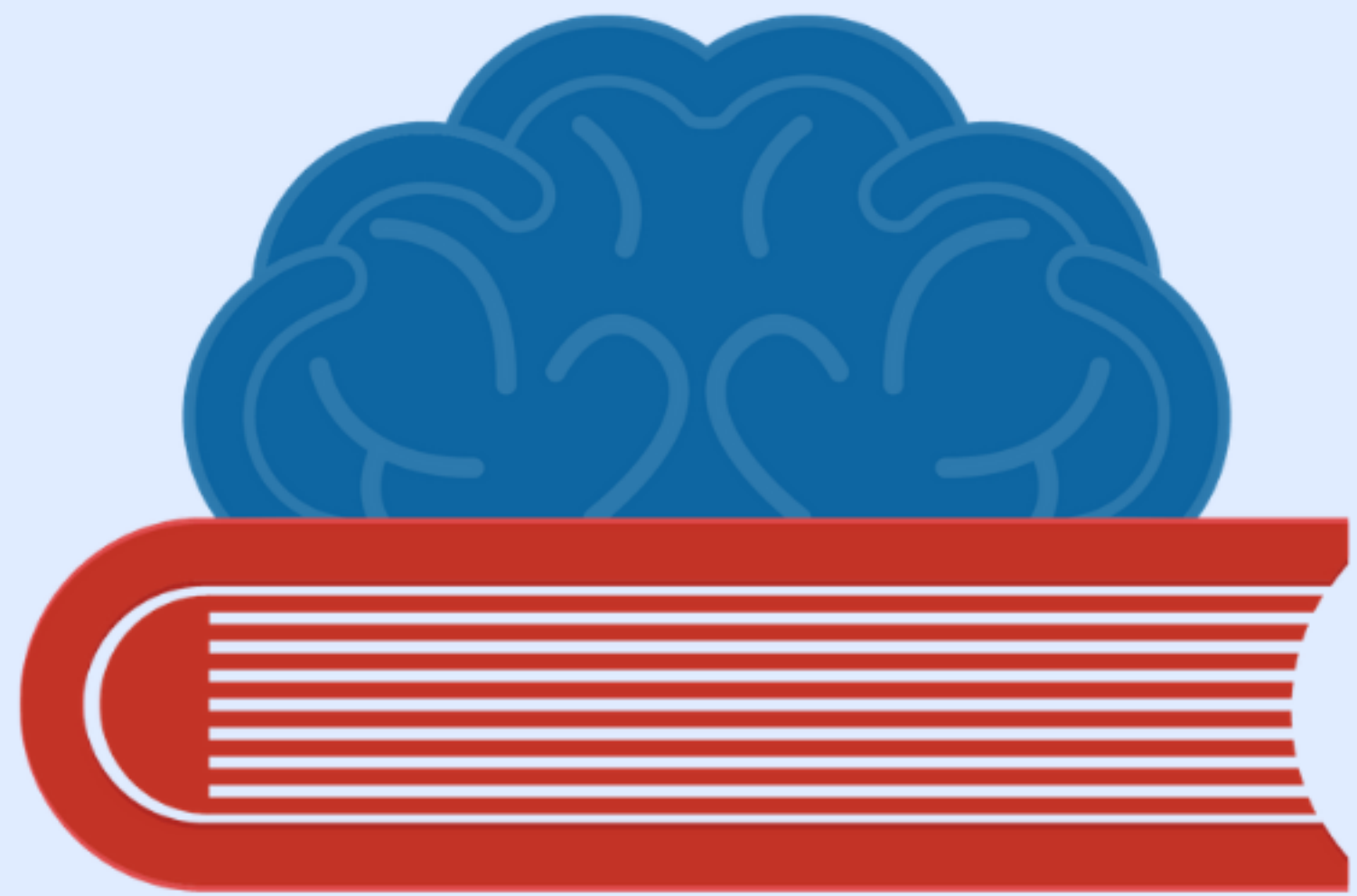


EFFECTIVENESS OF VORTIOXETINE FOR EMOTIONAL BLUNTING IN PATIENTS WITH INADEQUATE RESPONSE TO SSRI/SNRI



PSYCHIATRY EDUCATION FORUM'S
Journal Club



DR. HARVINDER
SINGH

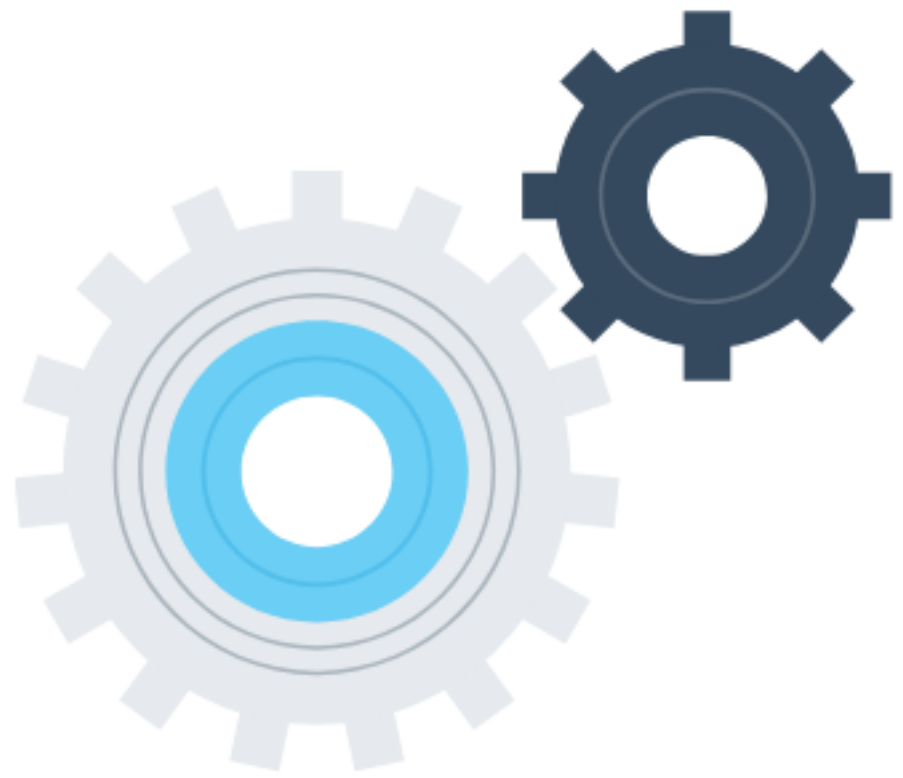


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> [J Affect Disord.](#) 2020 Nov 19;S0165-0327(20)33039-1. doi: 10.1016/j.jad.2020.11.106.

Online ahead of print.

Effectiveness of Vortioxetine on Emotional Blunting in Patients with Major Depressive Disorder with inadequate response to SSRI/SNRI treatment

[Andrea Fagiolini](#)¹, [Ioana Florea](#)², [Henrik Loft](#)², [Michael Cronquist Christensen](#)³

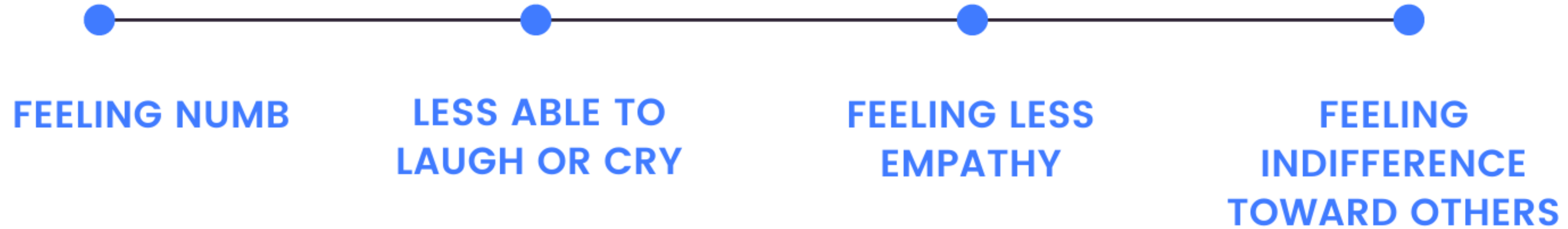
Affiliations — collapse

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EMOTIONAL BLUNTING WITH ANTIDEPRESSANTS



- Common with SSRIs & SNRIs: at higher doses
- Increase risk of medication discontinuation
- Affect social functioning & prevent full recovery

ANHEDONIA



EMOTIONAL BLUNTING

**ABILITY TO
EXPERIENCE PLEASURE**

DECREASED

DECREASED

**EXPERIENCE NEGATIVE
EMOTIONS**

**PERCEPTION
HEIGHTENED**

**PERCEPTION
BLUNTED**

ANTIDEPRESSANTS

BENEFICIAL

CAUSE/WORSEN



MECHANISM?

- Serotonergic effects on frontal lobes and/or
- Serotonergic modulation of midbrain dopaminergic systems, which project to the prefrontal cortex.



VORTIOXETINE?

J PSYCHIATR PRACT. 2004 MAY; 10(3):196-9.

J AFFECT DISORD. 2020 NOV 19:S0165-0327(20)33039-1.

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WHAT DID AUTHORS DO?

INCLUSION CRITERIA:



MDD DIAGNOSIS IN 18–65 YEAR OLD:

- Current depressive episode of < 12 months

SCREENING SCALES:

- MADRS > 21 and < 29
- Oxford Depression Questionnaire (ODQ) ≥ 50

PARTIAL RESPONSE TO SSRI/SNRI:

- at least 6 weeks with inadequate response

EMOTIONAL BLUNTING QUESTION:

- “Emotional effects vary, but may include, for example, feeling emotionally ‘numbed’ or ‘blunted’ in some way; lacking positive emotions or negative emotions; feeling detached from the world around you; or ‘just not caring’ about things that you used to care about. Have you experienced such emotional effects during the last 6 weeks?”.

OUTCOME MEASURES

PRIMARY OUTCOME MEASURE

Oxford Depression Questionnaire (ODQ) total score

SECONDARY OUTCOME MEASURE

MADRS Total Score & 5-item MADRS Anhedonia Subscale Score

CGI-Severity of Illness (CGI-S)

Motivation and Energy Inventory (MEI)

Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS)

Digit Symbol Substitution Test (DSST)

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OXFORD DEPRESSION QUESTIONNAIRE (ODQ)

Patient-reported, 26-item rating scale

Assess five dimensions of emotional blunting:

- Not Caring (NC)
- Emotional Detachment (ED)
- Positive Reduction (PR)
- General Reduction (GR)
- Antidepressant as Cause (AC)



Total score range: 26–130



STUDY RESULTS:



ENROLLED = 150 $\xrightarrow[6 = \text{TEAEs}]{19 \text{ DROPOUTS}}$ COMPLETED = 131

WEEKS

1

4

8

VORTIOXETINE

10 to 20 mg
(38)

20 mg (33)
20 to 10 mg (3)
Withdrawn (2)

20 mg (51%)
Mean Dose: 15.3 mg/day



STUDY RESULTS:



WEEKS

1

4

8

ODQ TOTAL SCORE

-9.6 (1.6)

-21.2 (1.8)

-29.8 (1.9)

(p < 0.0001)

NOT CARING

-1.4

-3.9

-6.0

(p < 0.0001)

EMOTIONAL DETACHMENT

-1.0

-3.1

-4.7

(p < 0.0001)

POSITIVE REDUCTION

-2.6

-5.6

-7.8

(p < 0.0001)

GENERAL REDUCTION

-2.3

-4.5

-6.6

(p < 0.0001)

ANTIDEPRESSANT AS CAUSE

-2.5

-4.3

-5.1

(p < 0.0001)



STUDY RESULTS:



- At week 8: **50% of all patients** reported no emotional blunting in answer to the “gold standard” standardized screening question ---->
- versus 100% at the beginning of the study

EMOTIONAL BLUNTING QUESTION:

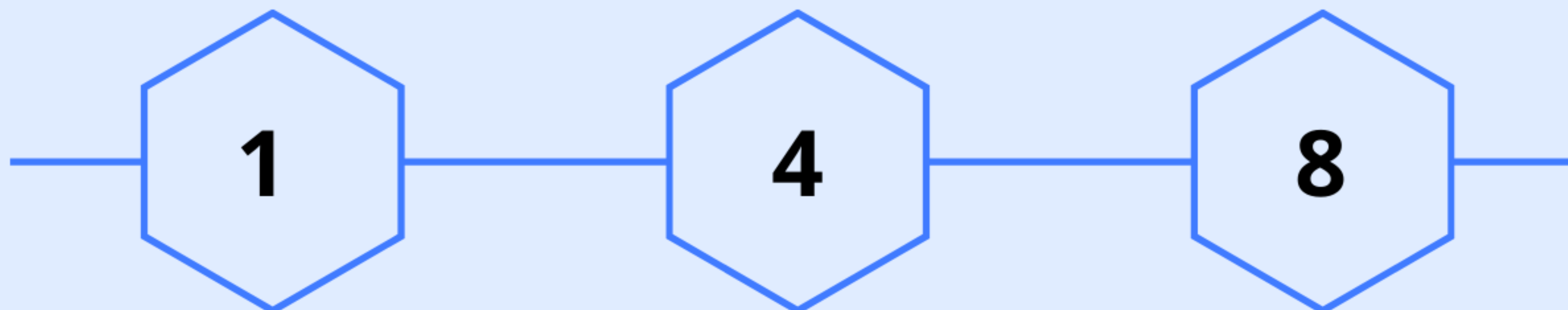
- “Emotional effects vary, but may include, for example, feeling emotionally ‘numbed’ or ‘blunted’ in some way; lacking positive emotions or negative emotions; feeling detached from the world around you; or ‘just not caring’ about things that you used to care about. Have you experienced such emotional effects during the last 6 weeks?”.



STUDY RESULTS:



WEEKS



MADRS ANHEDONIA
FACTOR SCORE:

-2.2

-5.9

-8.9

($p < 0.0001$)



STUDY RESULTS:



Motivation and Energy Inventory (MEI):

- Significant from week 4.
- Across all subdomains: cognitive and mental energy, social motivation, and physical energy.

Cognitive Performance (DSST) Score:

- Observed at week 1 (4.3; $p < 0.0001$)
- Increased by week 8 (7.8; $p < 0.0001$)



STUDY RESULTS:



Overall Functioning (SDS):

- Observed for the total score as well as the single items.
- Most pronouncedly in the work/school domain.

MADRS Total Score (Depression Resolution):

- Improved significantly from week 1 to week 8.
- Rates of response at week 8: 61.8%.
- Rates of remission at week 8: 46.6%.



WHAT CAN WE INFER NOW?

(1)

Patients with MDD who experienced inadequate depressive symptom resolution and emotional blunting after treatment with an SSRI or SNRI reported significant improvement after 8 weeks of treatment with vortioxetine 10–20 mg/day in:

- Emotional blunting,
- Overall functioning
- Motivation and energy,
- Cognitive performance, and
- Depressive symptoms



WHAT CAN WE INFER NOW?

- (2) This Positive effect on emotional blunting was observed **after just 1 week** of treatment.
- (3) Improvement in **emotional blunting** with vortioxetine was strongly and significantly correlated with improvements in **motivation and energy**, and **overall functioning** ---> and **not mediated by** improvement in **depressive symptoms**.



VORTIOXETINE MECHANISM?

- Mediated by modulation of cognitive control
- Lower serotonin transporter (SERT) occupancy than SSRIs

5 HT-3 BLOCKAGE

SERT BLOCKAGE

5HT-1A STIMULATION (where 5-HT neurons connect with glutamate and GABA neurons)

- Enhances the output of glutamatergic pyramidal neurons.
- Reduces the output of GABAergic interneurons in the prefrontal cortex & hippocampus.