

**P01-58 - ADJUNCTIVE ARIPIPRAZOLE IN PATIENTS WITH MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER:
POOLED DATA ON FUNCTIONING FROM THREE CLINICAL TRIALS**

J.-Y. Loze¹, R. Gismondi², R. Baker³, M. Nashat³, P. Corey-Lisle⁴, L. Rollin⁴, Q.-V. Tran⁵, R. Forbes⁵, R. Berman⁴, R. Marcus⁴

¹Otsuka Pharmaceutical, Paris, France, ²Bristol-Myers Squibb, Rome, Italy, ³Bristol-Myers Squibb, Plainsboro, NJ, ⁴Bristol-Myers Squibb, Wallingford, CT, ⁵Otsuka Pharmaceutical America Pharmaceutical Inc, Rockville, MD, USA

Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of aripiprazole adjunctive antidepressant therapy (ADT) with regard to functioning in patients with major depressive disorder (MDD) who did not achieve an adequate response with standard ADT.

Methods: Pooled data were analyzed from three nearly identically designed randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials: CN138-139, CN138-163 and CN138-165. These included patients with MDD, without psychotic features, who had failed at least one ADT treatment in the present episode. Patients completing an 8-week prospective ADT phase with inadequate response were randomized to 6-weeks' treatment with adjunctive aripiprazole (n=508) or placebo (n=494). Functioning was assessed using the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS). Comparisons of mean change from baseline in total SDS score, and domains of family life, social life and work/school were performed using ANCOVA.

Results: Adjunctive aripiprazole produced significant improvements in total SDS (-1.2 on an adjusted scale of 1-10, with 10=worst level of functioning/1=best) vs adjunctive placebo (-0.7, p< 0.001). Adjunctive aripiprazole produced significant changes in the family life domain (-1.4 for adjunctive aripiprazole vs -0.7 for adjunctive placebo, p< 0.001) and the social life domain (-1.4 for adjunctive aripiprazole vs -0.7 for adjunctive placebo, p< 0.001). No difference between groups was observed on the work/school domain (-0.8 for adjunctive aripiprazole and -0.6 for adjunctive placebo, p=0.34).

Conclusions: Adjunctive aripiprazole showed significant improvements in overall SDS scores, and family and social life domains. Less change was observed in the work/school domain. The results emphasize that assessment of patient functioning may have utility both in clinical trials and clinical practice.