

Review: Antidepressants plus benzodiazepines lead to fewer dropouts and less depression severity in major depression

Furukawa T, Streiner DL, Young LT. Antidepressant plus benzodiazepine for major depression. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2000;(4):CD001026 (latest version 29 Aug 2000).

Furukawa TA, Streiner DL, Young LT. Is antidepressant-benzodiazepine combination therapy clinically more useful? A meta-analytic study. *J Affect Disord.* 2001 Jul;65:173-7.

QUESTION

In adults with major depression, does combination therapy with antidepressants and benzodiazepines lead to short-term (< 8 wk) or long-term (> 2 mo) symptomatic recovery or side effects?

DATA SOURCES

Studies were identified by searching 7 databases (January 1972 to December 1998); hand searching major mental health and general medicine journals; scanning the reference lists of identified articles; checking SciSearch; and making personal contacts.

STUDY SELECTION

Studies were selected if they were randomized controlled trials comparing combined antidepressant-benzodiazepine treatment with antidepressants alone in adults with major depression. Studies were excluded if the antidepressant dose was < 100 mg of imipramine or its equivalent daily or the duration of the trial was < 4 weeks.

DATA EXTRACTION

Data were extracted on patient characteristics, treatment type and dose, duration of follow-up, and main outcomes.

MAIN RESULTS

9 studies (679 patients) met the selection criteria. The antidepressants studied were

imipramine, desipramine, amitriptyline, maprotiline, nortriptyline, clomipramine, fluoxetine, and mianserin; benzodiazepines studied included triazolam, alprazolam, diazepam, chlorthalidone, flunitrazepam, lorazepam, bentazepam, clonazepam, and mexazolam. Patients allocated to the combined-treatment group were less likely to drop out of the study than were those in the antidepressant-alone group (Table). Patients in the combined-treatment group were also less likely to drop out because of side effects (Table). More patients in the combined-treatment group showed a > 50% reduction from their baseline depression severity at 4 weeks than did those in the anti-

depressant-alone group (worst-case scenario for dropouts, Table). This difference was no longer statistically significant at 8 weeks.

CONCLUSION

In adults with major depression, a combination of antidepressant and benzodiazepine treatment leads to fewer dropouts and less depression severity at 4 weeks than do antidepressants alone.

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Combined antidepressant and benzodiazepine treatment vs antidepressants alone for major depression*

Outcomes	Weighted event rates		RRR (95% CI)	NNT (CI)
	Combined	Antidepressant alone		
Dropped out	22%	33%	37% (19 to 51)	10 (6 to 22)
Dropped out because of side effects	7%	14%	48% (14 to 68)	15 (10 to 40)
			RBI (CI)	NNT (CI)
> 50% reduction in depression at 4 wk	52%	37%	38% (15 to 66)	7 (5 to 15)

*Abbreviations defined in Glossary; RRR, RBI, NNT, and CI calculated from data in article.

COMMENTARY

The valid review by Furukawa and colleagues shows that benzodiazepines may add to the efficacy of antidepressants. The effect is strongest after 1 week, lasts until 4 weeks, and disappears after 6 to 8 weeks, although this last finding is based on data concerning only 162 patients.

What could cause this somewhat unexpected benefit? First, it may be that benzodiazepines prevent the occurrence of anxiety-related adverse effects in the first weeks of treatment, which may have led to fewer dropouts, particularly in the studies with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). The 2 studies (126 patients) evaluating SSRIs do not seem to exclude such a trend, but no subgroup analysis was done. The effect, however, is still statistically significant after exclusion of dropouts.

Second, the beneficial effect may be because of a reduction in anxiety and sleep disturbance, leaving the core symptoms of low mood and anhedonia undisturbed. Such a subgroup analysis was not possible and would require collection of individual patient data. Reduction in anxiety, however, could also speed up or promote further remission.

Finally, a true additional effect of benzodiazepines would align with the increasing evidence for low γ -aminobutyric acid function in depres-

sion (1). The possible earlier onset of action is intriguing in this respect because pharmaceutical companies have been looking for this quality in new drugs without much success.

What are the clinical consequences? Clinicians are advised to prescribe benzodiazepines only to patients with severe anxiety and for no longer than 2 to 4 weeks. This review offers support for the relatively common practice of combining antidepressants with benzodiazepines for depressed patients who have severe symptoms of anxiety or who develop these while receiving antidepressants. Benzodiazepines should preferably be prescribed during the first weeks only and be withdrawn gradually: The only 2 studies in this review that investigated the risk for relapse after withdrawal reported numbers needed to harm of 2 and 7.

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Reference

- Shiah IS, Yatham LN. *Life Sci.* 1998;63:1289-303.