



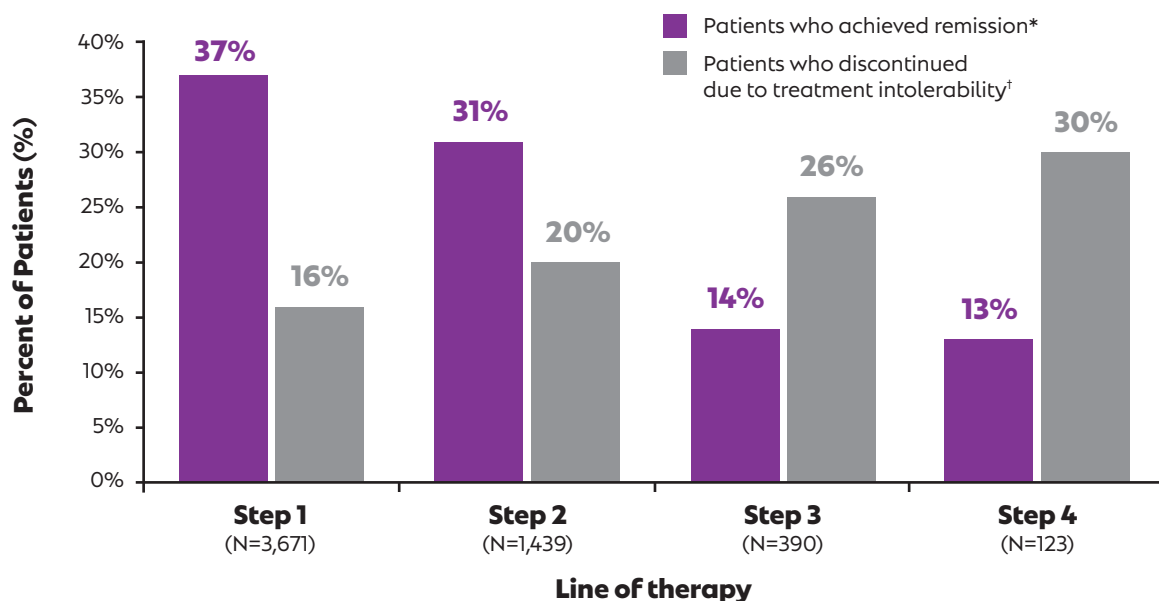
Rethink your approach to first-line MDD treatments

Are you giving your patients living with Major Depressive Disorder the best chance at remission by starting them on an SSRI?

63%

of patients did not reach remission with the 1st line treatment* which was a **selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor**. Those rates increased with each successive therapy.

STAR*D Remission and Treatment Intolerability[†]



The Sequenced Treatment Alternatives to Relieve Depression (STAR*D) study provided up to four treatment steps for MDD patients (n=3,671).

*Remission was defined as Quick Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology-Self Report (QIDS-SR) score ≤5.

†Percentage of patients who exited the study at each level due to intolerable side effects.



Quick onset may be more important than you think

Early improvements may lead to higher rates of remission among patients living with MDD*

In a meta-analysis of 17 MDD clinical trials (n=14,779)

Patients that demonstrated early improvement by Day 14 on therapy were

~6X
more likely to achieve remission^{2†}

*Early improvement was defined as a $\geq 20\%$, $\geq 25\%$, or $\geq 30\%$ reduction of depressive severity on scales such as Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D) and Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) from baseline to day 14.²

†Meta-analysis of 17 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled studies comparing monotherapy with an antidepressant drug against placebo or another antidepressant in 14,779 adult patients with acute MDD according to DSM-IV, DSM-III-R, or DSM-III, published through July 7, 2016.²

DSM=Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.

References: 1. Rush AJ et al. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2006;163(11):1905-1917. 2. Wagner S et al. *J Psychiatr Res*. 2017;94:96-106.