**Computerized Cognitive Training and Functional Recovery in Major Depressive Disorder: a Meta-analysis**

*Background:* The goal of this article was to conduct a systematic review and meta-analysis to determine the efficacy of Computerized Cognitive Training (CCT) in depressive disorders. A search was conducted to identify high quality randomized controlled CCT trials per PRISMA guidelines and relevant search engines. 9 randomized trials for depressed adults met inclusion criteria. An innovative approach was used (Bayesian inference Using Gibbs Sampling) to estimate effect sizes for each domain and study. The main findings were a significant small-moderate effect of CCT for Symptom Severity, Daily Functioning, and moderate-large effects for Attention, Working Memory, and Global Functioning were found. Moderator variable analysis revealed decreased effect of CCT with age. The authors concluded that CCT is associated with improvement in depressive symptoms and everyday functioning, though produces inconsistent effects on cognition.

Comment: I commend the authors for the timely review of CCT, and the use of Bayesian statistics and the estimation of parameters by using the Gibbs sampling. The findings of this review have clear implications for interventions targeting cognitive functioning in patients with mood disorders and will certainly lead to further publications focusing on the issue as to whether neurocognitive processing should be a primary target in these patients and whether such therapeutic strategies the effects of acute mood changes on cognition . I am overall satisfied with the quality of the work and highly recommend the publication of this paper in JAD. I would suggest that the authors proofread the manuscript one more time and consider mentioning in the title that this is a Bayesian meta-analysis.