcomes, both concerning quality of life and work and activity impairment, compared to NTS and NSR respondents.
- They have lower mental and physical summary scores (28.54 vs. 37.27 and 41.11 vs. 44.69, respectively; p<0.001) and fewer treated patients visited the emergency room in the past six months (25.0% vs. 21.3%, p<0.001).
- TX patients had the greatest levels of activity impairment (60.53 vs. 47.41 for NSR and 45.71 for NTX; p<0.001).
- For all work impairment metrics, the TX patients were affected the least by their health (34.73 overall work impairment vs. 40.47 for NTX patients, p<0.001).

**References**