



Displayed as:
Antidepressant Management

Description

- The percentage of members 18 years of age and older who were treated with antidepressant medication, had a diagnosis of major depression and who remained on an antidepressant medication treatment for at least 180 days.
- Eligible patients must:
 - o Be ≥ 18 years of age
 - o Have a negative antidepressant medication history relative to their index prescription start date (IPSD)
 - o Have a medical claim that fulfills the criteria for a diagnosis of major depression



Calculation

NUMERATOR =

The number of eligible patients with ≥ 180 days of antidepressant treatment during their 232-day period

DENOMINATOR =

The number of eligible patients

Exclusions

- More than one gap in enrollment of up to 45-days during the continuous enrollment period defined relative to the patient's IPSD.



Did You Know?^{1,2}

- There is evidence that shows combining antidepressants with psychotherapy may be more effective than pharmacologic therapy alone for major depressive disorder.¹
- When starting, switching, or discontinuing antidepressants, side effect and pharmacokinetic profiles should be considered. For example, paroxetine has a half-life of approximately 21 hours whereas the active metabolite of fluoxetine has a half-life of approximately 9.3 days.^{2,3}

¹J Clin Psychiatry. 2009;70(9):1219.

²Paxil [package insert]. Toronto, Ontario Canada. Apotex Inc.; 2021.

³Prozac [package insert]. Indianapolis, IN. Lilly USA, LLC; 2020.

Therapeutic Categories*

Miscellaneous Antidepressants
Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs)
Phenylpiperazine Antidepressants
Psychotherapeutic Combinations
Serotonin-Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors (SNRIs)
Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs)
Tetracyclic Antidepressants
Tricyclic Antidepressants

*Only includes select medications and dosage forms