

Safety and Tolerability of Antidepressant Co-treatment in Acute Major Depressive Disorder: A Systematic Review and Exploratory Meta-analysis



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Background

- Response rate with initial antidepressant (AD) treatment for major depressive disorder (MDD) remains 25-50%[1].
- Most frequently employed management option for treatment resistant depression and also recommended in treatment guidelines [2,3] is the co-treatment with a second antidepressant [4].
- However, evidence for the efficacy advantages of AD co-treatment is slim [5], and concerns about an increased adverse effect (AE) burden have been raised. In order to allow for a comprehensive risk-benefit analysis of AD+AD co-treatment, detailed knowledge about its short-term and long-term tolerability in patients with MDD is needed.
- Therefore, we conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of the frequency and severity of AEs in patients with MDD co-treatment compared with AD monotherapy, hypothesizing that the risk of AEs would be significantly greater with AD+AD co-treatment.

Method

Systematic PubMed/Medline/PsycInfo/Embase search from database inception through 06/01/2015

Inclusion criteria

- Randomized controlled trials, including ≥20 patients with MDD
- Reporting on the frequency or severity of AEs in patients who were randomized to either AD+AD co-treatment or to AD monotherapy, of the same AD that was also a part of the AD+AD combination.

Outcomes

Co-Primary:

- Intolerability-related discontinuation
- Proportion of patients with at least one AE

Secondary:

- Incidence of any specific AE
- Severity of any specific adverse event

Analysis

We conducted a random-effects meta-analysis of outcomes for which ≥2 studies contributed data, calculating the Risk Ratio (RR) with its 95% confidence interval (CI) for categorical outcomes and the Standardized Mean Difference (SMD) with its CI for continuous outcomes.

Result

Total Sample: 23 meta-analyzed studies (n=2435, duration=6.6 weeks)

1. Intolerability-related discontinuation

AD+AD co-treatment and AD monotherapy were similar regarding intolerability-related discontinuation (N=18, n=1270, RR=1.38, 95%CI=0.89-1.10, p=0.80)

2. Frequency of at least one Adverse Event (AE)

AD+AD co-treatment and AD monotherapy were similar regarding frequency of patients with ≥ 1 AE (N=9, n=1029, RR=1.19, 95% CI=0.95-1.49, p=0.14)

3. Specific Adverse Events

- AD+AD co-treatment was associated with significantly greater burden regarding 4/25 AEs (Tremor: RR=1.55, 95% CI=1.01-2.38, p=0.044;
- Sweating: RR=1.95, 95% CI=1.13-3.38, p=0.017; ≥7%Weight gain: RR=3.15, 95% CI=1.34-7.41, p=0.009; Weight gain: SMD=1.03, 95%CI=0.27-1.79, p=0.008)
- No more central nervous system, gastrointestinal, sexual or alertness-related AEs.

Table depicting the results of outcomes measures

Outcome		All studies					Augmentation-studies					Combination treatment-studies						
Outcome	N	n	Risk ratio/ SMD	95% CI	p- Value	p-Value heterogeneity	N	n	Risk ratio/ SMD	95% CI	p- Value	p-Value heterogeneity	N	N	Risk ratio/ SMD	95% CI	p- Value	p-Value heterogeneity
Co-primary outcomes																		
Discontinuation due to AE	18	1270	1.368	0.894, 2.096	0.149	0.797	3	323	1.737	0.386, 7.807	0.471	0.220	15	947	1.434	0.887, 2.319	0.142	0.833
At least one AE	9	1029	1.185	0.945, 1.486	0.142	< 0.001	3	589	AD mono ↑ 1.498 [‡]	1.299, 1.726 [‡]	< 0.001 [§]	0.406	6	440	0.982	0.840, 1.149	0.824	0.140
Movement disorder																		
Tremor	4	576	AD mono ↑ 1.552 [‡]	1.012, 2.380 [‡]	0.044 [§]	0.811	1	293	1.327	0.383, 4.592	0.656	–	3	283	AD mono ↑ 1.585 [‡]	1.006, 2.499 [‡]	0.047 [§]	0.640
Anticholinergic AE																		
Dry mouth/ reduced salivation	8	839	1.516	0.910, 2.526	0.110	0.002 [§]	3	430	AD mono ↑ 2.082 [‡]	1.234, 3.513 [‡]	0.006 [§]	0.403	5	409	1.289	0.674, 2.465	0.443	0.002 [§]
Blurred vision	2	65	2.265	0.556, 9.230	0.254	0.730	1	27	3.692	0.164, 83.268	0.411	–	1	38	2.000	0.415, 9.650	0.388	–
Arousal-related AE																		
Sedation	5	636	1.655	0.858, 3.194	0.133	0.023 [§]	1	293	AD mono ↑ 3.198 [‡]	2.134, 4.792 [‡]	< 0.001 [§]	–	4	343	1.149	0.700, 1.888	0.583	0.675
Fatigue/tired-ness/drowsiness	5	420	1.227	0.749, 2.010	0.418	0.445	2	137	2.018	0.511, 7.975	0.317	0.251	3	283	1.052	0.578, 1.915	0.867	0.431
Asthenia/lack of energy	2	108	0.739	0.254, 2.150	0.579	0.325	1	70	0.297	0.035, 2.524	0.266	–	1	38	1.000	0.292, 3.426	1.000	–
Insomnia	6	702	0.855	0.566, 1.291	0.456	0.202	1	293	1.279	0.574, 2.851	0.547	–	5	409	0.778	0.481, 1.257	0.305	0.180
Cardiovascular AE																		
Fainting/ Dizziness	8	839	1.063	0.754, 1.498	0.729	0.998	3	430	1.074	0.610, 1.892	0.804	0.791	5	409	1.056	0.685, 1.627	0.805	0.990
Tachycardia	3	164	0.836	0.192, 3.640	0.811	0.215	0	0	–	–	–	–	3	164	0.836	0.192, 3.640	0.811	0.215
CNS AE																		
Confusion	3	283	1.470	0.754, 2.867	0.258	0.419	0	0	–	–	–	–	3	283	1.470	0.754, 2.867	0.258	0.419
Mania	4	393	0.995	0.455, 2.176	0.990	0.549	0	0	–	–	–	–	4	393	0.995	0.455, 2.176	0.990	0.549
Tension/inner restlessness	3	419	0.684	0.305, 1.536	0.358	0.932	1	293	0.569	0.120, 2.686	0.476	–	2	126	0.733	0.284, 1.891	0.521	0.799
Headache	7	772	1.022	0.747, 1.400	0.890	0.797	2	363	0.707	0.142, 3.514	0.671	0.227	5	409	1.038	0.746, 1.445	0.823	0.819
Gastrointestinal AE																		
Constipation	3	164	0.951	0.190, 4.769	0.952	0.025 [§]	1	38	1.000	0.474, 2.108	1.000	–	2	126	1.430	0.025, 81.597	0.862	0.012
Diarrhea	2	331	0.448	0.188, 1.065	0.069	0.771	1	293	0.474	0.184, 1.218	0.121	–	1	38	0.333	0.038, 2.925	0.322	–
Nausea	8	1007	0.918	0.683, 1.234	0.570	0.723	3	589	1.411	0.643, 3.097	0.390	0.312	5	418	0.840	0.604, 1.168	0.299	0.949
Abdominal pain/ GI distress	2	137	0.890	0.557, 1.421	0.625	0.377	2	137	0.890	0.557, 1.421	0.625	0.377	0	0	–	–	–	–
Decreased appetite	3	283	0.827	0.521, 1.313	0.422	0.842	0	0	–	–	–	–	3	283	0.827	0.521, 1.313	0.422	0.842
Weight change AE																		
Weight gain ≥ 7% or reported as side effect	3	401	AD monosu- perior 3.148 [‡]	1.338, 7.405 [‡]	0.009 [§]	0.511	2	363	AD monosu- perior 3.807 [‡]	1.374, 10.548 [‡]	0.010 [§]	0.348	1	38	2.000	0.415, 9.650	0.388	–
Body weight change (SMD)*	2	346	AD monosu- perior 1.033 [‡]	0.271, 1.794 [‡]	0.008 [§]	0.019 [§]	1	293	AD monosu- perior 0.692 [‡]	0.443, 0.941 [‡]	< 0.001 [§]	–	1	53	AD monosu- perior 1.476 [‡]	0.868, 2.084 [‡]	< 0.001 [§]	–
Body weight change (WMD: kg)*	2	346	AD monosu- perior 2.170 [‡]	0.708, 3.631 [‡]	0.004 [§]	0.016 [§]	1	293	AD monosu- perior 1.500 [‡]	0.974, 2.026 [‡]	< 0.001 [§]	–	1	53	AD monosu- perior 3.000 [‡]	1.904, 4.096 [‡]	< 0.001 [§]	–
Endocrine AE																		
Sexual dysfunc- tion (any)	5	569	1.403	0.861, 2.287	0.174	0.378	1	226	5.179	0.251, 106.673	0.287	–	4	343	1.346	0.793, 2.284	0.271	0.323
Other AEs																		
Paresthesia	2	264	1.818	0.553, 5.973	0.325	0.720	1	226	3.107	0.128, 75.472	0.486	–	1	38	1.667	0.462, 6.008	0.435	–
Sweating/ Perspiration	7	928	AD monosu- perior 1.951 [‡]	1.127, 3.376 [‡]	0.017 [§]	0.057	2	519	2.530	0.398, 16.092	0.326	0.078 [§]	5	409	AD monosu- perior 2.016 [‡]	1.017, 3.996 [‡]	0.045 [§]	0.059

Flow diagram for literature search

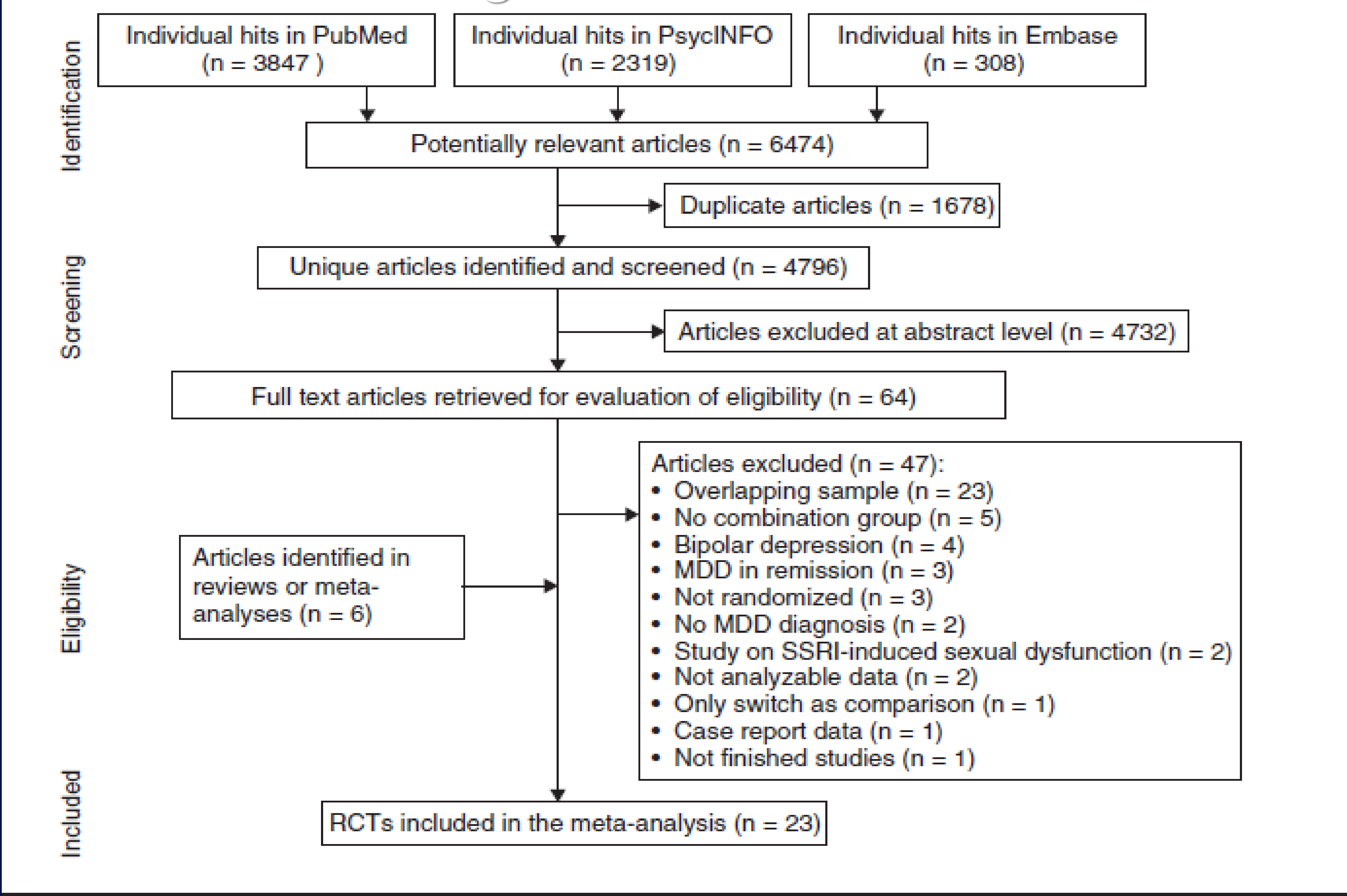


Figure 1. Flow chart for the systematic literature search.

Conclusion

- AD+AD co-treatment strategies do not appear to be associated with significantly greater intolerability-related discontinuation and increased incidence of ≥1AE.
- AD+AD co-treatment strategies were associated with a significantly greater incidence or severity of 4 of 25 specific reported AEs than AD monotherapy strategies.
- Specific AEs more common during antidepressant (AD) + AD co-treatment included tremor, sweating, weight gain and clinically significant weight gain.
- Frequencies and severity of global and specific AEs are insufficiently and incompletely assessed or reported in the available randomized controlled studies.
- Clearly, more data on side-effect burden of AD+AD co-treatment are needed and such data need to be complemented by high quality and more definitive information about the efficacy of this frequently employed clinical strategy.

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