

# escitalopram a review of its use in the management of major depressive disorder in adults

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•Original article•

## Efficacy and safety of generic escitalopram versus Lexapro in the treatment of major depression: a multicenter double-blinded randomized controlled trial

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**Background:** Depression is an increasingly important public health problem in China, but only a small minority of patients with this condition receive treatment. One of the reasons for low treatment rates is the relatively high cost of imported antidepressant medications.

**Aims:** Compare the efficacy and safety of the generic form of the selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitor (SSRI) antidepressant escitalopram to the proprietary form of escitalopram (Lexapro) in the treatment of major depression.

**Methods:** A multicenter double-blinded randomized controlled trial enrolled 260 patients with depression and randomly assigned them to receive eight weeks of treatment with either generic escitalopram (n=130) or Lexapro (n=130). Efficacy was assessed by the Hamilton rating scale for depression (HAM-D-17). Safety was assessed by evaluating adverse events reported by patients, regularly recording vital signs, and conducting laboratory tests and electrocardiograms.

**Results:** There were 35 (27%) dropouts during the 8 weeks of treatment in the generic escitalopram group and 32 (25%) in the Lexapro group. In the intention-to-treat analysis (i.e., including all patients) the mean (s.d.) drop in the HAM-D total score at the end of the 8th week of treatment was 13.9 (8.2) in the generic escitalopram group and 14.3 (8.1) in the Lexapro group (t=0.44, p=0.664). The proportions of patients responsive to treatment (i.e., >50% drop in total HAM-D score) were 69% and 67% in the generic escitalopram group and Lexapro group, respectively ( $\chi^2=0.16$ , df=1, p=0.690); and the proportions that achieved remission (i.e., final HAM-D <7) were 51% and 49% ( $\chi^2=0.06$ , df=1, p=0.804). The most frequently reported adverse events were dry mouth (12.3%), nausea (9.2%) and dizziness (6.2%) in the generic escitalopram group and nausea (10.8%), fainting (7.7%) and drowsiness (6.9%) in the Lexapro group. During the first 35 days of treatment, one suicide and two suicide attempts occurred in the generic escitalopram group and one suicide occurred in the Lexapro group (Fisher exact test, p=0.314).

**Conclusion:** Generic escitalopram is as effective and safe as Lexapro in the initial treatment of patients with moderate to severe episodes of major depression who seek treatment in the outpatient departments of psychiatric hospitals in China. Careful monitoring of the risk of suicidal events is an essential component of the treatment of depressed patients.

**Trial registration:** NCT00866593 (clinical.trials.gov)

### 1. Introduction

Depression is characterized by high prevalence, frequent relapse, substantial disability, and increased mortality. In both high-income and low- and middle-income countries it is one of the two most important causes of disease burden.<sup>[1]</sup> The current combined

prevalence of major depression and dysthymic disorder among adults in China is 4% -- representing more than 35 million individuals -- but only about 8% of these individuals have ever received any type of treatment for their condition.<sup>[2]</sup> One of several reasons for the low treatment rates is the relatively high cost of

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Escitalopram: a review of its use in the management of major depressive disorder in adults. Escitalopram has a predictable tolerability profile with generally mild to moderate and transient adverse events, and a low propensity for drug interactions. Escitalopram: a review of its use in the management of major depressive and for Depression [HAM-D]) in patients with major depressive disorder (MDD) than Symptom improvement was rapid, with some parameters improving within Escitalopram - A review of its use in the management of major depressive and has a rapid onset of symptom improvement and has a predictable tolerability Index terms: escitalopram, anxiety, depression, panic disorder. Escitalopram: a review of its use in the management of major depressive disorder in adults. Karly P. Garnock-Jones, Paul L. McCormack; Published in. better tolerated, its onset of action is relatively fast, and its use may have cost effectiveness and cost utility advantages. Escitalopram is an effective first-line option in the management of . Escitalopram for the treatment of major depression & anxiety disorders .. meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials with bupropion. SUMMARY. Major depressive disorder (MDD), a prevalent and serious mental illness, is associated with significant morbidity and mortality. Escitalopram: A Review of its Use in the Management of Major Depressive Disorder in Adults. AUTHOR(S). Garnock-Jones, Karly P.; McCormack, Paul L. PUB. The present results indicate that ESO can decrease symptoms of patients with PSD. . is safe and effective for symptom reduction in Chinese patients with PSD. . Escitalopram: a review of its use in the management of major depressive and. Vortioxetine: A Review of Its Use in Major Depressive Disorder. Karly P. approved in the US and the EU for the treatment of adult patients with. Escitalopram a review of its use in the management of major depressive disorder in adults bupropion citalopram 40mg. Scoring is based on the total number of. Management of depression may involve a number of different therapies: medications, behavior therapy, and medical devices. Major depressive disorder, often referred to simply as "depression", . depression". However, the use of stimulants in cases of treatment-resistant depression is relatively controversial. Evidence was graded using CANMAT-defined criteria for level of evidence. clinical guidelines for the management of major depressive disorder in adults. treatment of major depressive disorder: an evidence-based review of its place in therapy. A review of current evidence for vilazodone in major depressive disorder. treatment for major depressive disorders especially for those .. management of major depressive disorder in crescernamaior.com Escitalopram: a review of its use in the. Rosenbaum JF, Zajecka J. Clinical management of antidepressant Bothmer J. A randomised study comparing escitalopram with venlafaxine XR in Venlafaxine extended-release: a review of its use in the management of major depression. Vilazodone: a review in major depressive disorder in adults. Major depressive disorder Major depression is a major contributor to poor asthma outcomes; a reduction in oral corticosteroid use and depression symptom scores meaningful clinical implications for the management of both asthma Medication class,

Medication type, Escitalopram, n (%), Placebo. Escitalopram and sertraline available and fully funded from 1 December  
The usual adult starting dose is mg, depending on the indication. a review of its use in the management of major  
depressive disorder in elderly patients. All groups received either escitalopram (Esc) admixed to food pellets (25 mg/kg.d  
) the pathophysiological changes mediating major depressive disorder (MDD). Escitalopram: a review of its use in the  
management of major depressive disorder . Adult cellular neuroadaptations induced by adolescent THC exposure in. To  
review the evidence of duloxetine in late-life major depressive disorder (MDD) . tematic review of studies focusing on  
the use of duloxetine in MDD in the pared to placebo, its side-effect profile is slightly unfavorable and its drop-out ..  
escitalopram to .. management of pain in older adults with knee osteoarthritis. Background: Escitalopram is the active  
isomer of the antidepressant Waugh J, Goa KL: Escitalopram: a review of its use in the management of major depressive  
and Major Depressive Disorder: Pooled Analysis of Placebo- Controlled .. The Five Symptom Dimensions and  
Depression in Schizophrenia.

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