

## Effect of comorbid anxiety on treatment response and relapse risk in late-life depression: controlled study

CARMEN ANDREESCU, ERIC J. LENZE, MARY AMANDA DEW, AMY E. BEGLEY, BENOIT H. MULSANT, ALEXANDRE Y. DOMBROVSKI, BRUCE G. POLLOCK, JACQUELINE STACK, MARK D. MILLER and CHARLES F. REYNOLDS

**Background** Comorbid anxiety is common in depressive disorders in both middle and late life, and it affects response to antidepressant treatment.

**Aims** To examine whether anxiety symptoms predict acute and maintenance (2 years) treatment response in late-life depression.

**Method** Data were drawn from a randomised double-blind study of pharmacotherapy and interpersonal psychotherapy for patients age 70 years and over with major depression. Anxiety symptoms were measured using the Brief Symptom Inventory. Survival analysis tested the effect of pre-treatment anxiety on response and recurrence.

**Results** Patients with greater pre-treatment anxiety took longer to respond to treatment and had higher rates of recurrence. Actuarial recurrence rates were 29% (pharmacotherapy, lower anxiety), 58% (pharmacotherapy, higher anxiety), 54% (placebo, lower anxiety) and 81% (placebo, higher anxiety).

**Conclusions** Improved identification and management of anxiety in late-life depression are needed to achieve response and stabilise recovery.

**Declaration of interest** E.J.L., B.H.M., B.G.P., M.D.M. and C.F.R. have received support and/or consult for (one or more of): Forest Laboratories, Pfizer Inc., Johnson & Johnson Co., Bristol-Myers Squibb, Eli Lilly, GlaxoSmith Kline, Lundbeck, Janssen Pharmaceutica, and Sepracor (details in Acknowledgements).

Comorbid anxiety is common in depressive disorders, both in middle and in later life. In community samples of younger adults with depression, the point prevalence of comorbid anxiety disorders ranged from 33% (Flint, 1994) to 51% (Kessler *et al*, 1996), with a 46% point prevalence in a clinical sample (Fava *et al*, 2004). In community samples of older adults with late-life depression, the point prevalence of comorbid anxiety disorders ranged from 26% (Ben-Arie *et al*, 1987) to 48% (Beekman *et al*, 2000). In clinical samples of older patients with late-life depression, comorbid anxiety disorders were diagnosed in 3% to 65% (Parmalee *et al*, 1993; Mulsant *et al*, 1996; Lenze *et al*, 2000).

Beyond the high rates of coexistence, comorbid anxiety has been often cited as a clinically relevant problem owing to its impact on acute treatment response in late-life depression. Thus, several studies have found that greater severity of anxiety symptoms is associated with an increased risk of withdrawal from treatment (Fawcett, 1997; Flint & Rifat, 1997a), a decreased response to acute antidepressant treatment (Fawcett, 1997; Flint & Rifat, 1997a; Steffens & McQuoid, 2005), and a longer time to both response (Mulsant *et al*, 1996; Dew *et al*, 1997; Lenze *et al*, 2003) and remission (Clayton *et al*, 1991; Alexopoulos *et al*, 2005).

Although the impact of anxiety on response and recurrence of major depression has been previously studied extensively in general adult populations, its relevance to long-term treatment response in late-life depression has received much less attention (Lebowitz *et al*, 1997; Charney *et al*, 2003) and has not been examined in a controlled maintenance trial. Maintenance outcomes in late-life depression and the factors that moderate those outcomes are critical, given the brittle nature of response in this age group (Reynolds & Lebowitz, 1999; Reynolds *et al*, 2006). To our knowledge, the only published data addressing these

long-term outcomes were obtained during a 2-year naturalistic follow-up study. In this uncontrolled study, pre-treatment anxiety symptoms were not related to time to recurrence during 2 years of open pharmacotherapy trial with nortriptyline (Flint & Rifat, 1997b).

Thus, given the high recurrence rate of late-life depression (Zis *et al*, 1980) and the increased morbidity and mortality risks associated with this disorder (Ganguli *et al*, 1993, 2002; Reynolds *et al*, 1994), as well as the lack of controlled data regarding the impact of pre-treatment anxiety on its long-term treatment, further examination of anxiety as a predictor not only of response but of recurrence would greatly benefit clinicians in planning treatment. Accordingly, we conducted an analysis to assess whether pre-treatment comorbid anxiety predicts treatment outcomes during both acute and maintenance treatment of major depression in old age. Our hypothesis was that greater pre-treatment severity of anxiety symptoms would predict poor treatment outcome, including both a longer time to response during acute treatment, and an increased rate of – and shorter time to – recurrence during maintenance treatment.

### METHOD

Data for this analysis were provided by the second study of Maintenance Therapies in Late-Life Depression conducted at the University of Pittsburgh Intervention Research Center for the Study of Late-Life Mood Disorders between 1999 and 2004. Details of the study protocol are described elsewhere (Reynolds *et al*, 2006). In brief, participants were aged 70 years or older, with a diagnosis per Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID; First *et al*, 1995) of non-psychotic, non-bipolar major depressive disorder (single episode or recurrent), a score on the 17-item Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HRSD; Hamilton, 1960) of 15 or higher, and a Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE; Folstein *et al*, 1975) score of 17 or higher.

In the acute phase, patients received open pharmacotherapy and weekly interpersonal psychotherapy (Klerman *et al*, 1984) until they achieved response (defined as a HRSD score of 10 or less for three consecutive weeks). Pharmacotherapy consisted of paroxetine started at 10 mg/day and titrated as necessary up to a maximum of 40 mg/day. Adjunctive pharmacotherapy

with bupropion, nortriptyline or lithium was used when required to achieve response ( $n=69$ ). Adjunctive lorazepam (0.5–2 mg/day) was also used in 65 patients.

Patients who responded to acute treatment entered 16 weeks of continuation treatment to stabilise their response; they received the same pharmacotherapy and interpersonal psychotherapy every 2 weeks. Patients who maintained response during continuation treatment were then randomly assigned to one of four maintenance treatments:

- (a) pharmacotherapy plus monthly clinical management visits;
- (b) placebo plus monthly clinical management visits;
- (c) pharmacotherapy plus monthly maintenance interpersonal psychotherapy;
- (d) placebo plus monthly maintenance interpersonal psychotherapy.

Patients randomised to pharmacotherapy received paroxetine (with adjunctive medication if required) for the remainder of their study participation. Patients randomised to receive placebo had paroxetine (and adjunctive medication) slowly tapered over 6 weeks under double-blind conditions. All patients were allowed to remain on a stable dosage of lorazepam if it had been required during the acute or continuation treatment phases. Patients remained in maintenance therapy for 2 years or until recurrence of a major depressive episode. Recurrence required a HRSD score of 15 or over, meeting DSM-IV criteria (American Psychiatric Association, 1994) for a major depressive episode during a SCID interview, and confirmation of the diagnosis by an independent geriatric psychiatrist. Assessors were unaware of treatment assignment. All patients provided written informed consent. For this data analysis we collapsed the interpersonal psychotherapy and non-psychotherapy groups because this therapy was not shown to prevent recurrence in the primary outcome analysis, whereas paroxetine was (Reynolds *et al*, 2006).

Symptoms of anxiety were measured using the self-report anxiety scale from the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisaratos, 1983). The BSI is a validated self-report scale developed from the Symptom Checklist 90 – Revised (SCL-90-R; Derogatis, 1983) with strong test-retest and internal consistency reliabilities. Factor analytic studies of the internal

structure of the scale have demonstrated its construct validity (Derogatis, 1983). The anxiety sub-scale consists of six items: ‘nervousness or shakiness inside’, ‘suddenly scared for no reason’, ‘feeling fearful’, ‘feeling tense or keyed up’, ‘spells of terror or panic’ and ‘feeling so restless you couldn’t sit still’. Each item is rated on a five-point scale (0 symptom not present, 4 extremely severe). We used both a categorical and a continuous form of the BSI anxiety measure. We analysed BSI scores (Cronbach’s  $\alpha=0.84$  for the present sample) on a continuum and also we also dichotomised those with higher *v.* lower anxiety by using a median split (median value for the sample 1.0). We present in this paper the results based on the categorical approach because it has more relevance to the categorical decisions clinicians are faced with in their practice.

The analyses included data on 181 persons who participated in the acute treatment phase. Of these, 116 maintained response during continuation treatment and were randomly assigned to maintenance treatment. Pre-treatment BSI scores were available on 170 participants entering the acute phase. Of these, 109 participated in randomly assigned maintenance treatment.

### Statistical analysis

We used Kaplan–Meier survival analysis to assess the effect of pre-treatment anxiety symptoms (BSI scores) on time to response. In order to analyse the influence of lorazepam on time to response (Buisse *et al*, 1997), we compared the time to response in the group receiving lorazepam *v.* the group not receiving lorazepam. Further, we stratified the sample based on presence or absence of lorazepam use. In order to control for other potential confounders, we subsequently fitted Cox proportional hazards models for each outcome, stratifying on severity of depression to estimate the unique effects of anxiety on acute treatment outcomes. We controlled for baseline depression severity as measured by the HRSD scores, with the four anxiety-related items (9, 10, 11 and 15) removed (Dew *et al*, 1997; Gildengers *et al*, 2005; Dombrovski *et al*, 2007).

To assess the effect of comorbid symptomatic anxiety on time to recurrence during maintenance treatment, we stratified the sample based on randomisation to paroxetine or placebo and performed Kaplan–Meier analyses in four groups: pharmacotherapy with lower BSI scores ( $n=35$ ); pharmacotherapy

with higher BSI scores ( $n=23$ ); placebo with lower BSI scores ( $n=31$ ); and placebo with higher BSI scores ( $n=20$ ).

## RESULTS

Participants’ baseline demographic and clinical characteristics are presented in Table 1.

### Effect of symptomatic comorbid anxiety on response during acute treatment

At baseline, 82 patients had higher BSI scores (above the median split) and 88 had lower BSI scores. Among patients with higher BSI scores, 52% ( $n=43$ ) achieved response and began maintenance treatment; among those with lower BSI scores 75% ( $n=66$ ) achieved response and began maintenance treatment ( $\chi^2=6.09$ , *d.f.*=1,  $P=0.01$ ) (Table 2). Patients with higher BSI scores had a median time to response significantly longer than those with lower scores (Fig. 1): 11.0 (95% CI 7.7–13.9) *v.* 6.7 (95% CI 5.9–7.9) weeks (Wilcoxon  $\chi^2=6.26$ , *d.f.*=1,  $P=0.01$ ).

### Effects of adjunctive lorazepam

Patients who received adjunctive lorazepam ( $n=65$ ) had a median time to response significantly longer than those who did not ( $n=120$ ): 12.4 weeks (95% CI 8.4–14.7) *v.* 6.9 weeks (95% CI 5.6–7.9); Wilcoxon  $\chi^2=16.81$ , *d.f.*=1,  $P<0.0001$ . The mean daily dosage of lorazepam received by patients with higher or lower BSI scores did not differ significantly: 1.03 mg (*s.d.*=0.60) *v.* 0.92 mg (*s.d.*=0.44);  $t=-0.75$ , *d.f.*=61,  $P=0.45$ . However, as would be expected, lorazepam use was correlated with higher BSI scores ( $\phi=0.31$ ). Therefore, we analysed *post hoc* the time to response separately in patients who received and did not receive lorazepam, contrasting those with higher and lower BSI scores. Among patients who received lorazepam, those with higher BSI scores had a median time to response significantly longer than those with lower scores: 13.9 weeks (95% CI 11.0–17.1) *v.* 7.9 weeks (95% CI 5.9–13.6); Wilcoxon  $\chi^2=4.48$ , *d.f.*=1,  $P=0.03$ . Among patients who did not receive lorazepam, the difference in time to response between patients with higher *v.* lower BSI scores was not significant (Wilcoxon  $\chi=0.0858$ , *d.f.*=1,  $P=0.77$ ). The mean final daily dosage of paroxetine received by patients with higher or lower

**Table 1** Demographic and clinical characteristics of patients by level of Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) anxiety scores

Variable	BSI score		t or $\chi^2$	d.f.	P
	Lower BSI (n=88)	Higher (n=82)			
BSI score: mean (median)	0.53 (0.58)	1.91 (1.75)	17.06	124	<0.0001
Current age, years: mean (s.d.)	76.3 (5.3)	77.1 (5.7)	-0.94	168	0.35
Female, % (n)	58 (51)	72 (59)	3.64	1	0.06
White, (n)	93 (82)	91 (75)	0.18	1	0.67
Education level, years: mean (s.d.)	12.9 (2.9)	13.0 (2.9)	-0.18	168	0.85
CIRS-G score: mean (s.d.)	10.2 (3.6)	9.8 (4.4)	0.61	168	0.54
HRSD score: mean (s.d.)					
HRSD-17 <sup>1</sup>	19.2 (3.2)	22.2 (3.5)	-6.06	168	<0.0001
HRSD minus anxiety items (Q9, Q10, Q11, Q15)	14.2 (2.6)	16.1 (2.9)	-4.42	158	<0.0001
Age at onset of first episode of depression, years: mean (s.d.)	63.1 (17.8)	60.7 (19.4)	0.85	168	0.39
Patients with first episode, % (n)	61 (54)	45 (37)	4.50	1	0.03
Duration of current episode, weeks: mean (s.d.) <sup>2</sup>	128.1 (230.4)	89.3 (174.7)	1.13	168	0.26
Patients receiving adjunctive lorazepam during acute phase, % (n)	23 (20)	52 (43)	16.06	1	<0.0001
Lorazepam dosage, mg/day					
Mean (s.d.)	0.92 (0.44)	1.03 (0.60)	-0.75	61	0.45
Median	0.88	1.0			
Range	0.5-2.0	0.25-3.0			
Patients with a comorbid diagnosis of any anxiety disorder at baseline, % (n)	23 (20)	40 (32)	5.4	1	0.02
Paroxetine dosage at the end of acute phase, mg/day			-1.27	168	0.20
Mean (s.d.)	24.2 (10.4)	26.3 (10.9)			
Median	20	30			
Range	10-45	5-40			

CIRS-G, Cumulative Illness Rating Scale for Geriatrics; HRSD, Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression.

1. 17-item version of the HRSD.

2. Natural log used in the analyses; means and standard deviations reported in their original units.

BSI scores did not differ: 26.3 mg (s.d.=10.9) *v.* 24.2 mg (s.d.=10.4) ( $t=-1.27$ , d.f. =168,  $P=0.21$ ). The effect of symptomatic anxiety on time to response remained significant in our Cox model, stratifying on baseline HRSD score (minus anxiety items): hazard ratio 0.65, (95% CI 0.45-0.93),  $P=0.02$ .

**Effect of symptomatic comorbid anxiety on recurrence during maintenance treatment**

A higher BSI score predicted an increased rate of recurrence (Wald  $\chi^2=7.05$ , d.f.=1,  $P=0.008$ ; 95% CI hazard ratio 1.22-3.72). Time to recurrence from randomisation (Fig. 2) differed across the four groups, with the higher BSI group having a shorter time to recurrence (log-rank  $\chi^2=15.00$ , d.f.=3,  $P=0.002$ ). Recurrence rates (adjusting for censoring) were 29% (pharmacotherapy with lower BSI scores), 58% (pharmacotherapy with higher BSI scores), 54% (placebo with lower BSI scores) and 81% (placebo with higher BSI scores). Among patients receiving pharmacotherapy, time to recurrence was significantly shorter for those with higher BSI scores than for those with lower scores (log-rank  $\chi^2=5.66$ , d.f.=1,  $P=0.02$ ). Among patients given placebo, time to recurrence did not differ significantly between those with higher or lower BSI scores (log-rank  $\chi^2=2.54$ , d.f.=1,  $P=0.11$ ). Among patients with higher BSI scores, time to recurrence did not differ between those given placebo or paroxetine (log-rank  $\chi^2=1.95$ , d.f.=1,  $P=0.16$ ). Among patients with lower BSI scores, time to recurrence was significantly shorter for those in the placebo group than for those taking paroxetine (log-rank  $\chi^2=5.28$ , d.f.=1,  $P=0.02$ ).

Because these findings suggested a moderator effect of anxiety, a separate Cox regression examined the possible moderator effect of anxiety (measured by BSI) on maintenance treatment outcomes, by analysing the interaction between BSI scores and pharmacotherapy. The results did not confirm a moderator effect ( $\chi^2=0.49$ , d.f.=1,  $P=0.48$ ). The power to detect a moderator effect was low (0.22) and the hazard ratio for the interaction was 1.5 (95% CI 0.48-4.68).

We repeated the analysis for both acute and maintenance phases using BSI score as a continuous measure, with similar results (further details available from the authors).

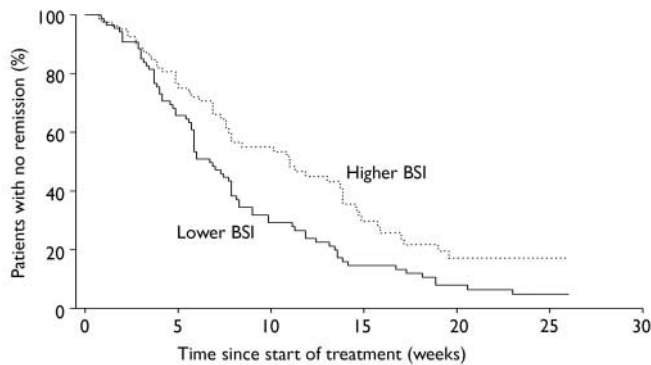
**Table 2** Participants with higher *v.* lower Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) score in each outcome group

	Entered maintenance phase (achieved response)	Completed study (no recurrence)		
		On medication (n)	On placebo (n)	Total (n)
Higher BSI at baseline (n=82)	43	5	3	8
Lower BSI at baseline (n=88)	66	17	8	25

**DISCUSSION**

**Summary of findings**

Our study is the first to show that high pre-treatment levels of anxiety symptoms increase not only the risk of non-response in acute treatment of late-life depression but also the risk of recurrence of the disorder

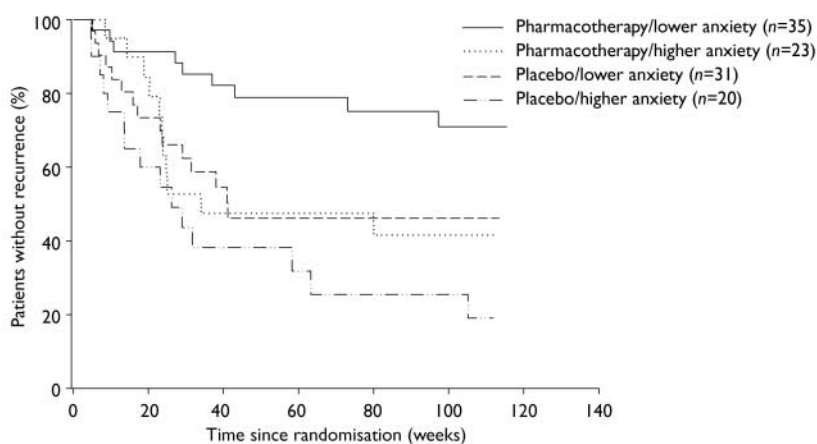


**Fig. 1** Anxiety symptoms and time to response: patients with greater severity of symptoms at baseline averaged 4.3 weeks longer response time (BSI, Brief Symptom Inventory).

in the first 2 years after response to treatment. In other words, elderly patients who start treatment with more severe anxiety have both a poorer acute response and a more brittle long-term response to pharmacotherapy. These results demonstrate a strong negative impact of anxiety symptoms on short- and long-term outcomes of depression in old age, even with optimal treatment. These findings for acute treatment effects confirm previous reports (Mulsant *et al*, 1996; Dew *et al*, 1997; Flint & Rifat, 1997a) that greater pre-treatment anxiety is associated with poorer response during acute treatment of late-life depression. We also found that these comorbid anxiety symptoms increase the risk of recurrence. To our knowledge, only one previous uncontrolled follow-up study has examined the impact of comorbid anxiety on long-term outcome of late-life depression: in this naturalistic study, pre-treatment anxiety did not predict time to recurrence (Flint & Rifat, 1997b).

We found that patients with higher BSI scores and adjunctive lorazepam treatment had increased time to response. The use of

lorazepam *per se* probably did not prolong time to response, because patients receiving adjunctive lorazepam but having lower BSI scores had similar time to response as patients not receiving adjunctive lorazepam. This observation is consistent with our previous study (Buysse *et al*, 1997), which reported that adjunctive lorazepam did not slow the antidepressant response in elderly patients with depression. However, patients with higher BSI scores not receiving adjunctive lorazepam had a shorter time to response than those with higher scores who received lorazepam. One possible explanation that deserves further exploration is that the patients with higher BSI scores who needed adjunctive lorazepam differed clinically from the patients with higher scores who did not need adjunctive lorazepam. This difference might be related to a higher preponderance of symptoms of general anxiety disorder in the group who needed adjunctive lorazepam, as general anxiety disorder more often than other anxiety disorders is associated with worse outcomes (Beekman *et al*, 2000; Lenze *et al*, 2000).



**Fig. 2** Comorbid anxiety symptoms and time to recurrence.

## Strengths and limitations

Our study was limited in its power to detect a moderator effect – that is, interactions between treatment and coexisting anxiety. We were able to detect main effects of pharmacotherapy and of anxiety on recurrence, but the study lacked sufficient power to detect interaction between pharmacotherapy and anxiety.

This study is the first randomised controlled trial to demonstrate the limited efficacy of standard pharmacotherapy in late-life depression with coexisting anxiety to make and keep patients well. It is important to emphasise that patients treated in this study received intensive management, with clinicians and psychiatrists reviewing cases weekly and refining treatment plans to minimise attrition and maximise response. Also, adjunctive pharmacotherapeutic strategies, which were instrumental in many patients achieving response and which were continued during the maintenance phase, were still not enough to protect most patients with comorbid anxiety from recurrence of depression. Even under these intensive treatment conditions, which go well beyond regular clinical care, comorbid anxiety had a prominent negative effect on acute and long-term outcomes.

## Future directions

Overall, our findings suggest limited efficacy of current medications with regard to mitigating the impact of comorbid anxiety on response and recurrence, even though selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (such as paroxetine, used in this study) are indicated for the treatment of both anxiety and depression. It is also worth noting that adding lorazepam to paroxetine in cases of patients with higher anxiety did not improve outcomes. Alternative treatment options should be considered for these patients. Given the detrimental effect of anxiety on long-term course of depression and the limited benefit demonstrated here even with optimal treatment, clinicians are left with the challenge of deciding what they can do to improve outcome in this group of patients (Tyrrer *et al*, 2004). Expert consensus guidelines (Alexopoulos *et al*, 2001) recommend maximising the dosage of antidepressant. It is possible that dosages of paroxetine higher than those used in this study would have yielded better outcomes in anxious patients (Baldwin & Polkinghorn, 2005). However, older adults may not



tolerate high doses of antidepressants, given the frequent medical comorbidity and sensitivity to medications' side-effects in this population. Further research involving possible pharmacological alternatives such as adjunctive use of second-generation antipsychotic agents (Adson *et al*, 2005; Wetherell *et al*, 2005a) as well as learning-based psychotherapies such as problem-solving therapy and cognitive-behavioural therapy (Stanley *et al*, 2003; Wetherell *et al*, 2005b) is warranted.

In conclusion, replicating and extending the results of previous studies, our findings indicate a need for active identification and aggressive treatment of anxiety symptoms in late-life depression, as well as the need for further research to identify optimal treatment. In order to improve outcomes in elderly patients with anxious depression, we need to develop and test treatment algorithms that would involve both psychosocial and pharmacological alternative treatments.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The study was supported by National Institute of Mental Health grants P30 MH52247, P30 MH071944, R37 MH43832, K24 MH069430 and R01 MH37869 and Project EXPORT at the Center for Minority Health, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, NIH/NCMHD P60 MD-000-207; GlaxoSmithKline donated supplies of paroxetine. E.J.L. has received grant support from Forest Laboratories, Pfizer Inc. and Johnson & Johnson Co. B.H.M. has received honoraria and/or research support from Bristol-Myers Squibb, Eli Lilly, Forest Laboratories, GlaxoSmithKline, Lundbeck and Pfizer. B.G.P. has received honoraria and/or research support from Janssen Pharmaceutica, Forest Laboratories, GlaxoSmithKline and Solvay and is on the speakers' bureaux of Forest Pharmaceuticals and Sepracor. M.D.M. is on the speakers' bureaux and also has been a consultant for Forest Pharmaceuticals and GlaxoSmithKline. C.F.R. has received research support from GlaxoSmithKline, Pfizer Inc., Eli Lilly, Bristol-Meyers Squibb and Forest Pharmaceuticals.

## REFERENCES

- Adson, D. E., Kushner, M. G. & Fahnhorst, T. A. (2005)** Treatment of residual anxiety symptoms with adjunctive aripiprazole in depressed patients taking selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, **86**, 99–104.
- Alexopoulos, G. S., Katz, I. R., Reynolds, C. F., et al (2001)** Pharmacotherapy of depression in older patients: a summary of the expert consensus guidelines. *Journal of Psychiatric Practice*, **7**, 361–376.
- Alexopoulos, G. S., Katz, I. R., Bruce, M. L., et al (2005)** Remission in depressed geriatric primary care patients: a report from the PROSPECT study. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, **162**, 718–724.
- American Psychiatric Association (1994)** *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (4th edn) (DSM-IV). APA.
- Baldwin, D. S. & Polkinghorn, C. (2005)** Evidence-based pharmacotherapy of generalized anxiety disorder. *International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology*, **8**, 293–302.
- Beekman, A. T., de Beurs, E., van Balkom, A. J., et al (2000)** Anxiety and depression in later life: co-occurrence and communality of risk factors. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, **157**, 89–95.
- Ben-Arie, O., Swartz, L. & Dickman, B. J. (1987)** Depression in the elderly living in the community. Its presentation and features. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, **150**, 169–174.
- Byusse, D. J., Reynolds, C. F., Houck, P. R., et al (1997)** Does lorazepam impair the antidepressant response to nortriptyline and psychotherapy? *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, **58**, 426–432.
- Charney, D. S., Reynolds, C. F., Lewis, L., et al (2003)** Depression and Bipolar Support Alliance consensus statement on the unmet needs in diagnosis and treatment of mood disorders in late life. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, **60**, 664–672.
- Clayton, P. J., Grove, W. M., Coryell, W., et al (1991)** Follow-up and family study of anxious depression. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, **148**, 1512–1517.
- Derogatis, L. R. (1983)** *SCL-90-R: Administration, Scoring and Procedures. Manual—II*. Clinical Psychometric Research.
- Derogatis L. R. & Melisaratos, N. (1983)** The Brief Symptom Inventory: an introductory report. *Psychological Medicine*, **13**, 595–605.
- Dew, M. A., Reynolds, C. F., Houck, P. R., et al (1997)** Temporal profiles of the course of depression during treatment. Predictors of pathways toward recovery in the elderly. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, **54**, 1016–1024.
- Dombrovski, A. Y., Mulsant, B. H., Houck, P. R., et al (2007)** Residual symptoms and recurrence during maintenance treatment of late-life depression. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, in press.
- Fava, M., Alpert, J. E., Carmin, C. N., et al (2004)** Clinical correlates and symptom patterns of anxious depression among patients with major depressive disorder in STAR\*D. *Psychological Medicine*, **34**, 1299–1308.
- Fawcett, J. (1997)** The detection and consequences of anxiety in clinical depression. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, **58** (suppl. 8), 35–40.
- First, M. S. R., Gibbon, M., Williams, J. B. W. (1995)** Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders – Patient Edition (SCID-I/P), version 2.0. Biometrics Institute.
- Flint, A. J. (1994)** Epidemiology and comorbidity of anxiety disorders in the elderly. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, **151**, 640–649.
- Flint, A. J. & Rifat, S. L. (1997a)** Anxious depression in elderly patients. Response to antidepressant treatment. *American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, **5**, 107–115.
- Flint, A. J. & Rifat, S. L. (1997b)** Two-year outcome of elderly patients with anxious depression. *Psychiatry Research*, **66**, 23–31.
- Folstein, M. F., Folstein, S. E. & McHugh, P. R. (1975)** 'Mini-Mental State'. A practical method for grading the cognitive state of patients for the clinician. *Journal of Psychiatric Research*, **12**, 189–198.
- Ganguli, M., Belle, S., Ratcliff, G., et al (1993)** Sensitivity and specificity for dementia of population-based criteria for cognitive impairment: the MoVIES project. *Journal of Gerontology*, **48**, M152–161.
- Ganguli, M., Dodge, H. H. & Mulsant, B. H. (2002)** Rates and predictors of mortality in an aging, rural, community-based cohort: the role of depression. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, **59**, 1046–1052.
- Gildengers, A. G., Houck, P. R., Mulsant, B. H., et al (2005)** Trajectories of treatment response in late-life depression: psychosocial and clinical correlates. *Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology*, **25** (suppl. 1), S8–S13.
- Hamilton, M. (1960)** A rating scale for depression. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry*, **23**, 56–62.
- Kessler, R. C., Nelson, C. B., McGonagle, K. A., et al (1996)** Comorbidity of DSM-III-R major depressive disorder in the general population: results from the US National Comorbidity Survey. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, **168** (suppl. 30), s17–s30.

Correspondence: Dr Eric Lenze, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, 3811 O'Hara Street, Room E 823, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA. Tel: +1 412 246 6007; fax: +1 412 246 6260; email: Lenzee@upmc.edu

(First received 7 June 2006, final revision 3 November 2006, accepted 14 November 2007)

- Klerman, G. L., Weissman, M. M., Rounsaville, B. J., et al (1984)** *Interpersonal Psychotherapy of Depression*. Aronson.
- Lebowitz, B. D., Pearson, J. L., Schneider, L. S., et al (1997)** Diagnosis and treatment of depression in late life. Consensus statement update. *JAMA*, **278**, 1186–1190.
- Lenze, E. J., Mulsant, B. H., Shear, M. K., et al (2000)** Comorbid anxiety disorders in depressed elderly patients. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, **157**, 722–728.
- Lenze, E. J., Mulsant, B. H., Dew, M. A., et al (2003)** Good treatment outcomes in late-life depression with comorbid anxiety. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, **77**, 247–254.
- Mulsant, B. H., Reynolds, C. F., Shear, M. K., et al (1996)** Comorbid anxiety disorders in late-life depression. *Anxiety*, **2**, 242–247.
- Parmalee, P., Katz, I. & Lawton, M. D. (1993)** Anxiety and its association with depression among institutionalized elderly. *American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, **1**, 65–78.
- Reynolds, C. F. & Lebowitz, B. D. (1999)** What are the best treatments for depression in old age? *Harvard Mental Health Letters*, **15**, 8.
- Reynolds, C. F., Frank, E., Perel, J. M., et al (1994)** Treatment of consecutive episodes of major depression in the elderly. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, **151**, 1740–1743.
- Reynolds, C. F., Dew, M. A., Pollock, B. G., et al (2006)** Maintenance treatment of major depression in old age. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **354**, 1130–1138.
- Stanley, M. A., Beck, J. G., Novy, D. M., et al (2003)** Cognitive-behavioral treatment of late-life generalized anxiety disorder. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, **71**, 309–319.
- Steffens, D. C. & McQuoid, D. R. (2005)** Impact of symptoms of generalized anxiety disorder on the course of late-life depression. *American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, **13**, 40–47.
- Tyrer, P., Seivewright, H. & Johnson, T. (2004)** The Nottingham Study of Neurotic Disorder: predictors of 12-year outcome of dysthymic, panic and generalized anxiety disorder. *Psychological Medicine*, **34**, 1385–1394.
- Wetherell, J. L., Lenze, E. J. & Stanley, M. A. (2005a)** Evidence-based treatment of geriatric anxiety disorders. *Psychiatric Clinics of North America*, **28**, 871–896.
- Wetherell, J. L., Sorrell, J. T., Thorp, S. R., et al (2005b)** Psychological interventions for late-life anxiety: a review and early lessons from the CALM study. *Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry and Neurology*, **18**, 72–82.
- Zis, A. P., Grof, P. & Webster, M. (1980)** Prediction of relapse in recurrent affective disorder. *Psychopharmacology Bulletin*, **16**, 47–49.