08/16/01

To: All Sales Representatives Selling *Paxil*

cc: RVPs
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From: Zachary Hawkins
Paxil Product Management

Study Title "Efficacy of Paroxetine in the Treatment of Adolescent Major Depression: A Randomized, Controlled Trial"

Author(s) Martin B. Keller, M.D.

Journal *J. AM.ACAD. CHILD ADOLESC. PSYCHIATRY* 2001

Date Vol Pages 2001, July, Vol. 40:7: 762-772

Significance of article This "cutting-edge," landmark study is the first to compare efficacy of an SSRI and a TCA with placebo in the treatment of major depression in adolescents. *Paxil* demonstrates REMARKABLE Efficacy and Safety in the treatment of adolescent depression.

Key Points

- The treatment of depression in adolescents is an area of burgeoning interest. Unfortunately, few well controlled, large scale, randomized clinical trials have been conducted in this population. (pg 762, col. 2, par 1)
- National Comorbidity Survey indicates lifetime prevalence rate of 15.3% for adolescent major depression, comparable with a 17% lifetime prevalence in adults. (pg 763 col 1 par 1)
- Comorbid anxiety disorders were present in 19% to 28% of subjects. (pg 765 col 1 par 1) **COMORBIDITY!**
- *Paxil* was significantly more effective than placebo with regard to achievement of both HAM-D total score ≤ 8, CGI score of 1 (very much improved) or 2 (much improved) and improvements in the depressed mood items of the HAM-D and the K-SADS-L.
- Roughly two-thirds (63.3%) of the subjects on *Paxil*, 50% of Imipramine subjects, and 46% of placebo subjects achieved remission (a HAM-D total score of ≤ 8) at endpoint based on the LOCF Dataset. (Table 2) Among patients who completed 8 weeks of treatment, 76% of *Paxil* subjects, 64.3% of Imipramine subjects, and 57.6% of placebo subjects achieved remission. (OC Dataset) **FIG. 1**
- Nearly half of the subjects in the *Paxil* group remained at the initial starting dose of 20mg/day (48%). Mean dose at study endpoint for *Paxil* was 28.0 mg and for Imipramine was 205.8 mg. (pg 766 col 2 par 3)
- *Paxil* was generally well tolerated in this adolescent population,

and most adverse events were not serious. The most common adverse events occurred at rates that were similar to rates in the placebo group. (pg768 col 1 par 2)

- Adverse cardiovascular effects were not observed in subjects treated with *Paxil*. In contrast, tachycardia, postural hypotension, prolongation of QT intervals during imipramine therapy resulted in treatment discontinuation in one third (13.7%) of the 31.5% subjects who stopped treatment prematurely with the TCA.
- In conclusion, the findings of this study provide evidence of the efficacy and safety of *Paxil* in the treatment of adolescent depression. Here's another example of GlaxoSmithKline's commitment to Psychiatry by bringing forth "cutting edge" scientific data. *Paxil* is truly a REMARKABLE product that continues to demonstrate efficacy, even in this understudied population.

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