



ANGSTSTOORNISSEN

FEBRUARI 2015

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Consensusvergadering RIZIV

WZC-formularium Geneesmiddelenbrief

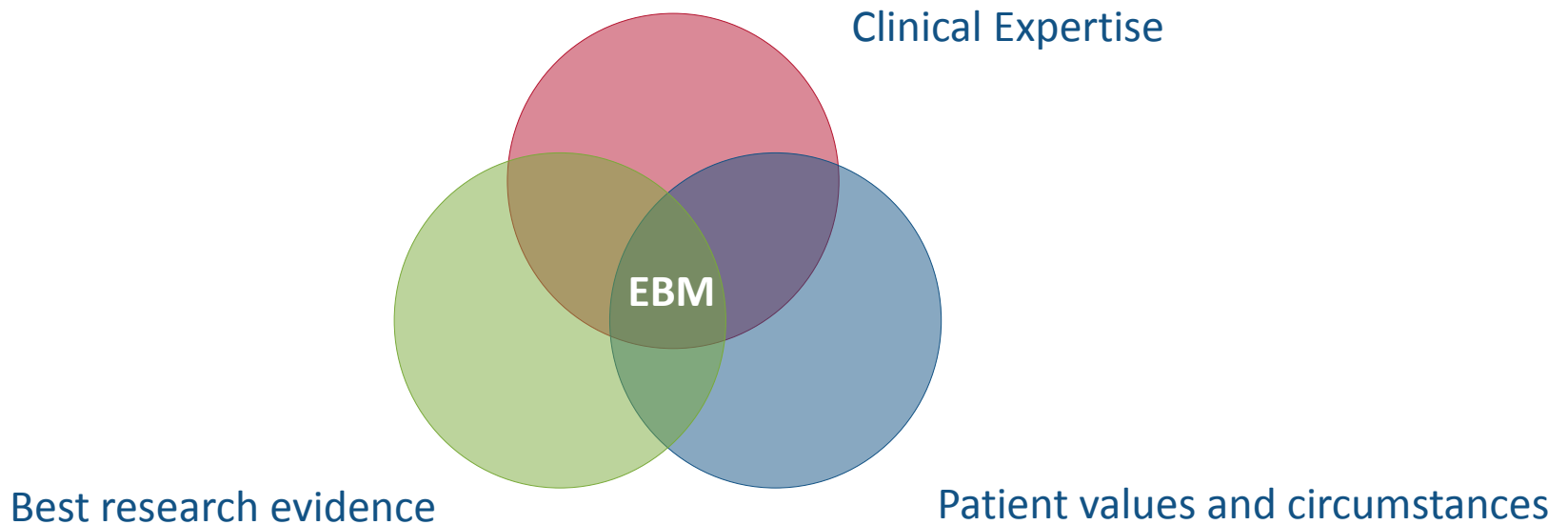


Transparantiefiches BCFI



EBM

Evidence Based Medicine



Evidence-based medicine (EBM) requires the integration of the best research evidence with our clinical expertise and our patient's unique values and circumstances

Inhoud

- Veralgemeende angststoornis (GAD)
- Fobie
- Paniekstoornis

- Volwassenen

- Behandeling: niet-medicamenteus
 medicamenteus

- Studies
- Richtlijnen
- Geneesmiddelenbewaking

GAD

FOBIE

PANIEK
STOORNIS

Methodologie

- RCT
 - ‘Evidence-based’ bronnen (Clinical Evidence, Cochrane Library, ...)
 - Tijdschriften aangesloten bij de International Society of Drug Bulletins (Geneesmiddelenbrief, La Revue Prescrire, Geneesmiddelenbulletin, ...)
 - Big six (BMJ, Lancet, JAMA, N Eng J M, Arch Intern Med, Ann Intern Med) en tijdschriften die kritisch commentaar geven op de resultaten van gerandomiseerd onderzoek (Folia Pharmacotherapeutica, Minerva, Evidence Based Medicine, ACP Journal Club, Journal Watch): laatste 5 jaar
 - Richtlijnen (NHG,...)
- Achtergrond, richtlijnen, veiligheid
 - NHG, NICE , EBMPpracticeNet
 - Gecommentarieerd Geneesmiddelenrepertorium (veiligheid)
 - Geneesmiddelenbulletin (veiligheid)
- Interne en externe expertise

Inhoudstabel

Diagnostiek

Behandeling

Algemene principes

Cognitieve Gedragstherapie

Medicatie

Antidepressiva

Benzodiazepines

Andere

Beperkingen bij de interpretatie van de studies

Veiligheid

Samenvatting

Bijlagen

Diagnostiek

Angstklachten ≠ Angststoornis

Angststoornis: buitenproportionele of aanhoudende angst

- die aanleiding geeft tot aanhoudend subjectief lijden en/of
 - belemmering in het dagelijks leven.
-
- Klinisch proces dat vaak meerdere consultaties vereist
 - Signalen van angstproblematiek
 - Frequent spreekuurbezoek voor wisselende lichamelijke klachten,
 - Aanhoudende klachten zonder lichamelijke oorzaak, ...
 - > 65 jaar: hogere kans van lichamelijke aandoening (ritmestoornissen, infecties,...)
 - Mengvormen, onvolledig ontwikkeld beeld en/of psychische comorbiditeit
 - Oordeel van de arts ≠ DSM classificatie

GAD

FOBIE

PANIEK
STOORNIS

SIGNALEN

DSM

Behandeling – Algemene principes

Voorlichting is de eerste stap

- **Patiëntenvoorlichting:**
 - Angstcirkel → onderhouden van de angst
 - Beschikbare behandelingen (voor- en nadelen)
- **Keuze behandeling** afhankelijk van:
 - Type en ernst angststoornis
 - Voorkeur / profiel van de patiënt
- **Begeleiden**
 - Evolutie van de patiënt opvolgen

VICIEUZE CIRKEL

NHG

NICE

Cognitieve gedragstherapie (CGT)

Werkzaam – Voorstellen bij elke angstproblematiek

- **Meest bestudeerd**

Doel : foutieve denk- en gedrag patronen van de patiënt die de angststoornis in stand houden, vervangen door aangepaste gedachten en gedrag, om de negatieve emoties - in het bijzonder angst - te verminderen.

- **In vergelijking met medicatie**

- Op het einde van de behandeling
 - Tenminste even werkzaam
- Op lange termijn (weinig gegevens)
 - Duurzamer effect dan medicatie na het beëindigen van de therapie

- **Beperkingen:** wachtlijst, kostprijs

GAD

SPECIEKE
FOBIE

SOCIALE FOBIE

PANIEK
STOORNIS

EFFECT CGT OP
VICIEUZE CIRKEL

CGT VS
MEDICATIE

+ MEDICATIE ?

TERUGBETALING

Antidepressiva

= eerste keuze medicamenteus

- **Werkzaamheid aangetoond**
 - voor een groot aantal AD
 - voornamelijk studies op korte termijn
 - preventie van herval (bij verder zetten behandeling na respons)
- **Onvoldoende gegevens om een keuze te maken op basis van werkzaamheid**
- **NHG – NICE : voorkeur voor SSRI**
- **Slechte tolerantie**

Kapczinski 2003 (Davidson 1999, Pollack 2001), Gale 2011 (Allgulander 2004, Brawman-Mintzer 2006), NICE 2011, Tonks 2003, Stocchi 2003, Allgulander 2006, Davidson 2008, Rickels 2010, GeBu 2014 (GAD), Gale 2004, Allgulander 2001, Gelenberg 2000, Lenox-Smith 2003, Hansen 2008, Stein 2000, Stein 2004, Stein 2006, Gebu 2014 (angststoorn.), Allgulander 2004, Lader 2004, Liebowitz 2005, Blanco 2013, Mitte 2005, Mavissakalan 1999, Otto 2001, Rapaport 2001, Bakker 2002, Terluin 2004, Kumar 2009, Prescire 1998, Lecrubier 1997, Prescire 2004, CBO 2003

GAD

SOCIALE FOBIE

PANIEK
STOORNIS

NHG
KEUZE SSRI

NHG

NICE

VEILIGHEID

STOPPEN

REGISTRATIE

Benzodiazepines

Het gebruik beperken

- **Werkzaamheid aangetoond**
 - Voor enkele benzodiazepines met halflange of lange werkingsduur
 - Op korte termijn
- **Aanbevelingen**
 - Beperk het gebruik (dosis, duur)
 - Eventueel in crisisperiode
 - Bij start behandeling SSRI (beperkte gegevens)
 - In afwachting van een niet-medicamenteuze behandeling
 - Ideaal gezien niet samen met de niet-medicamenteuze behandeling
- **Risico van afhankelijkheid**

GAD

SOCIALE FOBIE

PANIEKSTOORNIS

NHG

NICE

VEILIGHEID

STOPPEN

REGISTRATIE

Andere medicatie

- **β-blokkers**
 - Werkzaamheid enkel aangetoond bij podiumvrees
- **Pregabaline**
 - Hoofdzakelijk onderzocht bij veralgemeende angst
 - NICE: alternatief als SSRI of SNRI niet goed verdragen
 - Risico van misbruik
- **Antipsychotica**
 - Zeer weinig studies
 - Belangrijke ongewenste effecten
 - NICE: 2^e lijn

GAD

SOCIALE FOBIE

PANIEKSTOORNIS

B-BLOKKERS

VEILIGHEID
PREGABALINE

STOPPEN
PREGABALINE

Studies – Opmerkingen

Beperkingen bij de interpretatie van de studies

- Meestal zuivere beelden volgens DSM criteria
- Patiënten met co-morbiditeit (bv. depressie) vaak geëxcludeerd
- Klinische relevantie van het effect twijfelachtig (symptoomscore)
- Belangrijke placeborespons
- Mogelijke overschatting van het effect (methodologie)
- Onvolledige rapportering van ongewenste effecten en studie-uitval
- Meerderheid van de studies zijn van korte duur (6-8 weken) → wat met werkzaamheid op lange termijn?

DSM

EVALUATIE
SCHALEN

Veiligheid



| | Antidepressiva SSRI SNRI | Benzodiazepines |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Algemeenhe den | Duizeligheid en sedatie → ! Farmacodynamische interacties, rijvaardigheid, ouderen! Dervingsverschijnselen ! korte halfwaardetijd (paroxetine, venlafaxine,...) | |
| Ongewenste effecten | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serotoninerge middelen • Anticholinergica (paroxetine) • Seksuele stoornissen • ↗ angst in begin van de behandeling (SSRI) • ↗ suïciderisico (jongvolwassenen) • Gastro-intestinaal o.a. bloedingen (SSRI) • Hyponatriëmie (vnl. SSRI) • ↗ QT ((es)citalopram, venlafaxine) (andere SSRI ?) • ↘ convulsiedrempel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tolerantie – Afhankelijkheid – Misbruik • Paradoxe reacties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ↗ slapeloosheid • ↗ angst • Op lange termijn : ↗ Mortaliteit, blijvende cognitieve stoornissen na stopzetten BZD |
| Contra-indicaties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teratogeen effect kan niet uitgesloten worden (! paroxetine) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zwangerschap en borstvoeding • Ernstige respiratoire en leverinsufficiëntie, slaapapnoe,... |
| Interacties | ! Enzyminhibitoren ! | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (es)citalopram of sertraline : laag risico van farmacokinetische interacties • Serotoninerge middelen (dextromethorfan, tramadol, triptanen, bupropion, dapoxetine, st-janskruid,...) • Anticholinergica • NSAID's, acetylsalicylzuur, antitrombotica (SSRI) • Diuretica (SSRI) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alprazolam, clonazepam, diazepam, triazolam,... = substraat P450 -> ! Inhibitoren • Alprazolam : substraat van CYP3A4 • Diazepam : substraat van CYP2C19 |

SEROTONINERG

ANTICHOLINERG

SUICIDE RISICO

MORTALITEIT

QT↗

SEROTONERGE MIDDELEN

QT↗ RISICOFACTOREN

Niet-exhaustieve lijst



VEILIGHEID AD STOPPEN AD VEILIGHEID BZD STOPPEN BZD VEILIGHEID PREGABALINE STOPPEN PREGABALINE

Samenvatting

- **Patiëntenvoorlichting** = 1^{ste} stap
- **Cognitieve Gedragstherapie**
 - Minstens even werkzaam als medicatie
 - Duurzamer effect na het beëindigen van de behandeling (vs medicatie)
- **Medicatie**
 - Vooral bewijs van werkzaamheid op korte termijn
 - Antidepressiva
 - Voorkeur voor SSRI
 - Slechte tolerantie
 - Benzodiazepines
 - Vermijd chronisch gebruik (geen effect aangetoond – afhankelijkheid)
 - Weinig vergelijkend onderzoek



Bijlagen

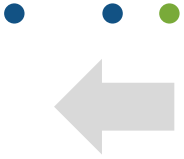
Bijlagen: Inhoudstafel

| ALGEMEEN | GAD | | FOBIE | | PANIEKSTOORNIS | | VEILIGHEID | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Signalen | Samenvatting (2) | CGT vs medicatie | Spec. fobie Samenvatting | Exposure vs SSRI | Samenvatting (2) | CBT vs medic. korte termijn | AD (2) Veiligheid | AD t1/2 |
| Vicieuze cirkel | Niet-medicamenteus | CGT vs BZD | Sociale fobie Samenvatting | CGT vs SSRI | Niet-medicamenteus | CBT vs medic. lange termijn | AD Interacties | AD Stoppen |
| Vicieuze cirkel & CGT | CGT Korte termijn | Associaties | Niet-medicamenteus | Exposure + SSRI vs monother. | CGT | CGT + BZD vs monotherapie | Serotonine syndroom | BZD Veiligheid |
| DSM | CGT Lange termijn | CGT+BZD vs mono | Werkzame medicatie | CGT vs MAO Stop behandel | Werkzame medicatie | CGT + TCA vs TCA | Serotoniner ge werking | BZD Stoppen |
| GAD | CGT Ouderen | Online therapie | BZD | CGT vs MAO Herval | BZD | CGT + TCA vs CGT | Anticholin erge effect | BZD Mortal. Hazard ratio |
| Fobie | Werkzame medicatie | | AD | CGT + MAO vs MAO | AD | Online therapie | QT interval | Pregabaline Veiligh. (2) |
| Paniekstoorn is | BZD | | Venlafaxine & mirtazapine | CGT + SSRI vs monotherapie | SSRI | | QT Risicofact | Pregabaline Stoppen |
| Evaluatie-schalen | AD | | SSRI & moclobemide | Online therapie Sociale fobie | Sertraline Hervalpreventie | | Suicide risico | Anti-epil suicide |
| Registraties | AD (2) Korte termijn | | Hervalpreventie | Online therapie Specifieke fobie | Imipramine Hervalpreventie | | | |
| Posologie | AD Lange termijn | | β-blokkers | | BZD Lange termijn | | | |
| Referenties | AD (2) Hervalpreventie | | | | | | | |
| | Pregabaline | | | | | | | |
| | | | SAMENVATTING | | | | | AANBEVELING |
| | | | AD + BZD | CGT vs medicatie | | | | NHG |
| | | | AD + neurolepticum | CGT + medicatie vs mono | | | | NICE |
| | | | | | | | | Keuze SSRI |

Inhoudstafel: Studies

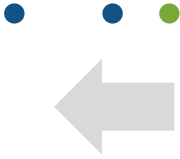
| | GAD samenvatting | | FOBIE samenvatting | | PANIEKSTOORNIS samenvatting | |
|------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| CGT | Niet-medicamenteus | CGT Korte termijn | Niet-medicamenteus | Specifieke fobie Samenvatting | Niet-medicamenteus | |
| | CGT Ouderen | CGT Lange termijn | | Sociale fobie Samenvatting (2) | CGT | |
| AD | AD | AD (2) Korte termijn | SSRI Werkzaamheid | SSRI & moclobemide | AD (2) Werkzaamheid | SSRI Korte termijn |
| | AD (2) Hervalprev, | AD Lange termijn | AD Herval | Venlafaxine & mirtazapine | Sertraline Hervalprev. | Imipramine Hervalprev. |
| BZD | BZD | | BZD Werkzaamheid | | BZD Korte termijn | BZD Lange termijn |
| AND-ERE | Werkzame medicatie | | Werkzame medicatie | | Werkzame medicatie | |
| | Pregabaline | | β-blokker Werkzaamheid | | | |
| ASSOCIATIE | Associaties | CGT vs medicamenteus | Exposure vs SSRI | CGT vs MAO | CBT vs medic. korte termijn | CGT + BZD vs TCA |
| | CGT vs BZD | CGT + BZD vs monotherapie | CGT vs SSRI | CGT vs MAO Hervalprev, | CBT vs medic. lange termijn | CGT + TCA vs TCA |
| | | | Exposure + SSRI vs monother. | CGT + SSRI vs monotherapie | | CGT + AD vs CGT |
| | | | CGT + MAO vs MAO | | | |

Signalen van een angstproblematiek

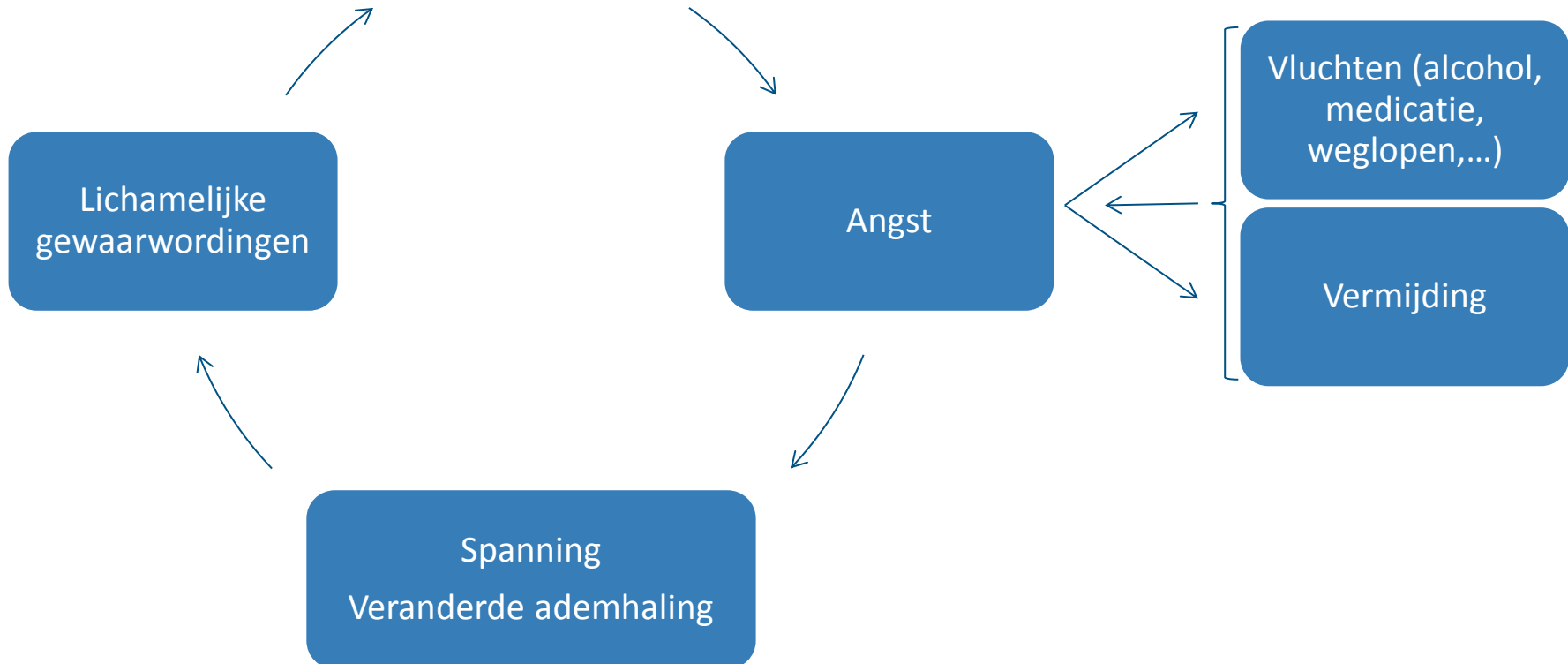


- Frequent spreekuurbezoek voor wisselende en onderling niet samenhangende, vaak somatische, klachten
- Aanhoudende specifieke klachten of problemen, zoals gespannenheid, prikkelbaarheid, labiel humeur, concentratieproblemen, lusteloosheid of slaapproblemen
- Hyperventilatie-klachten, zoals benauwdheid, transpireren, droge mond, duizeligheid, licht gevoel in het hoofd, tintelingen in armen en benen
- Aanhoudende lichamelijke klachten, zonder duidelijke lichamelijke oorzaak en waarbij de patiënt nauwelijks of slechts kortdurend gerustgesteld kan worden; vooral onbegrepen duizeligheid en hartkloppingen
- Verzoek om slaapmiddelen of kalmerende middelen
- Alcohol- of drugsproblemen
- Depressieve klachten of aangetoonde depressie
- Angststoornis in de voorgeschiedenis of bij familieleden

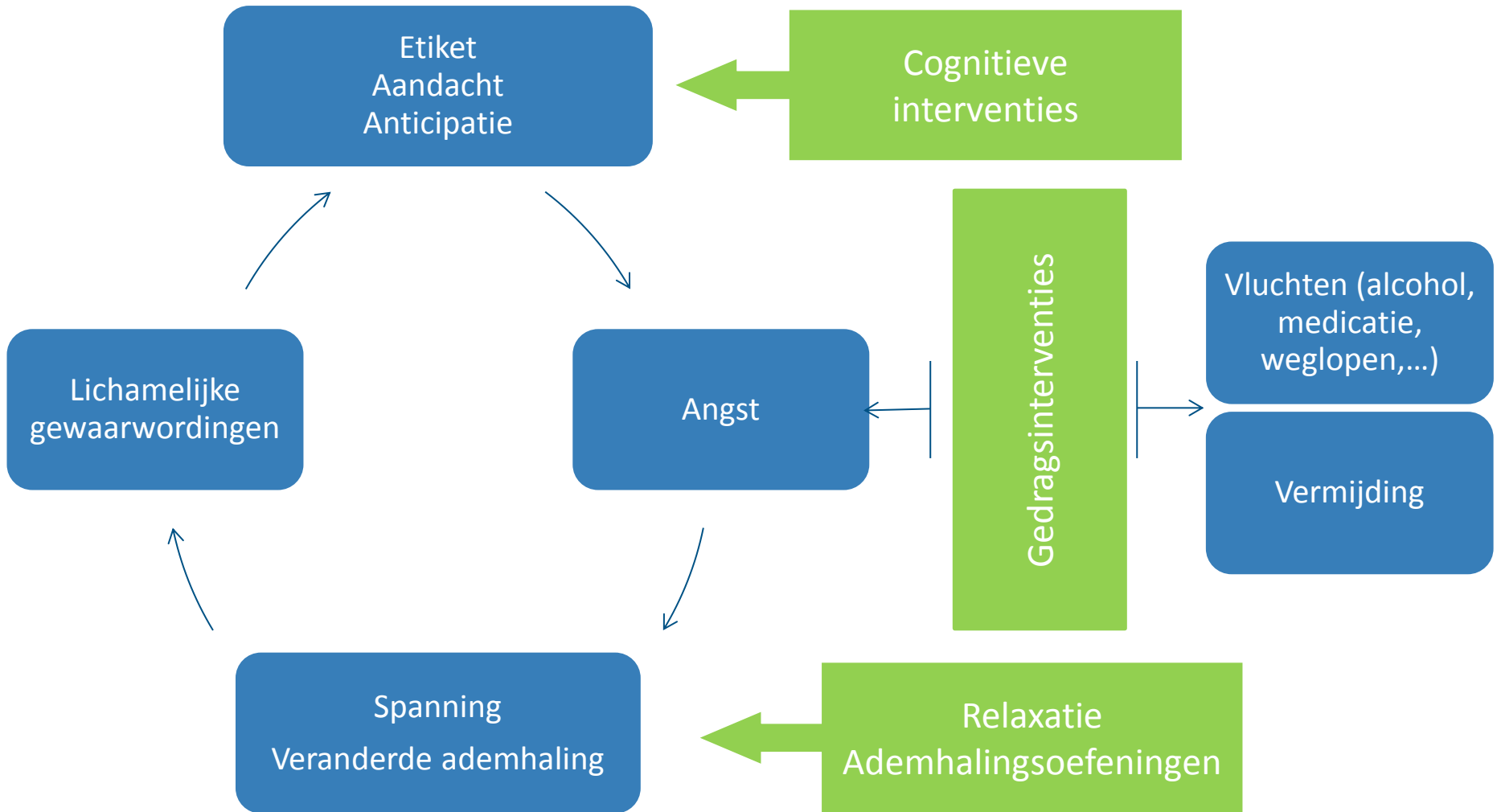
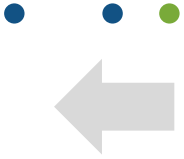
Vicieuze cirkel → onderhouden van de angst



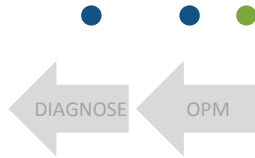
Etiket (verkeerd interpreteren van lichamelijke gewaarwordingen)
Aandacht (focus op de lichamelijke gewaarwordingen)
Anticipatie (angst voor de angst en voor situaties waarin de angst zou kunnen optreden)



Vicieuze cirkel en CGT



DSM - Classificatie



| DSM-IV | DSM-5 (2013) |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Angststoornissen | Angststoornissen |
| 1. Paniekstoornis zonder agorafobie | 1. Paniekstoornis |
| 2. Paniekstoornis met agorafobie | 2. Agorafobie |
| 3. Agorafobie zonder paniekaanvallen | 3. Specifieke fobie |
| 4. Specifieke fobie | 4. Sociale angststoornis Mogelijkheid te specificeren 'alleen plankenkoorts' |
| 5. Sociale fobie (of sociale angststoornis) | 5. Geeneraliseerde angststoornis |
| • Veralgemeend | 6. Separatieangststoornis |
| • Specifiek | 7. Selectief mutisme |
| 6. Geeneraliseerde angststoornis | 8. Angststoornis door middel of medicatie |
| 7. Angststoornis door een somatische aandoening | 9. Angststoornis door een andere medische aandoening |
| 8. Angststoornis door een middel | 10. Andere gespecificeerde angststoornis |
| 9. Angststoornis niet anderszins omschreven | 11. Ongespecificeerde angststoornis |
| | Obsessieve-compulsieve en gerelateerde stoornissen (OCGS) |
| 10. Obsessieve-compulsieve stoornis | 9 omschreven stoornissen |
| | Trauma- en stressorgerelateerde stoornissen |
| 11. Posttraumatische stressstoornis | 7 omschreven stoornissen |
| 12. Acute stressstoornis | |
| | Met of zonder paniekaanval (uitgezonderd Paniekstoornis) |

Veralgemeende angststoornis – Kenmerken

DIAGNOSE

INHOUD

- **Nervositeit, bezorgdheid, piekeren** over kleine, dagelijkse gebeurtenissen en problemen
- **Vaker aan- dan afwezig**, gedurende een periode van minstens **6 maanden**
- **Toegenomen motorische spanning**: vermoeidheid, beven, agitatie, spierspanning
- **Autonome hyperactiviteit**: kortademigheid, hartkloppingen, monddroogte, koude extremiteiten, duizeligheid
- **Overmatige waakzaamheid**: nervositeit en slaapstoornissen

Specifieke fobie

- Buitenproportionele en aanhoudende angst voor bepaalde objecten of situaties (fobische stimuli), wat leidt tot vermijdingsgedrag (dieren, natuurlijke omgeving, bloed en letsels, situatie, andere)

Sociale angststoornis

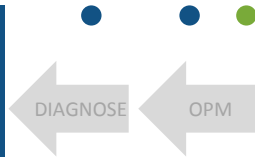
- Buitenproportionele en aanhoudende angst voor de meeste sociale situaties waarin de betrokkene zich blootgesteld voelt aan de kritische blik van anderen, en bang is zich belachelijk te maken. Deze situaties worden vermeden of doorstaan met hevige angst
- Kan beperkt zijn tot optreden in het openbaar (plankenkoorts)

Agorafobie

- Angst voor situaties waaraan de persoon denkt moeilijk te kunnen ontkomen of voor situaties waarbij hij moeilijk hulp zou kunnen krijgen, als zich een paniekaanval zou voordoen of als hij onwel zou worden.
- Dit leidt tot weloverwogen pogingen om deze situaties te vermijden (bv. drukke straten of winkels, reizen met de bus, auto of trein)

- **Recidiverende** paniekaanvallen
- Patiënt is tussen de aanvallen door **bang een nieuwe paniekaanval te krijgen**
- **Paniekaanval** (oude term: hyperventilatiesyndroom)
 - Intens gevoel van onbehagen in een duidelijk begrensde periode
 - Spontaan of naar aanleiding van een specifieke situatie
 - Duur: enkele minuten tot een half uur
 - Somatische symptomen: hartkloppingen, transpireren, trillen of beven, ademnood of het gevoel te stikken, pijn of een onaangenaam gevoel op de borst, misselijkheid of maagklachten, duizeligheid, tintelingen of dove gevoelens, opvliegers of koude rillingen
 - Psychische symptomen: gevoelens van derealisatie of depersonalisatie, angst voor controleverlies, angst om krankzinnig te worden of te sterven

Relevante eindpunten en evaluatieschalen



- **Algemeen**

- Clinical Global Impression Scale (CGI):
 - te scoren door de clinicus
 - score 1-7, hoe hoger de score hoe ernstiger
- CGI-Improvement (CGI-I):
 - score 1-7 (1= zeer sterk verbeterd; 2= sterk verbeterd)

- **Vergemeende angststoornis**

- Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS, HAM-A)
 - In te vullen door de clinicus
 - 14 items, score 0-56, hoe hoger de score hoe ernstiger
 - Psychische en somatische angstscore

GAD

- **Sociale Fobie**

- Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS):
 - In te vullen door de clinicus of de patiënt
 - 24 items, score 0-144, hoe hoger de score hoe ernstiger

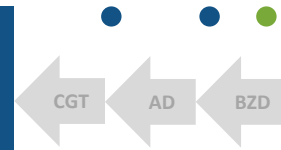
SOCIALE FOBIE

- **Paniekstoornis**

- Panic disorder Severity Scale (PDSS):
 - In te vullen door de clinicus of de patiënt
 - 7 items, score 0-28, hoe hoger de score hoe ernstiger

PANIEKSTOORNIS

Veralgemeende angst – Samenvatting



• Werkzame behandelingen

- Cognitieve gedragstherapie (CGT)
- Medicatie
 - Benzodiazepines
 - Antidepressiva : sommige TCA's, SSRI*, SNRI*
 - Pregabaline*
 - Geen enkel medicament lijkt werkzamer of beter verdragen dan een ander
- CGT vs medicatie:
 - Korte termijn (vnl vs BZD): CGT tenminste even werkzaam
 - 6 maanden na het einde van de behandeling (1 RCT vs diazepam): CGT werkzamer

CGT

WERKZAME
MEDICATIE

CGT VS
MEDICATIE

CGT VS BZD

• Associatie CGT + benzodiazepine

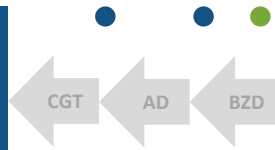
- CGT + diazepam vs CGT vs diazepam
 - De associatie is minstens even werkzaam als diazepam in monotherapie
 - Geen verschil tussen associatie en CGT in monotherapie

CGT + BZD VS
MONO

EVALUATIE
SCHALEN

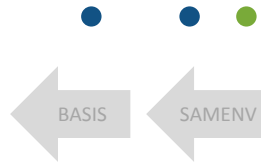
Gale 2011, Hunot 2007, Gould 1997, Mahe 2000, Kapczinski 2003, Gale 2011, Stocchi 2003, Allgulander 2006, Davidson 2008, Rickels 2010, Boschen 2011, Feltner 2008, Furukawa 2011, Gould 1997, Mitte 2005, Power 1990, Depping 2010, CRD 2002, GEBU 2014 (GAD), Allgulander 2001, Gelenberg 2000, Lenox-Smith 2003, ANAES 2001, CBR 2000, Rickels 2000, Prescrire 2007

Veralgemeende angst – Samenvatting (vervolg)



- β -blokkers : geen gegevens
- Fytotherapie : onvoldoende gegevens
- Antipsychotica : werkzaam op korte termijn, problemen i.v.m. veiligheid
- Associatie antidepressiva + benzodiazepines: geen studies

Veralgemeende angst– werkzame niet-medicamenteuze behandelingen



- **Cognitieve gedragstherapie**

- cognitieve therapie**

- gedragstherapie**

- relaxatie**

- exposure**

- angstmanagement**

- in associatie of als monotherapie

OUDEREN

- Werkzaam op korte termijn

- Aanzienlijke vermindering van de angstsymptomen

CGT
KORTE TERMIJN

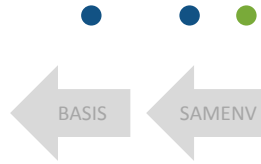
- Werkzaam op lange termijn

- Blijvend effect gedurende zes maanden na het beëindigen van de behandeling

- De symptomen kunnen nog verder afnemen in de zes maanden na het beëindigen van de behandeling

CGT
LANGE TERMIJN

GAD – CGT vs controle - korte termijn



Effect op korte termijn

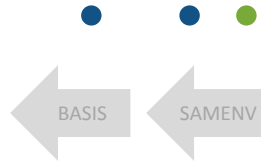
- Een belangrijk effect op de angstsymptomen

Hunot 2007

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MA | 18-75 years | 8/334 | 4w to 6m (median 12w) | CBT vs waiting list or treatment as usual* | Clinical response** | 46% vs 14%; RR for no response =0,64 (95%CI 0,55 to 0,74) |
| | Outpatients GAD, inclusion comorbidity secondary to GAD | 12/330 | | | Anxiety symptoms | SMD=-1,00 (95%CI -1,24 to -0,77) |
| | | 11/317 | | | Depression symptoms | SMD=-0,96 (95%CI -1,20 to -0,72) |
| | | 3/112 | | | Quality of life | SMD=0,44 (95%CI 0,06 to 0,82) |
| | | 13/483 | | | Attrition | RR=1,00 (95%CI 0,65 to 1,54) |
| | | | | | | |

- CBT = cognitive behavioral therapy (including exposure, relaxation, and cognitive restructuring)
- * In each study, the description of a 'treatment as usual' (TAU) condition was scrutinized to ensure that it did not comprise an active supportive therapy treatment. Within the TAU condition, participants could receive any appropriate medical care during the course of the study on a naturalistic basis, including pharmacotherapy and/or psychological therapy, as deemed necessary by the clinician. Additional treatment(s) received by participants in both the control and active comparisons for each included study were carefully documented
- **Clinical response was based on a clinician-rated composite measure of anxiety severity or clinical diagnostic interviews

GAD – CGT – Behoud van het effect



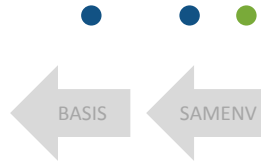
Effect op lange termijn

- Het effect blijft zes maanden na het einde van de behandeling aanhouden
- De symptomen kunnen verder afnemen in de zes maanden die volgen op het einde van de behandeling

| Gould 1997 | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result** |
| MA | GAD | 4/266 * | Follow up ≥ 6 months after end of treatment | | Anxiety (change from post treatment to end of follow-up) | |
| | | 1/55 | | CBT | | ES= 0,10 |
| | | | | Applied relaxation | | ES= 0,25 |
| | | 1/57 | | CBT | | ES= 0,12 |
| | | | | BT | | ES=0,11 |
| | | 1/45 | | Anxiety management | | ES=0,00 |
| | | 1/109 | | CT | | ES=0,34 |
| | | | | BT | | ES=0,35 |
| | | | | CBT | | ES=0,28 |
| | | | | Subconscious training | | ES=0,01 |

- * Only studies with follow-up >80%
- ** Positive ES means less anxiety at follow-up than at the end of treatment, no p-value reported
- Cognitive-behavioral: cognitive restructuring, exposure, systematic desensitization, relaxation training (both with and without biofeedback), and/or anxiety management training
- BT: behavioral therapy; CT: cognitive therapy

GAD – CGT vs controle – Ouderen



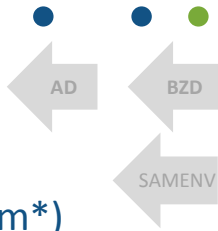
Werkzaam

- Een matig effect op de angstsymptomen

Gale, 2011 (Clinical Evidence)

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SR Hendrickx 2008 | GAD > 60 years 1 study mixed anxiety dis. | 4/146 | Not reported | CBT vs waiting list control | Change in anxiety scale | SMD=-0,44 (95%CI -0,84 to -0,04) p=0,03 Completer based Follow-up 78% |
| SR Hendrickx 2008 | GAD > 60 years 1 study mixed anxiety dis. | 5/243 | Not reported | CBT vs active ctrl (phone calls, consult on demand, support. psychoth, discussion group) | Change in anxiety scale | SMD=-0,51 (95%CI -0,81 to -0,21) p=0,0009 Completer based Follow-up 75% |

Veralgemeende angst – Werkzame medicatie



Benzodiazepines (alprazolam*, bromazepam*, clobazam*, clorazepaat*, diazepam*, lorazepam*)

- Anxiolytisch effect vs placebo na 1-2 weken
- Klinische relevantie onduidelijk (↘ HAM-A vs placebo)
- Belangrijke placeborespons (↘ HAM-A vs baseline)
- Werkzaamheid lijkt niet aan te houden op middellange termijn

BZD

Antidepressiva (imipramine, escitalopram*, paroxetine*, sertraline, duloxetine*, venlafaxine*)

- Anxiolytisch effect vs placebo na 6-10 weken
- Klinische relevantie onduidelijk (↘ HAM-A vs placebo)
- Belangrijke placeborespons (↘ HAM-A vs baseline)
- Zeer weinig dosisvergelijkingen: geen aanwijzingen voor een dosis-respons effect
- Slechte therapietrouw, meestal omwille van ongewenste effecten
- Herval bij vervanging door placebo: ca. 1 patiënt op 2
- Preventie van herval: escitalopram*, paroxetine*, duloxetine*, venlafaxine*

AD

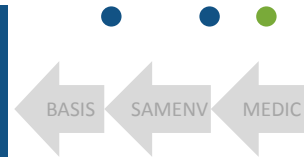
AD
PREVENTIE
HERVAL

Pregabaline*

- Klinische relevantie onduidelijk (↘ HAM-A vs placebo)
- Belangrijke verbetering met placebo (↘ HAM-A vs baseline)
- Preventie van herval

PREGABALINE

GAD – Benzodiazepines vs placebo



Korte termijn

Gould 1997 (from Clinical Evidence)

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|-------------|---------|----------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| MA | GAD, adults | 17/2044 | 2 to 9w | BZD vs placebo | Anxiety symptoms | ES=0,70 CI not reported |

Rickels 2000 (from Clinical Evidence)

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|----------------|-------|----------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| RCT | GAD, ~HAM-A 25 | 1/310 | 6w | Diazepam 21mg vs placebo | Response* | 64% vs 49% (Dropout 25%) |
| | | | | | Change in HAM-A | -15 vs -11 , p<0,001 |

BZD = benzodiazepines: alprazolam, bromazepam, diazepam, estazolam, etizolam; * HAM-A score $\geq 50\%$ \searrow

Lange termijn

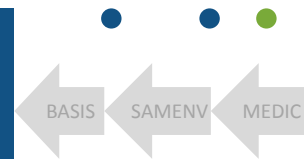
- 6 RCT's met een duur > 4 weken (vnl. om veiligheid of ontwenningverschijnselen te onderzoeken)
- 2 RCT's hebben ook de werkzaamheid nagegaan

Mahe 2000

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|--------------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------|
| SR | GAD - Adults | 5/486 | 2,5 to 5,5 m | Benzodiazepines | Dropout | 18 to 59% |
| | GAD - Adults | 1/200 | 4 m | Alprazolam 3,3mg/d vs lorazepam 5,4mg/d vs placebo | Change HAM-A | SS (dropout! 43% vs 59% vs 93%*) |
| | GAD - Adults Mean HAM-A ~18 | 1/101 | 2,5 m | Diazepam 15mg/d vs placebo | Change HAM-A | 2,5m: -8,2 vs -4,9 NS (Dropout 18%) |

- Benzodiazepines: alprazolam, lorazepam, diazepam, clorazepate
- The Systematic Review also included studies with buspirone and alpidem; only the results for the benzodiazepine studies are reported
- * results presented in LOCF analysis do not adequately take account that only 3 patients in the placebo group remained in the study

GAD – Antidepressiva vs placebo



Kapczinski 2003 (Cochrane)

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result | |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| MA | GAD Adults | 8/2058 | | | | | |
| | | 4/1217 | 8 to 28 w | Antidepressants vs placebo | No treatment response* | RR=0,70 (95%CI 0,60 to 0,82) | |
| | Exclusion: any significant psychiatric disorder other than GAD | 6/1951 | 3 RCT 8w | Imipramine Paroxetine Venlafaxine | mean 143mg/d | Dropped out | NS |
| | | 1/174 | | | | Drowsiness | RR=4,89 (95%CI 2,41 to 9,90) |
| | | 5/1623 | | | | Dizziness | RR=1,84 (95%CI 1,26 to 2,69) |
| | | 1/174 | 1 RCT 28w | Venlafaxine | mean 27mg/d | Confusion | RR=12,02 (95%CI 1,67 to 86.30) |
| | | 5/1623 | | | | Dry mouth | RR=2,96 (95%CI 2,19 to 4,01) |
| | | 4/1290 | | | | Constipation | RR=3,48 (95%CI 2,10 to 5,78) |
| | | 5/1773 | | | | Nausea | RR=2,83 (95%CI 2,16 to 3,72) |
| | | 1/350 | | | | Venlafaxine 75 to 150 mg/d | Insomnia |
| | | 3/922 | Somnolence | RR=2,59 (95%CI 1,85 to 3,64) | | | |
| | | 3/981 | Asthenia | RR=1,89 (95%CI 1,33 to 2,70) | | | |
| | | 2/601 | Anorexia | RR=9,04 (95%CI 2,57 to 31,77) | | | |
| | | 1/922 | Sexual dysfunction | RR=5,66 (95%CI 2,98 to 10,73) | | | |
| | | 2/792 | | Sweating | RR=2,92 (95%CI 1,46 to 5,86) | | |

- *Response : no symptoms, or CGI-I 1 or 2 (much or very much improved)
- Tremor, Nervousness, flatulence, infection, paraesthesia : not statistically significant

GAD – Antidepressiva vs placebo – Korte termijn

BASIS

SAMENV

MEDIC

Davidson 1999 (in Kapczinski 2003)

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RCT | GAD Outpatients Mean age 38y HAM-A ~19 | 405 | 8 w | Venlafaxine 75 or 150 mg/d vs placebo | Response | 48% vs 37% RR no response= 0.82 (95%CI 0.67 to 0.99) |
| | | | | | Change HAM-A | -5,9 vs -5,4 vs -4,3 NS |

Pollack 2001 (in Kapczinski 2003)

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RCT | GAD Outpatients Mean age 40y (range 19-80) HAM-A ~24 | 331 | 8 w | Paroxetine vs placebo | Response | 62% vs 47% RR no response= 0.72 (95%CI 0.56 to 0.92) |
| | | | | | Change HAM-A | -12 vs -10 (p<0,01) |

- Treatment response was defined as a score of 1 or 2 (improved) on the Clinical Global Impression scale
- No patients with significant other psychiatric disorders included in these studies

Gale 2011

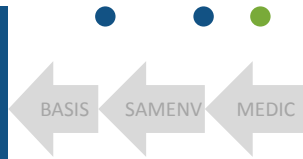
| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|------------------|-------|----------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| MA* | GAD HAM-A ~23 | 3/856 | 8w | Escitalopram vs placebo | Response | 52% vs 37% (p<0,001) |
| | | | | | Change HAM-A | -10,1 vs -7,6 (p< 0,001) |

Gale 2011

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|------------|-----|----------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| MA | GAD | 3/? | 9-10w | Duloxetine vs placebo | Normalised SDS | 47% vs 28% (p<0,001) |

- * pooled analysis from 3 RTC's in non-systematic review
- Response on the Clinical Global Impression scale
- SDS= Sheehan Disability Scale score

GAD – Antidepressiva vs placebo – Korte termijn



Allgulander 2004 (in Gale 2011)

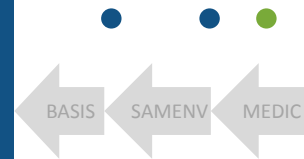
| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|--------------------|-----|----------|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| RCT | GAD HAM-A ~26,5 | 373 | 12w | Sertraline (50-150mg) vs placebo | Change CGI | -1,56 vs -0,90 (p<0,001) |
| | | | | | Response HAM-A* | 55% vs 32% (p=0,001) |
| | | | | | Change HAM-A | -11,7 vs -8,0 (p< 0,001) |

Brawman-Mintzer 2006 (in Gale 2011)

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|------------------|-----|----------|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| RCT | GAD HAM-A ~24 | 326 | 10w | Sertraline (50-200mg) vs placebo | Change HAM-A | -12,7 vs -11,5 (p=0,032) |

- *Response: at least 50% reduction in Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale

GAD – Antidepressiva vs placebo – lange termijn



Venlafaxine*

Werkzaamheid op lange termijn aangetoond maar klinische relevantie twijfelachtig

Allgulander 2001

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RCT | GAD – Outpatients Exclusion : major depression; other psychiatric disorder Mean age 45y Mean total HAM-A ~26 | 541 | 24 w | Venlafaxine 37,5 mg/d vs venlafaxine 75 mg/ vs venlafaxine 150 mg/d vs placebo | Change HAM-A | -12,0 vs -13,8 75 and 150mg SS vs -14,5 vs -10,1 |
| | | | | | Dropout | 38% vs 33% vs 31% vs 45% NS |

Gelenberg 2000

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RCT | GAD – Outpatients Exclusion : major depression; other psychiatric disorder Mean age 38 to 41y Mean total HAM-A 25 | 251 | 28 w | Venlafaxine 75-150 mg/d vs placebo | Response* | 62% vs 31% RR no response = 0.55 (95%CI 0.43 to 0.71) |
| | | | | | Dropout | 47% vs 35% |

Lenox-Smith 2003 in Clinical Evidence 2004

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------|-----|------|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| RCT | GAD +/- depression General practice | 244 | 24 w | Venlafaxine 75-150 mg/d vs placebo | Response* | 65% vs 46% SS |
| | | | | | Response** | 53% vs 48% NS |
| | | | | | Remission*** | 28% vs 19% NS |

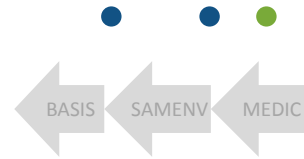
* defined as a score of 1 or 2 (improved) on the Clinical Global Impression scale

** defined as HAM-A (Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale) ≥ 50% reduction

*** Remission: ≤7 on HAM-A

SS: statistically significant
NS: not statistically significant

GAD – Antidepressiva vs placebo – Hervalprev.



Paroxetine* - Escitalopram*

Indien respons optreedt na 2-3 maanden behandeling, vermindert het voortzetten van de behandeling gedurende 6 maanden het risico van herval.

Stocchi 2003

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RCT | GAD - Responders to open-label paroxetine 20-50 mg/d for 8 weeks (=start treatment n=652) | 566 (87%) | 24 w | Paroxetine 20-50 mg/d vs placebo | Risk of relapse | HR=0,21 (95%CI 0,1 to 0,3) ~5 times higher for placebo |
| | | | | | Patients who relapsed (I) | 11 % vs 40% p<0,001 |
| | | | | | Withdrawal due to AE | 7% vs 8% |

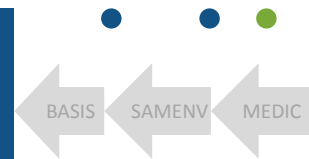
Relapse: ≥ 2 point increase of CGI-S to a score ≥ 4 , or withdrawal resulting from a lack of efficacy

Allgulander 2006

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| RCT | GAD - Responders to open-label escitalopram 20mg/d for 12 weeks (=start treatment n=491) | 375 (77%) | 24-76 w | Escitalopram 20 mg/d vs placebo | Risk of relapse | 4 times higher for placebo p<0,001 |
| | | | | | Patients who relapsed | 19% vs 56% p<0,001 |
| | | | | | Withdrawal due to AE | 7% vs 8% |

Relapse= either an increase in HAM-A total score ≥ 15 , or lack of efficacy, as judged by the investigator

GAD – Antidepressiva vs placebo – Hervalprev.



Duloxetine* – Venlafaxine* vertr. vrijstelling

Indien respons optreedt na 6 maanden behandeling, vermindert het voortzetten van de behandeling gedurende 6 maanden het risico van herval.

Davidson 2008

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| RCT | GAD - Responders to open-label duloxetine 60-120 mg/d for 26 weeks (=start treatment n=887) Excl: other psychiatric disorder | 429 (79%) | 26 w | Duloxetine 60-120 mg/d vs placebo | Time to relapse (I) | Longer with duloxetine p<0,001 |
| | | | | | Patients who relapsed | 14% vs 42% p<0,001 |

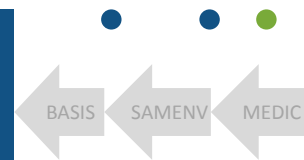
Relapse: ≥ 2 point increase in illness severity ratings or by discontinuation due to lack of efficacy

Rickels 2010

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| RCT | GAD - Responders to open-label venlafaxine XR 75-225 mg/d for 6 months (=start treatment n=168) Excl: depression | 136 | 6 m | Venlafaxine XR 75-225 mg/d vs placebo | Patient who relapsed | 9,8% vs 53,7% p<0,001 |
| RCT | Responders to 6m double-blind treatment with venlafaxine | 49 | 6 m | Venlafaxine XR 75-225 mg/d vs placebo | Patient who relapsed | 32,4% vs 53,7% HR=2,34 p<0,03 |

Relapse : Meeting GAD DSM-IV criteria and HAM-A ≥ 16 and CGI-S ≥ 4 and CGI-I ≥ 6 , present for 2 successive visits

GAD – Pregabaline* vs placebo – Korte termijn en Hervalpreventie



Korte termijn

Boschen, 2011 (search date : December 2010)

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|---------------|--------|----------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MA | GAD Adults | 7/1352 | 4 to 8 w | Pregabalin 150 to 600 mg vs placebo | HARS Total Score (I) | -11,8 to -14,5 vs -8,4 to -11,7 ES=0,36 (95%CI 0,26 to 0,47) |
| | | 4/913 | | | HARS Psychic anxiety subscale | ES=0,35 (95%CI 0,26 to 0,47) |
| | | 4/913 | | | HARS somatic anxiety subscale | ES=0,24 (95%CI 0,11 to 0,37) |

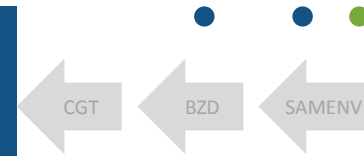
In studies using a range of different doses, only the largest dose of pregabalin was included in the analysis to reduce the potentially confounding effect of suboptimal dosing → possible overestimation of effect

Preventie van herval

Feltner 2008

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RCT | GAD ≥ 1 y Responders to open-label pregabalin 450 mg/d for 8 weeks (=start treatment n=624) | 338 | 24 w | Pregabalin 450 mg/d vs placebo | Patient relapse | 42% vs 65% p<0,001 |
| | | | | | Total attrition | 21,4% vs 15,3% no p-value given |
| | | | | | Attrition due to AE | 6,0% vs 2,4% no p-value given AE: infection, headache, somnolence |

GAD – CGT vs medicatie (vnl benzodiazepines)



Op het einde van de behandeling

- Effect op de angst: geen verschil
- Uitval: geen verschil

Gould 1997 (search date January 1996)

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|------------|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| MA | GAD | 3/? | Short term (<4 months) | CBT vs pharmacotherapy | Anxiety | NS |
| | | | | | Dropout rate | 11% vs 15% NS |

- Cognitive-behavioral: cognitive restructuring, situational exposure, interoceptive exposure, systematic desensitization, relaxation training (both with and without biofeedback), and/or anxiety management training
- Pharmacotherapy : clonazepam, lorazepam, flupenthixol, diazepam, ipsapirone, alprazolam, clobazam, ritanserin, buspirone, alpidem, bromazepam, chlorprothixene, imipramine, trazodone, clorazepate

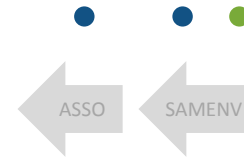
- Effect op de angst: vergelijkbaar
- Uitval : minder met CGT

Mitte 2005

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|-------------------------------|-----|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| MA | GAD Adults Mean age:37y | 6/? | ? | (C)BT vs pharmacotherapy | Anxiety (Random effects) | ES=0,33 (95%CI -0,02 to 0,67) |
| | | | | | Anxiety (Fixed effects) | ES=0,33 (95%CI 0,04 to 0,61) |
| | | | | | Dropout rate | 9% vs 25% p< 0,01 |

- (C)BT = (cognitive) behavioral therapy
- Pharmacotherapy : minimum duration of 14 days, benzodiazepines (N= 4) and pharmacotherapy (N=2)

GAD – CGT vs Benzodiazepines



- Einde behandeling
 - Globale verbetering: CGT werkzamer dan diazepam
 - Respons (HAM-A): geen verschil
- 6 maanden na einde behandeling
 - Gebruik van psychofarmaca: geen verschil
 - Verwijzing naar psychiater of psycholoog: minder na CGT dan na diazepam
 - Respons (HAM-A): CGT werkzamer dan diazepam

Power 1990 (from Mitte 2005)

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| RCT | GAD General practice Mean age 36-43y HAM-A ~ 18 | 113 | 10 w | Diazepam (5mg 3x/d) vs CBT (vs diazepam + CBT vs CBT + placebo vs placebo) | Response CGI-I | 45% vs 86% |
| | | | | | Change HAM-A | -8,2 vs -13,3 |
| | | | | | Response HAM-A | 68% vs 86% |
| | | | | | Dropout | 32% vs 13% |
| Follow-up | | 94 | 6 m | | Psychotropic medication use | 33% vs 16% |
| | | | | | Psychological or psychiatric referral | 57% vs 35% |
| | | | | | Response HAM-A | 41% vs 71% |

- Diazepam treatment (6w), followed by gradual withdrawal (2w), placebo (1w), no medication (1w)
- Response CGI-I = score of 1 or 2 (much or very much improved) on CGI-I scale
- Response HAM-A = difference ≥ 2 standard deviations from pretreatment on Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale

Veralgemeende angst – Associaties



- **Antidepressivum + benzodiazepine?**
 - Geen studies
- **Antidepressivum + antipsychoticum?**
 - Toevoegen van een atypisch antipsychoticum indien non-respons op een antidepressivum: NS
- **Niet-medicamenteus + medicamenteus?**
 - CGT + diazepam vs CGT vs diazepam
 - Respons op het einde van de behandeling (10 weken)
 - De associatie is minstens even werkzaam als diazepam in monotherapie
 - Geen verschil tussen associatie en CGT in monotherapie
 - Respons na zes maanden opvolging zonder behandeling
 - De associatie is werkzamer dan diazepam in monotherapie
 - Geen verschil tussen associatie en CGT in monotherapie

CGT + DIAZEPAM

GAD – CGT + benzodiazepine vs monotherapie



- Einde behandeling
 - Globale verbetering/angstsympt : CGT+diazepam werkzamer dan diazepam, niet werkzamer dan CGT
 - Respons (HAM-A): geen verschil
- 6 maanden na einde behandeling
 - Gebruik van psychofarmaca: geen verschil
 - Verwijzing naar psychiater of psycholoog: minder na CGT (+diazepam) dan na diazepam
 - Respons (HAM-A): CGT+diazepam werkzamer dan diazepam, niet werkzamer dan CGT

Power 1990 (from Mitte 2005)

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| RCT | GAD General practice Mean age 36-43y HAM-A ~ 18 | 113 | 10 w | CBT+diazepam vs Diazepam (5mg 3x/d) vs CBT (vs CBT + placebo vs placebo) | Response CGI-I | 86% vs 45% vs 86% |
| | | | | | Change HAM-A | -14,9 vs -8,2 vs -13,3 |
| | | | | | Response HAM-A | 90,5% vs 68% vs 86% |
| | | | | | Dropout | 5% vs 32% vs 13% |
| Follow-up | | 94 | 6 m | | Psychotropic medication | 11% vs 33% vs 16% |
| | | | | | Psychol/psychiatric referral | 16% vs 57% vs 11% |
| | | | | | Response HAM-A | 71% vs 41% vs 71% |

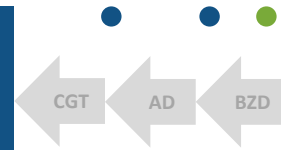
- Diazepam treatment (6w), followed by gradual withdrawal (2w), placebo (1w), no medication (1w)
- Response CGI-I = score of 1 or 2 (much or very much improved) on CGI-I scale
- Response HAM-A = difference ≥ 2 standard deviations from pretreatment on Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale

Specifieke fobie – Samenvatting



- **Werkzame behandelingen**
 - Cognitieve gedragstherapie (exposure)
Geen gegevens op lange termijn
- **Medicatie:**
 - vrijwel geen studies
 - noodmedicatie (bv. benzodiazepine), kan het leerproces verhinderen bij blootstellingstherapie

Sociale fobie – Samenvatting



• **Werkzame behandelingen**

- Cognitieve gedragstherapie (CGT)
- Medicatie
 - Benzodiazepines
 - Uitgezonderd bij podiumvrees
 - Antidepressiva: SSRI*, SNRI*, bepaalde MAO-remmers*
 - Geen duidelijk bewijs voor verschillen in werkzaamheid AD onderling
 - Geen direct vergelijkende studies tussen BZD en AD
- CGT vs antidepressivum
 - Op het einde van de behandeling: geen verschil in effect (respons of verbetering)
 - 6 maanden na het einde van de behandeling
 - Meer verbetering met CGT

• **Combinatie CGT + antidepressivum vs monotherapie**

- Korte termijn: geen verschil
- Meer verbetering met exposure 6 maanden na het beëindigen van de behandeling (1RCT)
 - vs sertraline
 - vs combinatie

CGT

WERKZAME
MEDICATIE

CGT vs MAO

CGT vs SSRI

EXPOSURE vs
SSRI

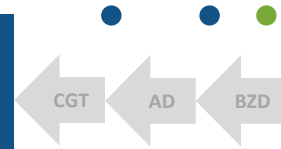
CGT + MAO

CGT + SSRI

EXPOSURE +
SSRI

EVALUATIE
SCHALEN

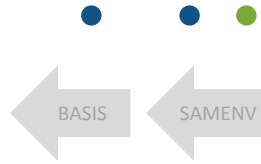
Sociale fobie – Samenvatting (vervolg)



- β -blokkers: niet werkzaam
- Fytotherapie: geen gegevens
- Anti-epileptica (gabapentine, pregabaline): weinig gegevens, lijken werkzaam, klinische relevantie?
- Antipsychotica: weinig gegevens, niet werkzaam
- Combinatie antidepressivum + benzodiazepine : 1 RCT, geen verschil vs antidepressivum alleen
- Combinatie antidepressivum + β -blokker : 1 RCT, geen verschil vs antidepressivum alleen

β -BLOKKERS

Sociale fobie – Werkzame niet-medicamenteuze behandelingen



- **Cognitieve gedragstherapie**
 - Allerlei technieken, waaronder exposure in vivo**
 - In de meeste studies: groepsessies
 - Werkzaam op korte termijn
 - Werkzaam op lange termijn (beperkte gegevens)

Sociale fobie – Werkzame medicatie



Benzodiazepines (alprazolam*, bromazepam*, clonazepam)

- Weinig studies
- Werkzaam op korte termijn
- Geen dubbelblind vergelijkend onderzoek
- Preventie van herval: clonazepam

BZD

BZD
PREVENTIE
HERVAL

Antidepressiva (moclobemide*, citalopram, escitalopram*, fluvoxamine, paroxetine*, sertraline, venlafaxine*, mirtazapine)

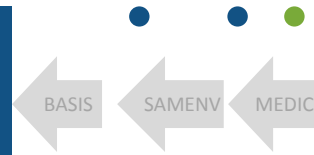
- Werkzaam op korte termijn:
 - ∟ LSAS : gemiddeld verschil 10-16 punten vs placebo
 - Geen duidelijk bewijs van verschillen in werkzaamheid tussen de producten (1 RCT moclobemide < SSRI)
- Mirtazapine : 2 kleine studies, waarvan slechts één statistisch significant
- Herval bij het vervangen van het AD door een placebo: +/- 1 op 2 patiënten
- Preventie van herval: escitalopram*, paroxetine*, sertraline

AD

AD
PREVENTIE
HERVAL

Geen duidelijk bewijs dat een geneesmiddel werkzamer is dan een ander

Sociale fobie – Benzodiazepines vs placebo



Korte termijn

Blanco 2003, Blanco 2013

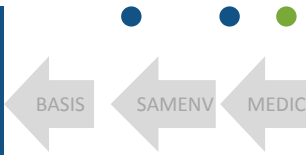
| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| SR +/- MA | Generalised social anxiety disorder Age or setting not reported | 3/200 | 6 to 14 w | | | |
| | | 2/130 | | BZD* vs placebo | Response | OR= 16,61 (95%CI 10,18 to 27,39) |
| | | 1/75 | | Clonazepam vs placebo | Response | 78% vs 20% |
| | | | | Change in LSAS score | ES= 0,25 (95%CI 0,12 to 0,39) | |
| | | 1/65 | 12 weeks | Alprazolam** vs placebo | Response | 38% vs 23% NS |

- * BZD: clonazepam (0,5-3mg), bromazepam (3-27mg)
- Response rates were determined by means of the Clinical Global Impressions Improvement scale (CGI-I) –in which responders are defined as having a change item score of 1=“very much” or 2=“much” improved
- LSAS: Liebowitz social anxiety scale
- ** the study with alprazolam (2,1-6,3mg) did not include LSAS or CGI as an outcome measure, and is not included in the meta-analysis
- NS: not statistically significant
- No information on dropout rates

Lange termijn

- Clonazepam : 2 observationele studies tonen nog steeds een effect aan
 - bij 85% van de patiënten na 1 jaar
 - bij 56% van de patiënten na 2 jaar

Sociale fobie– Antidepressiva vs placebo

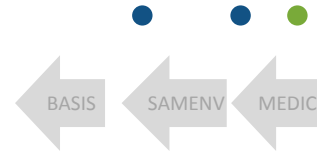


Hansen 2008

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------|
| MA | Social anxiety disorder (DSM-IV) Mean age between 35 and 45 y (1 study in children and adolescents) Some studies included patients with coexisting psychiatric conditions. Mean baseline LSAS from 74 to 97 Setting ? | 18/5172 | 12 to 28 w | Escitalopram vs placebo | Response* | RR=1,31 (95%CI 1,17 to 1,46) |
| | | 2/? | | | Anxiety** | WMD= -10,3 (95%CI -14,6 to -5,9) |
| | | 8/? | | Paroxetine vs placebo | Response | RR=1,85 (95%CI 1,49 to 2,29) |
| | | 3/? | | Sertraline vs placebo | Anxiety | WMD= -16,1 (95%CI -19,1 to -13,1) |
| | | | | | Response | RR=1,78 (95%CI 1,45 to 2,16) |
| | | 3/? | | Fluvoxamine vs placebo | Anxiety | WMD= -16,1 (95%CI -19,1 to -13,1) |
| | | 1/? | | Fluoxetine vs placebo | Anxiety | WMD= 0,77 (95%CI -11,3 to 12,8) |
| | | 4/? | | Venlafaxine vs placebo | Response | RR=1,68 (95%CI 1,47 to 1,93) |
| Anxiety | WMD= -14,8 (95%CI -19,0 to -10,6) | | | | | |

- *Response: rating of 1 (very much improved) or 2 (much improved) on the CGI-I (Clinical Global Impression- Improvement)
- **Anxiety severity : based on Liebowitz social anxiety score (range 0-144)
- No information on dropout rates

Sociale fobie – Antidepressiva vs placebo

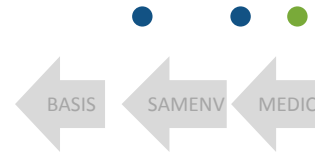


Stein 2000 - Stein 2004

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|--------------|---------|--------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MA | Social phobia (DSM-IV) Comorbid disorders allowed Mean age ? Setting ? | 36/ 4268 | 26 trials < 14 w | | | | | | |
| | | 11/2031 | | | | | SSRI vs placebo | Response | 40-70% vs 8-39% RR no response =0,67 (95%CI 0,59 to 0,76) |
| | | | | | | | | Symptom severity | WMD= -14,09 (95%CI -24,1 to -3,9) |
| | | 5/1063 | | | | | Moclobemide vs placebo | Response | 17-82% vs 8-67% RR no response =0,89 (95%CI 0,80 to 0,98) |
| | | | | | | | | Symptom severity | WMD= -3,5 (95%CI -8,8 to 1,7) |
| | | | | | | | | Dropout | 11-30% vs 27-39% RR=0,76 (95%CI 0,57 to 1,00) |

- SSRI = escitalopram, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, sertraline
- Response: Clinical Global Impressions Improvement scale (CGI-I) score of 1=“very much” or 2=“much” improved
- Symptom severity was assessed using standardised rating scales such as the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS)
- Strong possibility of publication bias

Sociale fobie – Antidepressiva vs placebo

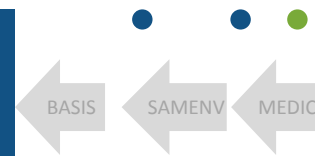


Blanco 2013

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SR | Generalised social anxiety disorder Age and setting NR | 5/1812 | 12-28w (median 12w) | Venlafaxine (75 to 225mg) vs placebo | Response rate* | 44 to 69% vs 30 to 36% “five large trials supported the efficacy” no statistical test reported |
| | | 2/126 | 10-12w | Mirtazapine (30-45mg) vs placebo | Response rate* | 13 to 26% vs 5 to 13% (1 study SS, 1 study NS) |

- * not defined in the systematic review
- Symptom severity was assessed using standardised rating scales such as the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS)
- SS: statistically significant, NS: not statistically significant
- No information on dropout rates

Sociale fobie – Medicatie vs placebo – Preventie van herval



Stein 2004

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| MA | Social phobia (DSM-IV) Responders to open-label paroxetine (N=2), sertraline (N=1), clonazepam (N=1), for 11 to 24w Comorbid disorders allowed Mean age ? Setting ? | 4/425 | 12 to 24w | Medication vs placebo | Relapse | 0-14% vs 21-62% RR= 0,33 (95%CI 0,22 to 0,49) |

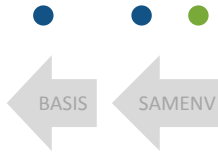
- Relapse (if defined in study): CGI-S increase of 2 points to a score 4 or higher, or withdrawal due to lack of efficacy/clinical worsening

Stein EBMH 2006

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| RCT | Generalised social anxiety disorder (DSM-IV) Responders* to open-label escitalopram for 12 weeks (=start treatment= 517) | 371 (72%) | 24 weeks | Escitalopram (10 or 20mg) vs placebo | Relapse | 22% vs 50% HR (plac vs escit) =2,8 (p<0,001) |

- *Responders: CGI-I 1 or 2
- Relapse was defined as either an increase in Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale ≥ 10 or withdrawal due to lack of efficacy

Sociale fobie – β -blokkers vs placebo



Gegeneraliseerde sociale fobie

Blanco 2003

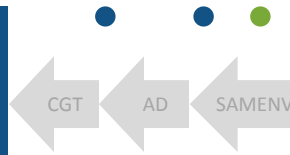
| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| MA | Generalised social anxiety disorder Age or setting not reported | 2/95 | 8-12 w | atenolol vs placebo | Response* | graphical presentation NS |
| | | | | | Change in LSAS | ES= 0,10 (95% -0,44 to 0,64) NS |

- * determined by the Clinical Global Impressions Improvement scale (CGI-I) – in which responders are defined as having a change item score of 1=“very much” or 2=“much” improved
- LSAS: Liebowitz social anxiety scale
- NS: not statistically significant
- No information on dropout rates

Specifieke sociale fobie – Podiumvrees

- 11 studies vs placebo, waarvan 8 een beter effect van de β -blokker aantonen

Sociale fobie – Exposure vs SSRI



Op het einde van de behandeling

- Effect (globale respons, angst): geen verschil

6 maanden na het einde van de behandeling

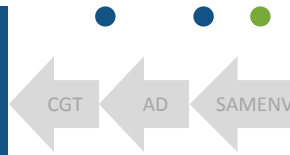
- Effect (fobie): enkel de patiënten die exposure kregen, verbeteren nog verder (geen statist. test)
- Effect (levenskwaliteit): de patiënten die exposure kregen, verbeteren meer dan diegenen die sertraline kregen

Blomhoff 2001 and Haug 2003 (from Walker 2003)

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| RCT Follow-up | Generalized social phobia (DSM-IV) Mean age 40y No other anxiety disorders (except specific phobia) or major depressive disorder General practice | 387 | 52w | Sertraline 50-150mg (24w) vs exposure (12W) | Response w0-24 | 40% vs 33% NS |
| | | | | | Dropout w0-24 | 35% Diff. between groups not reported |
| | | | | | SPS w24-w52 | Further improvement only after exposure (NT) |
| | | | | | SF-36 w24-w52 | More improvement after exposure vs sertral. |
| | | | | | Dropout w24-w52 | 5% No diff. between groups |

- Response was defined as $\geq 50\%$ reduction on the Social Phobia Scale (SPS), CGI-SP (clinical global impression social phobia scale – severity score) 1 or 2 = no to mild mental illness, and CGI-SP overall improvement score much or very much improved
- SF-36: MOS-36 Short Form Health Survey, measuring general functioning
- NT: no statistical test for comparison between treatments

Sociale fobie – CGT vs SSRI



Op het einde van de behandeling

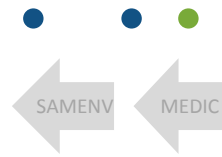
- Effect (globale verbetering en vermindering angst): geen verschil

Davidson 2004 (in NICE)

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| RCT | Outpatients with generalized social phobia Outpatients Mean age 37y | 295 | 14 w | Fluoxetine (10-60mg/d) vs CBT vs (CBT + fluoxetine vs CBT + placebo vs Placebo) | Response* | 51% vs 52% NS |
| | | | | | Change in BSPS | -17,6 vs -18,6 NS |
| | | | | | Dropout | 32% vs 20% NS |

- CBT: group cognitive behavioral therapy that combines in vivo exposure, cognitive restructuring and social skills training
- * reponse was defined as much or very much improved according to Clinical Global Impression – Improvement
- BSPS: Brief Social Phobia Scale

Sociale fobie – CGT vs MAO



Op het einde van de behandeling

- Effect (respons angst): geen verschil

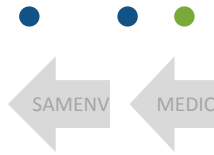
6 maanden na het einde van de behandeling, bij de patiënten die eerder respons vertoonden op een behandeling met MAO of CGT in groep

- Herval: trend tot meer herval met MAO (p=0,09)

| Heimberg 1998, Liebowitz 1999 | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
| Phase 1: RCT | Social phobia Age 19-61y Setting ? | 133 | 12w | Phenelzine (15-90mg) vs GCBT (vs placebo non-medical treatment* vs placebo) | Response (acute treatment) | 65% vs 58% NS |
| Phase 2: maintenance | Responders to phenelzine or GCBT who entered maintenance | 28 | 6m | Continuation phenelzine or GCBT | Relapse | 21% vs 14% NS |
| Phase 3: follow-up study | | | 6m | Follow-up after end of treatment with phenelzine or GCBT | Relapse | 50% vs 17% p=0,09 |

- GCBT: group cognitive behavior therapy
- *supportive group therapy
- Response was defined as a score of 1 or 2 on the 7-point rating from the Social Phobic Disorders Severity and Change Form
- SS = Statistically significant
- NS = Not statistically significant

Sociale fobie – CGT vs MAO



Op het einde van de behandeling

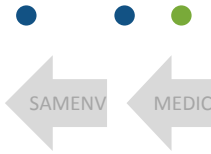
- Effect (respons omtrent globale verbetering): geen verschil
- Studie-uitval: geen verschil

Blanco 2010

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| RCT | Social anxiety disorder (DSM-IV) Outpatients No psychiatric comorbidity Age 18-65y | 128 | 12 weeks | Phenelzine vs GCBT (vs GCBT+phenelzine vs placebo) | Response | 54% vs 47% NS |
| | | | | | Discontinuation rates | 37% vs 35% NS |
| | | | | | Adverse effects | Phen: constipation and anorgasmia (p<0,01) |

- GCBT: group cognitive behavior therapy
- Response was defined as CGI-I score 1 or 2
- LSAS: Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale
- NS: no statistically significant difference
- phenelzine mean dose 62-66mg

Sociale fobie – Exposure + SSRI vs monotherapie



Op het einde van de behandeling

- Effect (globale respons, angst): geen verschil

6 maanden na het einde van de behandeling

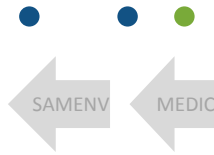
- Effect (fobie): enkel de patiënten die exposure kregen, verbeteren nog verder
- Effect (levenskwaliteit): de patiënten die alleen exposure kregen, verbeteren meer dan diegenen die de associatie kregen

Blomhoff 2001 and Haug 2003

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| RCT | Generalised social phobia Age 18-65y (mean 40y) No comorbidity of other anxiety disorders (except specific phobia) or major depressive disorder General practice | 387 | 52w | Sertraline 50-150mg (24w) + exposure (12w) vs sertraline 50-150mg (24w) vs exposure (12W) (vs placebo) | Response w0-24 | 46% vs 40% vs 33% NS |
| Follow-up | | | | | Dropout w0-24 | 35% Diff. between groups not reported |
| | | | | | SPS w24-52 | Further improvement only with exposure (NT) |
| | | | | | SF-36 w24-52 | More improvement after exposure vs combin. |
| | | | | | Dropout w24-52 | 5% No diff. between groups |

- Response was defined as $\geq 50\%$ reduction on the Social Phobia Scale (SPS), CGI-SP (clinical global impression social phobia scale – severity score) 1 or 2= no to mild mental illness , and CGI-SP overall improvement score much or very much improved; SF-36: MOS-36 Short Form Health Survey, measuring general functioning; NS: not statistically significant; NT: no statistical test for comparison between treatments

Sociale fobie – CGT + SSRI vs monotherapie



Op het einde van de behandeling

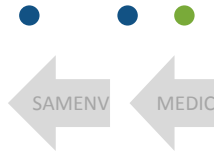
- Effect (globale verbetering en vermindering angst): geen verschil
- Uitval: geen verschil

Davidson 2004 (in NICE)

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| RCT | Generalized social phobia Outpatients Mean age 37y | 295 | 14 w | Fluoxetine (10-60mg/d) vs CBT vs CBT + fluoxetine vs CBT + placebo (vs placebo) | Response | 51% vs 52% vs 54% vs 51% NS |
| | | | | | Change in BSPS | -17,6 vs -18,6 vs -17,5 vs -17,1 NS |
| | | | | | Dropout | 32% vs 20% vs 29% vs 22% NS |

- CCBT: group comprehensive cognitive behavioral therapy that combines in vivo exposure, cognitive restructuring and social skills training
- Reponse was defined as much or very much improved according to Clinical Global Impression – Improvement
- BSPS: Brief Social Phobia Scale

Sociale fobie – CGT + MAO vs MAO



Op het einde van de behandeling

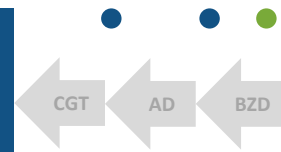
- Effect (respons omtrent globale verbetering): geen verschil
- Studie-uitval: geen verschil

Blanco 2010

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RCT | Social anxiety disorder (DSM-IV) Outpatients No psychiatric comorbidity Age 18-65y | 128 | 12 weeks | Phenelzine vs GCBT vs GCBT+phenelzine (vs placebo) | Response | 54% vs 47% vs 72% NS |
| | | | | | Discontinuation rates | 37% vs 35% vs 28% NS |
| | | | | | Adverse effects | Phen + GCBT: insomnia, dry mouth, and weight gain ($p < 0,01$) Phen: constipation and anorgasmia ($p < 0,01$) |

GCBT: group cognitive behavior therapy
Response was defined as CGI-I score 1 or 2
LSAS: Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale;
NS: no statistically significant difference
Phenelzine mean dose 62-66mg

Paniekstoornis – Samenvatting



- **Werkzame behandelingen**

- (Cognitieve) gedragstherapie

- Geneesmiddelen

- Benzodiazepines

- Antidepressiva : sommige TCA, SSRI*, SNRI*

- Geen enkel geneesmiddel lijkt werkzaamere dan een ander

- CGT vs geneesmiddel (vnl. antidepressivum)

- Op het einde van de behandeling

- Effect op de angst: geen verschil

- Vaker stoppen van de behandeling indien geneesmiddelen

- 6 maanden na het einde van de behandeling

- Effect (behouden van de eerdere respons) vergelijkbaar of trend tot beter behoud van effect met CGT

CGT

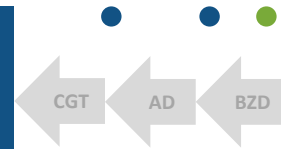
WERKZAME
MEDICATIE

CGT vs MEDIC
KORTE TERMIJN

CGT vs AD
LANGE TERMIJN

EVALUATIE
SCHALEN

Paniekstoornis – Samenvatting (vervolg)



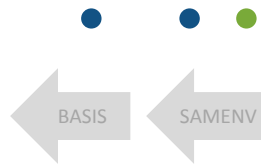
- **Antidepressivum + benzodiazepine vs antidepressivum** (weinig gegevens)
 - Snellere verbetering met de associatie
 - Initiële verergering van de angst kon niet vermeden worden (1 studie)
- **CGT + benzodiazepine vs monotherapie**
 - Vergelijkbare werkzaamheid
- **CGT + antidepressivum vs monotherapie**
 - Op het einde van de behandeling
 - Associatie is werkzamer dan antidepressivum alleen
 - Associatie is niet werkzamer dan CGT alleen
 - Bij follow-up: geen verschil
- β -blokkers: niet werkzaam
- Fytotherapie: geen gegevens
- Gabapentine: 1 studie, niet werkzaam

CGT + BZD vs
MONO

CGT + AD vs
AD

CGT + AD vs
CGT

Paniekstoornis – Werkzame niet-medicamenteuze behandelingen



- **Cognitieve gedragstherapie**

Gedragstherapie

Relaxatie

Exposure in vivo bij agorafobie

Zelfhulp, vnl via internet

Paniekmanagement

Verbetering treedt op na 3-6 weken

Laag hervalpercentage (5-16%)

Relaxatie kan paniekaanvallen uitlokken

- **Cognitieve gedragstherapie**

- Werkzaam op korte termijn

- Matig tot belangrijk effect op de angstsymptomen
- Intensief schema: sneller effect

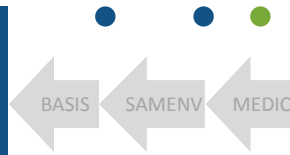
CGT

- **Paniekmanagement**

- Werkzaam op lange termijn

- Werkzaamheid (vermindering van de paniekaanvallen) houdt minstens 1 jaar aan

Paniekstoornis – (C)GT vs controle – Korte termijn

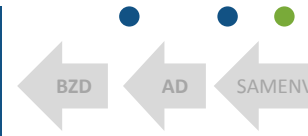


Werkzaam

- Matige tot belangrijke werkzaamheid op de angstsymptomen

| Mitte 2005 | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
| MA | Panic disorder and/or agoraphobia Adults Mean age 36y Different settings (not described) | 47/ 7725 | Average length (C)BT: 16 hours | (C)BT vs no treatment | ∩ anxiety | ES=0,87 (95%CI 0,71 to 1,03) |
| | | | | | ∩ depression | ES=0,72 (95%CI 0,54 to 0,90) |
| | | | | | ↗ quality of life | ES=0,85 (95%CI 0,48 to 1,21) |
| | | | | | Drop-out rate | (C)BT=15,1% |
| | | 8/? | | Self-help vs no treatment | ∩ anxiety | ES=0,80 (95%CI 0,29 to 1,30) |
| | | | | | ∩ depression | ES=0,62 (95%CI 0,03 to 1,21) |
| | | | | | Drop-out rate | Not reported |
| | | 13/? | | (C)BT vs placebo control | ∩ anxiety | ES=0,51 (95%CI 0,30 to 0,72) |
| | | | | | ∩ depression | ES=0,27 (95%CI -0,02 to 0,56) |
| | | | | | ↗ quality of life | ES=0,42 (95%CI -0,11 to 0,94) |
| | | | | | Drop-out rate | Not reported |

Paniekstoornis – Werkzame medicatie



Benzodiazepines (alprazolam*, clonazepam, diazepam*, lorazepam*)

- Matig anxiolytisch effect op korte termijn
- Belangrijke placeborespons
- Zeer weinig studies op lange termijn

BZD
KORTE TERMIJN

BZD
LANGE TERMIJN

Antidepressiva (imipramine, clomipramine, citalopram*, escitalopram*, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine*, sertraline*, venlafaxine*)

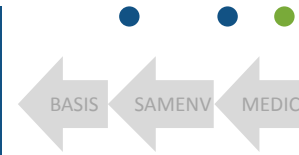
- Matige werkzaamheid op de angstsymptomen
- Grote verschillen in werkzaamheid tussen studies
- Belangrijke placeborespons in enkele studies
- Herval bij vervangen door een placebo: +/- 1 patiënt op 3-4
- Hervalpreventie: imipramine, sertraline*

AD

AD
PREVENTIE VAN
HERVAL

Geen duidelijk bewijs dat een geneesmiddel werkzamer is dan een ander

Paniekstoornis – Benzodiazepines vs placebo



- **Korte termijn**

- Matige werkzaamheid op de angstsymptomen
- Patiënten zonder paniekaanval: tussen 46 en 75% (vs tussen 14 en 44% met placebo)

Gould 1995

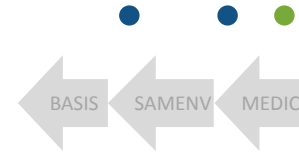
| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| MA | Adults with panic disorder with or without agoraphobia No information on age or setting | 11/2433 | Median 8w | BZD vs placebo | Overall effect* | ES= 0,40 p<0,001 |
| | | | | | Dropout rate | 13% vs 32% No statistical test |

- BZD= benzodiazepines: all studies examined alprazolam, 2 comparative studies also examined diazepam or clonazepam
- * effect averaged over all efficacy outcomes reported

Feijo De Mello 2006 (from Clinical evidence)

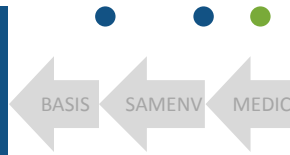
| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|----------------------|---------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| SR | Details not reported | 8/1669 | Not reported | Alprazolam vs placebo | Proportions of people free from panic attacks | 64% vs 41% RR=0,61 (95%CI 0,52 to 0,71) |
| | | 14/2284 | | | Proportion of people withdrawing (reasons not defined) | 15% vs 44% RR=0,22 (95%CI 0,18 to 0,27) |

Paniekstoornis – Benzodiazepines vs placebo



- **Lange termijn**
 - Zeer weinig RCT's
 - 1 RCT: 85 patiënten die goed gereageerd hadden op 2 maanden behandeling (69 met alprazolam, 16 met placebo) werden opgevolgd gedurende 6 maanden onderhoudsbehandeling (verder zetten van alprazolam of placebo)
 - Effect van de behandeling (alprazolam of placebo) werd behouden
 - Geen tolerantie
 - Niet-gecontroleerde studies
 - Tolerantie: tegengestelde resultaten
 - Herval: geen studies

Paniekstoornis – Antidepressiva vs placebo



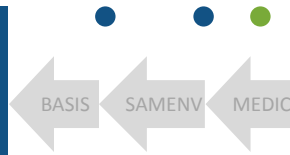
Korte termijn

- Matige werkzaamheid op de angstsymptomen

| Mitte 2005 | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
| MA | Panic disorder and/or agoraphobia Adults Mean age 36y Different settings (not described) | 53/1811 | Mean 8 w | Pharmacotherapy vs placebo | Anxiety | ES=0,38 (95%CI 0,31 to 0,45) |
| | | | | | Depression | ES=0,34 (95%CI 0,21 to 0,47) |
| | | | | | Clinical significance | ES=0,51 (95%CI 0,40 to 0,61) |
| | | | | | Quality of life | ES=0,35 (95%CI 0,22 to 0,48) |
| | | | | | Dropout rate | 20,4% |
| | | | | | ? | ? |
| | | TCA vs placebo | | Anxiety | ES*= 0,41 | |
| | | | | Depression | ES*= 0,34 | |
| | | | | Dropout rate | 23,5% | |
| | | SSRI vs placebo | | Anxiety | ES*= 0,41 | |
| | | | | Depression | ES*=0,50 | |
| | | | | Dropout rate | 23,1% | |

- Smaller studies showed larger differences between drug and placebo: indication of publication bias
- * significance and p value not reported

Paniekstoornis – Antidepressiva vs placebo



Korte termijn

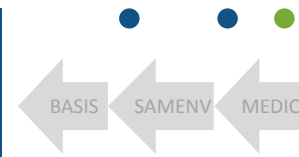
- Matige werkzaamheid op de angstsymptomen

Otto 2001

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MA | Panic disorder with or without agoraphobia Age and setting not reported | 12/1741 | Not reported | SSRI vs placebo | Overall effect* | ES = 0,55 |
| | | 9/1372 | | | Panic free | 19 to 69% vs 14 to 61% Difference between treatments and placebo 5% - 39% |
| | | 8/1299 | | | Panic frequency | ES= 0,38 |
| | | 12/1741 | | | Dropout rate | 20 % vs 22 % |

- SSRI = fluvoxamine, paroxetine, citalopram, sertraline
- *effect at post-treatment, computed with all efficacy outcomes reported except measures of depression symptoms
- Larger studies were associated with lower effect sizes: indication of publication bias

Paniekstoornis – Antidepressiva vs placebo – Hervalpreventie



Sertraline*

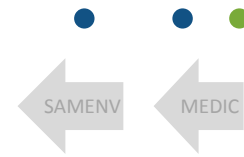
In geval van respons na 1 jaar behandeling, verlaagt het verder zetten van de behandeling gedurende 6 maanden het risico van herval en/of verergering van de klachten

Rapport 2001 (from Clinical evidence)

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| RCT | Panic disorder with or without agoraphobia Adults Mean age = 41 years Responders to open label sertraline (max 200mg/d) for 1 year (n=398) HAM-A score \geq 18 No major depression | 183 | 28 w | Sertraline vs placebo* | Discontinuation | 32% vs 51% |
| | | | | | Relapse rate | 1% vs 6% |
| | | | | | Discontinuation due to relapse or insufficient clinical response | 12% vs 24% |
| | | | | | Proportion of patients who had exacerbations of symptoms | 13% vs 33% |
| | | | | | Discontinuation due to adverse events | 3% vs 10% |
| | | | | | Dizziness | 4% vs 17% |
| | | | | | Insomnia | 4% vs 16% |

- *immediate discontinuation of sertraline treatment in the placebo group
→ abrupt discontinuation of sertraline was not associated with a marked emergence of withdrawal side effects (according to the comment in the study) but more patients in the placebo group suffered from insomnia and dizziness and more patients withdrew due to adverse events)
- Relapse rate was defined as: 1) CGI Improvement score \geq 3 at three consecutive visits at 2 week intervals; 2) meeting criteria for DSM-III-R panic disorder by the third visit; and 3) reporting more full symptom panic attacks during the previous 4 weeks than during the last 4 weeks of open-label treatment.

Paniekstoornis – Antidepressiva vs placebo – Hervalpreventie



Imipramine

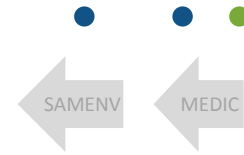
In geval van respons na 6 maanden behandeling, verlaagt het verder zetten van de behandeling gedurende 6 maanden het risico van 'herval' (verergering van de klachten)

Mavissakalan 1999 (from Clinical Evidence)

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| RCT | Panic disorder with agoraphobia Responders to open label imipramine (2,25mg/kg/d) for 24 weeks (=start treatment n=110) HAM-D \geq 18 No major depression | 56 | 24 w | Imipramine vs placebo* | Drop-out | 31% vs 63% |
| | | | | | Drop out due to relapse | 3% vs 37% |

*discontinuation of imipramine was achieved by 25% decrements in dose each week, 0 mg imipramine was reached at day 22 after randomisation.

Paniekstoornis – CGT vs medicatie – Korte termijn



Op het einde van de behandeling

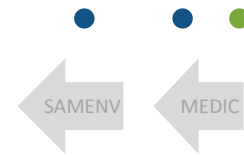
- Effect op de angst: geen verschil
- Vaker stoppen van de behandeling indien geneesmiddel

Mitte 2005

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| MA | Panic disorder and/or agoraphobia Adults Mean age 36y Different settings (not described) | 11/ ? | Pharmacotherapy: average 12 w (C)BT: average 14 hours | Pharmacotherapy* vs (C)BT | Anxiety | ES=0,27 (95%CI -0,07 to 0,62) |
| | | | | | Depression | ES=0,21 (95%CI -0,34 to 0,75) |
| | | | | | Drop-out rate | 20% vs 15% SS |

* Drug classes most frequently studied: TCA and SSRI

Paniekstoornis – CGT vs antidepressiva – Lange termijn



6 maanden na het einde van de behandeling

- Effect (behoud van de eerdere respons) vergelijkbaar bij 3 maand durende behandeling
- trend tot behoud duurzamer effect na 9 maand durende CGT (vs na 9 maand durende AD-beh.)

Nadiga 2003 (from CRD 2005)

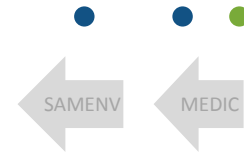
| Design | Population | n | Duration | Interventions | Outcome | Result* |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| RCT (Sharp 1996) | Panic disorder Adults Primary care | 190 | Follow-up 6m after the end of 12w acute treatment | Fluvoxamine vs CBT (vs fluvoxamine + CBT vs placebo + CBT vs placebo) | Maintaining treatment response on HAM-A | 31% vs 35% (vs 47% vs 50% vs 22%) p=? |
| RCT (Barlow 2000) | Panic disorder Adults Comorbidity of depression allowed Anxiety research clinic | 312 | Follow-up 6m after discontinuation of a 6m maintenance treatment (=15 months after treatment was initiated) | Imipramine vs vs CBT (vs Imipramine + CBT vs CBT + placebo vs placebo) | Maintaining treatment response on CGI | 20% vs 32% (vs 26% vs 41% vs 13%) p=0,09 |

*dropouts were treated as treatment failures in the intent-to-treat analysis

Treatment response on CGI: score of 1 or 2 on the Clinical Global Impression (CGI) of Improvement Scale and a CGI Severity score ≤ 3

Treatment response on HAM-A: clinically significant change in HAM-A according to the investigators

Paniekstoornis – CGT + BZD vs monotherapie



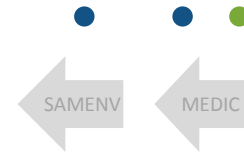
- Op het einde van de behandeling
 - Respons (globale verbetering of angst): vergelijkbaar
- 7 maanden na het einde van de behandeling
 - Respons (globale verbetering of angst): geen verschil

Watanabe 2009 (Cochrane review)

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| SR | Panic disorder (DSM-IV) +/- agoraphobia Mean age: ± 40 y | 2/166 | 8 - 16 w | CGT + BZD* vs CGT | Response before tapering | RR = 1,25 (95% 0,78 tot 2,03) |
| | | 3/216 | 12 - 18 w | | Drop-outs | RR = 0,91 (95% 0,57 to 1,47) |
| | | 2/166 | 12 - 18 w | | Response after tapering | RR = 0,78 (95%CI 0,45 to 1,35) |
| | | 2/166 | > 7 m follow-up | | Response at last time of follow-up | RR = 0,62 (95%CI 0,36 to 1,07) |
| | | 1/77 | 8 w | CGT + alprazolam vs alprazolam | Response during intervention | RR = 1,57 (95%CI 0,83 to 2,98) |
| | | 1/77 | 16 w | | Drop-outs | RR = 1,85 (95%CI 0,50 to 6,87) |
| | | 1/77 | 16 w | | Response after tapering | RR = 3,39 (95%CI 1,03 to 11,21) |
| | | 1/77 | > 7 m follow-up | | Response at last time of follow-up | RR = 2,31 (95%CI 0,79 to 6,74) |

- Response = 'very much' or 'much' improved by CGI (Clinical Global Impression) Change Scale, 'no or minimal symptoms' according to CGI Severity Scale or Panic Disorder Severity Scale (PDSS) score of 7 or below.
- Intervention treatment was completely stopped after tapering
- * Alprazolam (> 4 mg/d), diazepam (> 5mg/d)

Paniekstoornis – CGT + TCA vs TCA



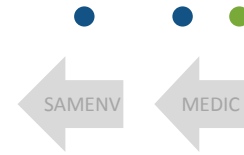
- Op het einde van de behandeling
 - Respons (globale verbetering of angst): associatie is werkzamer
- 6 à 24 maanden na het einde van de behandeling
 - Respons en/of remissie: geen verschil

Furukawa 2007 (Cochrane review)

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| MA | Panic disorder +/- agoraphobia +/- other physical or mental disorders Mean age 34- 42y | 5/336 | Acute phase treatment (2 to 4 m) | CBT+AD vs AD | Response | RR=1,46 (95%CI 1,05 to 2,02) |
| | | 3/252 | | | Remission | RR= 1,40 (95%CI 0,92 to 2,14) |
| | | 4/174 | | | Anxiety | SMD= -0,51 (95%CI -1,20 to 0,18) |
| | | 3/103 | | | Depression | SMD= -0,65 (95%CI -1,10 to -0,20) |
| | | 5/336 | | | Dropouts for any reason | RR= 0,77 (95%CI 0,55 to 1,08) |
| | | | | | Dropouts due to AE | RR= 0,81 (0,25 to 2,68) |
| | | 1/148 | Continued treatment | Response/remission | RR= 1,52 (95%CI 1,07 to 2,16) | |
| | | 1/148 | | Dropouts for any reason | RR=0,73 (95% CI 0,22 to 2,39) | |
| | | | 3/240 | 6-24 m after discontinuation | | Response/remission |

- AD = clomipramine or imipramine
- Response was defined as $\geq 40\%$ \searrow on Panic Disorder Severity Survey/Clinical Global Impression score, or $\geq 50\%$ \searrow in panic frequency, or score 1 or 2 on Clinical Global Impression of Improvement scale
- Remission: as defined by global judgement of the original investigators (e.g. panic free and no or minimal symptoms according to the Clinical Global Impression Severity Scale)

Paniekstoornis – CGT + AD vs CGT



- Op het einde van de behandeling
 - Respons en/of remissie (globale verbetering of angst): geen verschil
- 6 à 24 maanden na het einde van de behandeling
 - Respons en/of remissie: geen verschil

Furukawa 2007 (Cochrane review)

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result | |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| MA | Panic disorder +/- agoraphobia +/- other physical or mental disorders. Mean age 34-38y | 4/307 | Acute phase treatment (2 to 4 m) | CBT + AD vs CBT | Response | RR= 1,09 (95% CI 0,90 to 1,31) | |
| | | 2/223 | | | Remission | RR= 1,22 (95% CI 0,98 to 1,52) | |
| | | 2/93 | | | Anxiety | SMD= -0,09 (95% CI -0,32 to 0,49) | |
| | | 2/74 | | | Depression | SMD= -0,31 (95% CI -1,12 to 0,49) | |
| | | 3/263 | | | Dropouts for any reason | RR= 1,06 (95% CI 0,65 to 1,72) | |
| | | 3/263 | | | Dropouts due to AE | RR= 8,82 (95% CI 1,64 to 47,37) | |
| | | 1/142 | | | Continued treatment | Response/remission | RR= 1,37 (95% CI 0,98 to 1,92) |
| | | 1/142 | | | | Dropouts for any reason | RR= 0,68 (95%CI 0,21 to 2,21) |
| | | 3/223 | 6-24 m after discontinuation | | Response/remission | RR= 0,84 (95%CI 0,62 to 1,13) | |

- AD= antidepressant (imipramine, clomipramine, lofepramine, moclobemide, paroxetine, fluvoxamine)
- AE= adverse events
- Response was defined as $\geq 40\%$ \searrow on Panic Disorder Severity Survey/Clinical Global Impression score, or $\geq 50\%$ \searrow in panic frequency, or score 1 or 2 on Clinical Global Impression of Improvement scale

GAD: CGT online



Arnberg, 2014

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SR | GAD Adults Mean age 42y | 4/ 271 | 8 to 12 w | Internet CBT with therapist support vs waiting list | Anxiety (PSWQ) | Internet CBT superior to waiting list SMD = 0,84 (95%CI 0,45 to 1,23) |
| | | 1/ 99 | | Internet CBT with non-clinical support (technician) vs waiting list | Anxiety (PSWQ) | Internet CBT superior to waiting list No data |

- PSWQ: Penn State Worry Questionnaire

Specifieke fobie: CGT online



Arnberg, 2014

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|-----------------------------------------|-------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------|
| SR | Spider phobia Adults Mean age 26y | 1/ 30 | 4w | Internet CBT with therapist support vs group CBT | Anxiety (BAT) | NS |

- BAT: Behavioral approach test

Sociale fobie: CGT online



Arnberg, 2014

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SR | Social Phobia Adults Mean age: 36y | 1/ 126 | 8 to 12 w | Internet CBT with therapist support vs group CBT | Anxiety (LSAS) | ES = 0,4 (95%CI 0,03 to 0,78) Internet CBT at least non-inferior |
| | | 8/ 709 | | Internet CBT with therapist support vs waiting list | Anxiety (SIAS) | Internet CBT > waiting list SMD = 0,85 (95%CI 0,66 to 1,05) |
| | | 1/ 66 | | Internet CBT without therapist support vs waiting list | Anxiety (SPS, SIAS) | NS |

- LSAS: Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale
- SPS: Social Phobia Scale
- SIAS: Social Interaction Anxiety Scale

Panic disorder: CGT online



Arnberg, 2014

| Design | Population | N/n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|--------|---------------------------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------|
| SR | Panic disorder Adults Mean age 37-42y | 3/ 151 | 8 to 12 w | Internet CBT with therapist support vs waiting list | Anxiety | I-CBT > Waiting list No data |
| | | 1/ 49 | | Internet CBT with therapist support vs individual CBT | Anxiety (BSQ) | NS |
| | | 1/ 93 | | Internet CBT with therapist support vs group CBT | Anxiety (PDSS) | NS |

- BSQ: Body Sensation Questionnaire
- PDSS: Panic Disorder Severity Scale - Self -report

Antidepressiva + benzodiazepine vs antidepressiva

Zeer weinig gegevens

- **GAD**
 - Geen studies
- **Sociale fobie**
 - Geen verschil (1 RCT n=28)
- **Paniekstoornis**
 - Snellere verbetering met de associatie (3 RCT n=48 n=50 n=60)
 - Initiële verergering van de angst kon niet vermeden worden (1 RCT n=48)

SAMENVATTING
GAD

SAMENVATTING
FOBIE

SAMENVATTING
PANIEK
STOORNIS

Antidepressivum + antipsychoticum?

- **GAD**

Toevoegen van een atypisch antipsychoticum bij non-respons op een antidepressivum:
geen statistisch significant verschil

SAMENVATTING
GAD

CGT vs medicatie

CGT minstens even werkzaam als medicatie

- **Veralgemeende angststoornis**
 - CGT minstens even werkzaam als medicatie (vnl BZD onderzocht)
- **Sociale fobie**
 - Geen verschil tussen CGT en antidepressivum
 - Exposure is werkzamer dan een antidepressivum (SSRI) (na het stoppen van de behandeling)
- **Paniekstoornis**
 - CGT minstens even werkzaam als medicatie (vnl AD onderzocht)

GAD
SAMENVATTING

SOCIALE FOBIE
SAMENVATTING

PANIEKSTOORNIS
SAMENVATTING

Associatie CGT + medicatie vs monotherapie

Indien medicatie, heeft het toevoegen van CGT al dan niet een meerwaarde

Indien CGT, heeft het toevoegen van een geneesmiddel geen meerwaarde, en kan het zelfs nadeliger zijn bij sociale fobie in het kader van exposure

GAD
SAMENVATTING

- **Veralgemeende angststoornis**

- Indien BZD, kan het toevoegen van CGT een meerwaarde hebben op het einde van de behandeling, en zeker na de behandeling
- Indien CGT, heeft het toevoegen van een BZD geen meerwaarde

- **Sociale fobie**

- Indien AD, heeft het toevoegen van CGT geen meerwaarde
- Indien CGT, heeft het toevoegen van een antidepressivum geen meerwaarde;

Het toevoegen van een antidepressivum kan zelfs nadeliger zijn in het kader van exposure (na de behandeling)

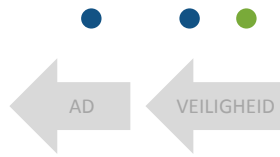
SOCIALE FOBIE
SAMENVATTING

- **Paniekstoornis**

- Indien AD, heeft het toevoegen van CGT een meerwaarde (op het einde van de behandeling maar niet meer na de behandeling)
- Indien CGT, heeft het toevoegen van een antidepressivum geen meerwaarde

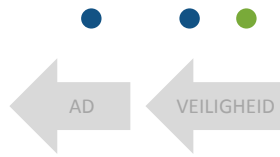
PANIEKSTOORNIS
SAMENVATTING

Antidepressiva – Ongewenste effecten



| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Alle antidepressiva | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Frequent seksuele stoornissen (ejaculatie- en erectiestoornissen, problemen met libido en orgasme) (vooral SSRI, duloxetine, venlafaxine)• Verlaging van de convulsiedrempel (vooral TCA, vooral bij hoge dosis, vooral indien voorgeschiedenis epilepsie)• Beven en overmatig zweten• Hepatotoxiciteit• Hyponatriëmie (vooral SSRI, bij ouderen: risico agitatie en verwardheid)• Verhoogd risico van zelfmoordgedachten en zelfmoordgedrag (vooral SSRI)• Dervingsverschijnselen na plots stoppen (opgelet bij korte halfwaardetijd: paroxetine, venlafaxine)• Mogelijk uitlokken van een manische fase bij patiënten met bipolaire stoornis (vooral TCA en venlafaxine)• Teratogeen effect kan niet uitgesloten worden. Paroxetine: verdacht op risico ernstige cardiale malformaties bij de foetus | SUICIDE RISICO DERVINGS VERSCHIJNSELEN |
| Selectieve heropname remmers | SSRI <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Frequent gastro-intestinale ongewenste effecten (nausea, diarree...)• Frequente centrale ongewenste effecten (hoofdpijn, duizeligheid, agitatie, slapeloosheid, sedatie...).• Serotoninesyndroom• Extrapiramidale verschijnselen (bv. beven)• Bloedingen, bv. ter hoogte van maag-darmstelsel, huid of mucosa• Paroxetine: anticholinerge effecten• (Es)citalopram: verlenging QT-interval, met risico van torsades de pointes | SEROTONINE SYNDROOM ANTICHOLINERGE EFFECTEN VERLENGING QT INTERVAL INTERACTIES |

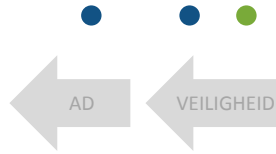
Antidepressiva – Ongewenste effecten



| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Niet selectieve heropname remmers | TCA en aanverwanten | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gewichtstoename • Orthostatische hypotensie en cardiale geleidingsstoornissen, vooral bij ouderen, bij vooraf bestaande cardiovasculaire pathologie en bij hoge doses • Anticholinerge effecten (vooral amitriptyline en imipramine) • Sedatie (vooral amitriptyline, doxepine, maprotiline). Andere stoffen: weinig of niet sedatief, of zelfs licht activerend (nortriptyline); ze veroorzaken soms angst, agitatie en slapeloosheid | |
| | Duloxetine en venlafaxine (noradrenaline en serotonine) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duloxetine: vooral nausea, monddroogte, slaperigheid, hoofdpijn, serotoninesyndroom • ↗ bloeddruk, hartritme • Verlenging QT-interval, ritmestoornissen (venlafaxine) • Depersonalisatie (venlafaxine) | SEROTONINE SYNDROOM |
| Antidepressiva werkend op neuroreceptoren | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticholinerge effecten • Mianserine, mirtazapine, trazodone: sedatie • Mirtazapine en trazodone: anticholinerge effecten • Trazodon: priapisme • Mianserine en mirtazapine: gewichtstoename (vaak), risico van agranulocytose | ANTICHOLINERGE EFFECTEN |

INTERACTIES

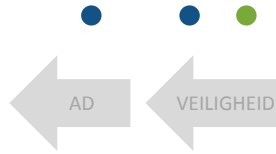
Antidepressiva – Interacties



| | | |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Selectieve heropname remmers | SSRI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P450, als substraat of inhibitor NB (es)citalopram en sertraline inhiberen CYP-iso-enzymen niet noemenswaardig • Serotoninesyndroom bij associatie van een SSRI met andere stoffen met serotoninerge werking • Verhoogd risico van bloeding met antitrombotische middelen (vooral fluoxetine en fluvoxamine (inhibitie 2C9). Waarschijnlijk ook met andere SSRI's) • Verergering van de extrapiramidale ongewenste effecten van antipsychotica • Verhoogd risico van gastro-intestinale bloedingen met NSAID's en acetylsalicylzuur • Verhoogd risico van hyponatriëmie met diuretica |
| Niet selectieve heropname remmers | TCA en aanverwanten | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P450, vooral als substraat • Andere anticholinergica • √ effect van antihypertensiva met centrale werking • Versterkt effect van sympathicomimetica, bv. gebruikt als decongestiva • Serotoninesyndroom met andere stoffen met serotoninerge werking |
| | Duloxetine en venlafaxine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P450 (inhibitie 2D6) • Serotoninesyndroom bij associatie met andere stoffen met serotoninerge werking |
| Werkend op neuro-receptoren | Trazodon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substraat van CYP3A4 • Serotoninesyndroom bij associatie met andere stoffen met serotoninerge werking |

SEROTONINE SYNDROOM

Serotoninesyndroom

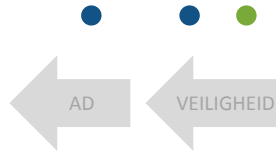


- Geen consensusdefinitie
Een reeks symptomen, verschillend van patiënt tot patiënt
- Vooral SSRI of MAO-I in combinatie met minstens 1 andere serotonineerg middel

| Beeld | Symptomen |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soms plots• Gelijktijdige of opeenvolgende symptomen• Kan leiden tot hospitalisatie tot overlijden | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Psychisch: agitatie, verwardheid, hypomanie, coma• Vegetatief: hypotensie, hypertensie, tachycardie, rillen, hyperthermie, zweten• Motorisch: myoclonie, beven, hyperreflexie, rigiditeit, hyperactiviteit• Gastro-intestinaal: diarree |

MIDDELEN
SEROTONERGE
WERKING

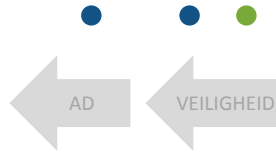
Middelen met serotonerge werking



| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Antitussiva | Dextromethorfan |
| Narcotische analgetica | Fentanyl, hydromorfon, oxycodon, pethidine, tramadol |
| Bepaalde antipsychotica | |
| Antidepressiva | SSRI's |
| | MAO-inhibitoren |
| | TCA's : amitriptyline, clomipramine, imipramine |
| | Duloxetine, trazodon, venlafaxine |
| | Lithium |
| | Mianserine, mirtazapine, Sint-janskruid |
| Triptanen en ergotderivaten | |
| Linezolid | |
| Bupropion | |
| Atomoxetine | |
| Anti-emetica | 5HT ₃ -antagonisten |
| Dapoxetine | |

SEROTONINE
SYNDROOM

Anticholinerge effecten



Centrale effecten

- Verwardheid, desoriëntatie, geheugenstoornissen, visuele hallucinaties
- Delier, agitatie, irritabiliteit, agressie

Perifere effecten

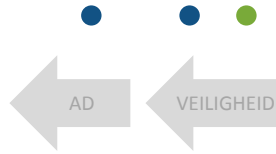
- Mydriasis, troebel zicht(accommodatie), soms gesloten hoek glaucoom
- Droge mond, misselijkheid, constipatie, gastro-oesofageale reflux
- Bemoeilijkte mictie
- ∟ transpiratie
- Voorbijgaande bradycardie gevolgd door tachycardie

Risicopatiënten

- Ouderen: gevoeliger aan centrale effecten
- Voorbeschikt tot urineretentie (prostaathypertrofie, ...)
- Problemen met intestinale transit
- Nauwe iridocorneale hoek
- Gastro-oesofageale reflux
- Cardiale geleidingsstoornissen

Opgelet met het combineren van verschillende anticholinerge middelen

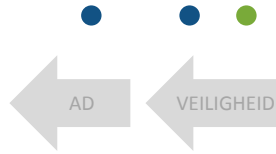
Verlenging van QT interval - Aritmie



- TCA
 - QT-verlenging en andere invloed op ritme
- SSRI
 - Citalopram, escitalopram
 - Klasse-effect?
- Venlafaxine
- Ritmestoornis meestal indien combinatie risicofactoren
 - Medicamenteuze + niet-medicamenteuze risicofactoren
 - Combinatie geneesmiddelen die QT verlengen
 - QT-verlengend geneesmiddel + enzyminhibitor, bradycardie-inducerend middel (ivabradine, cholinesterase-inhibitoren, sotalol) of elektrolytstoornissen

RISICOFACTOREN

Verlenging van QT interval - Aritmie



Risicofactoren

>65 jaar, vrouw, hartaandoening (hartfalen, ischemie, bradycardie, 2^e of 3^e graad AV block), elektrolytstoornissen (hypokaliemie, hypomagnesiëmie), congenitale QT-verlenging

Anti-aritmica Vooral disopyramide, kinidine, sotalol, en minder vaak flecaïnide

Anti-emetica Domperidon (opgelet bij > 30 mg/j), ondansetron (vooral hoge doses IV)

Antipsychotica Vooral dehydrobenzperidol, pimozide, sertindol en haloperidol in hoge doses

Antidepressiva Tricyclische antidepressiva (vooral indien overdosis), (es)citalopram, venlafaxine

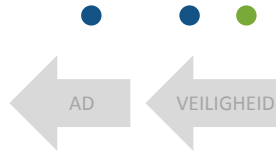
Anti-infectieuze middelen Erythromycine (vooral IV), azithromycine, clarithromycine, telithromycine, moxifloxacin (in mindere mate ook met levofloxacin en ofloxacin), chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine, artemether + lumefantrine, artemisinolol + piperaquine, pentamidine, protease-inhibitoren (atazanavir, lopinavir, saquinavir)

Antitumoraal

Methadon

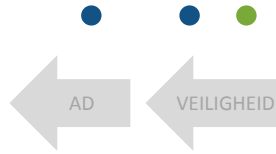
QT_T

Antidepressiva – Toxiciteit en suïcide risico



- **Evaluatiecriteria** in studies **variëren** (suïcidale gedachten, suïcidaal gedrag, suïcide,...)
 - **Ongewenste effecten** van antidepressiva
 - ↗ angst
 - **Beschikbare gegevens**
 - MA dubbelblinde RCT's (372/99.231) antidepressiva vs placebo – volwassenen – alle indicaties
 - **Leeftijdsafhankelijk risico in geval van psychische aandoening**
 - < 25j : risico van suïcidaal gedrag OR 2,30 (95%CI 1,04 tot 5,09)
 - 25-65j : neutraal effect op suïcidaal gedrag en mogelijk beschermend effect op suïcidale ideaties
 - ≥ 65j : ↘ risico van suïcidale gedachten en gedrag
- **opgelet bij jongvolwassenen**

Antidepressiva - Stoppen van de behandeling



Dervingsverschijnselen

Over het algemeen licht en zelflimiterend na een week

- Grippale symptomen
- Gastro-intestinale klachten
- Evenwichtsstoornissen
- Extrapiramidale symptomen
- Neuropsychische klachten: slapeloosheid

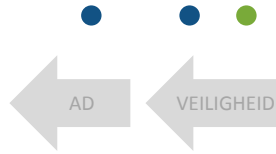
! Paroxetine – Venlafaxine !

Aanbeveling

- Geleidelijk afbouwen over vier weken is aanbevolen, langere periode bij venlafaxine of paroxetine
- Als dervingsverschijnselen optreden
 - Lichte klachten: opvolgen en geruststellen
 - Ernstigere klachten : overwegen om het antidepressivum opnieuw op te starten aan de eerdere werkzame dosis (of een andere antidepressivum van dezelfde klasse met een langere halfwaardetijd), en dan progressief terug af te bouwen op geleide van de klachten

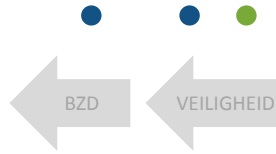
HALFWAARDE
TIJD

Antidepressiva – Halfwaardetijd



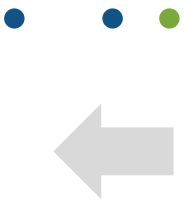
- **Korte halfwaardetijd**
 - Paroxetine: +/- 24u
 - Fluvoxamine: 17-22u
 - Venlafaxine: $5 \pm 2u$ (actieve metaboliet $11 \pm 2u$)
 - Grotere kans (ernstige) dervingsverschijnselen
 - Belang trage afbouw bij stopzetten
- **Zeer lange halfwaardetijd**
 - Fluoxetine → 4-6 d (actieve metaboliet 4-16 d)
 - Vermijd bij ouderen

Benzodiazepines – Veiligheid



| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ongewenste effecten | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Slaperigheid, \searrow vermogen tot besturen voertuig, geheugen- en concentratiestoornissen• Verwardheid, ataxie en vallen, vooral bij ouderen• Duizeligheid, dysarthria, tremor, depressie• Respiratoire depressie• Spierzwakte• Slikstoornissen• Paradoxe reacties met toegenomen slapeloosheid, angst, agitatie, agressiviteit, automatische handelingen en amnesie• Op lange termijn: \nearrow mortaliteit, cognitieve stoornissen die blijven tot lang na het stoppen van het benzodiazepine• Residueel effect overdag (hangover) bij gebruik als slaapmiddel• Tolerantie voor de therapeutische en ongewenste effecten na 1 tot 2 weken inname• Psychische en fysische afhankelijkheid na 1 tot 2 weken inname• Dervingsverschijnselen bij het stoppen: angst, slapeloosheid, perceptiestoornissen gaande tot fobieën, manische reacties en andere psychotische verschijnselen, zelden convulsies |
| Bijzondere voorzorgen | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Besturen van voertuigen of bepaalde gevaarlijke situaties (bv. tijdens het werk)• Overdreven en langdurige sedatie kan optreden, vooral met hoge doses, bij ouderen, in geval van leveraandoeningen• Slaapapnoe |
| CI | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Zwangerschap en borstvoeding• Myasthenia gravis, ernstige respiratoire insufficiëntie, slaapapnoe, ernstige leverinsufficiëntie |
| Interacties | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alprazolam, midazolam en triazolam : substraten van CYP3A4• Diazepam : substraat van CYP2C19• Overdreven sedatie bij gelijktijdige toediening van andere sederende medicatie of alcohol |

Benzodiazepines – Mortaliteit

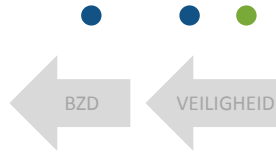


Weich 2014

| Design | Population | n | Duration | Intervention | Outcome | Result |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Retrospective cohort | Age > 16y UK Primary care | 104.145 | Average 7,6y | Anxiolytic or hypnotic drug prescription* vs control | All cause mortality | HR = 3,32 (95%CI 3,19 to 3,45) |
| | | | | Benzodiazepines | | HR = 3,68 (95%CI 3,52 to 3,85) |
| | | | | Benzodiazepines (different DDD) | | Dose-response relation |

- *64% benzodiazepines, 23% Z-drugs and 23% others (melatonin, hydrozine, barbiturates excluded)
- Dose-response pattern for all the three classes of study drug
- After excluding deaths in the first year, there were about four excess deaths linked to drug use per 100 people followed for an average of 7,6 years

Benzodiazepine – Stoppen van de behandeling



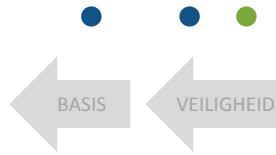
Dervingsverschijnselen

- **Angst**, slapeloosheid
- Perceptiestoornissen gaande tot fobie
- Manische reacties en andere psychotische verschijnselen
- Zelden convulsies

Aanbeveling

- Gradueel afbouwen is te verkiezen boven plots stoppen
- Progressief afbouwen over 10 weken wordt aanbevolen
- Het is niet aangewezen het type benzodiazepine (korte vs. lange halfwaardetijd) te veranderen alvorens de doses progressief te verlagen
- Toevoegen van een geneesmiddel (propranolol, progesteron of hydroxyzine) is niet aanbevolen
- Carbamazepine: mogelijk veelbelovend bij patiënten die hoge dagelijkse doses innemen, maar de gebruiksvoorwaarden moeten nog gepreciseerd worden

Pregabaline – Veiligheid



Ongewenste effecten

• Neuropsychisch

• Zeer vaak (>1/10): slaperigheid, duizeligheid

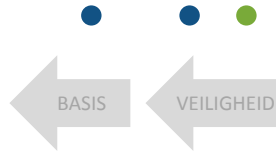
- Frequent (>1/100 à <1/10) : ataxie, coördinatiestoornissen, tremor, dysarthrie, geheugen- en aandachtsstoornissen, paresthesie, sedatie, evenwichtsstoornissen, lethargie, hoofdpijn, euforie, verwarring, prikkelbaarheid, ↓libido, desoriëntatie, slapeloosheid
- Weinig frequent (>1/1000 à <1/100): syncope, sufheid, myoclonie, psychomotorische hyperactiviteit, smaakverlies, dyskinesie, positionele duizeligheid, intentietremor, nystagmus, cognitieve stoornissen, spraakstoornis, hyporeflexie, hypoesthesie, amnesie, hyperesthesie, brandend gevoel; hallucinaties, paniekaanval, zenuwachtigheid, agitatie, depressie, terneergeslagenheid, stemmingsschommelingen, depersonalisatie, moeilijk op woorden kunnen komen, abnormale dromen, ↑ libido, anorgasmie, apathie
- Zelden (>1/10 000 à <1/1 000): hypokinesie, parosmie, dysgrafie; disinhibitie, geestelijke opwindning
- Frequentie niet bekend: bewustzijnsverlies, geestelijke achteruitgang, convulsies; agressie

• Andere

- Frequent : gezichtsstoornissen, diplopie; braken, droge mond, obstipatie, flatulentie; erectiestoornissen; ↑ gewicht; gangstoornissen, dronken gevoel, vermoeidheid, perifeer oedeem, oedeem
- Weinig frequent : anorexie, hypoglykemie, gezichtsstoornissen waaronder gezichtsvelddefecten en ↓ scherpte, tachycardie, 1^e graads AV block; flushing, warmteopwellingen, hypotensie, hypertensie; dyspneu; rash, hyperhydrosis; bot- en spierklachten, urinaire incontinentie, dysurie; seksuele disfunctie; vallen; ↑ CPK, ↑ GOT, ↑ GPT, ↓ bloedplaatjes
- Zelden: neutropenie; verlies perifeer zicht, oscillopsie, afwijkende visuele diepteperceptie, fotopsie; sinusale tachybrady-arythmie; ascites, pancreatitis; rhabdomyolyse; nierinsufficiëntie; veralgemeend oedeem, hyperthermie; ↑ glykemie, ↓K⁺, ↓GB, ↑ creat
- Frequentie niet bekend : Overgevoeligheid, Quincke; gezichtsverlies; hartfalen, ↑QT, longoedeem; Stevens-Johnson; urinaire retentie

VERLENGING
QT INTERVAL

Pregabaline – Veiligheid



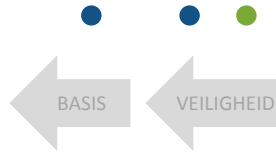
| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Voorzorgen | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diabetici (gewichtstoename)• Ouderen (vallen tgv. slaperigheid en duizeligheid)• Cardiovasculair lijden• Nierinsufficiëntie: \searrow posologie• Effecten op het vermogen van besturen van voertuigen en gebruiken van machines• Opvolgen om eventuele signalen van suïcidale gedachten of gedragingen op te sporen• Toxicomanie (risico van misbruik) |
| Contra-indicaties | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overgevoeligheid voor het middel• Zwangerschap (behalve strikte noodzaak) en borstvoeding |
| Interacties | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Niet gemetaboliseerd door, noch inductor, noch inhibitor van cytochroom P450 → waarschijnlijk geen farmacokinetische interacties• Renale klaring in onveranderde vorm → ! Geneesmiddelen die nierinsufficiëntie kunnen veroorzaken (bc. diuretica of NSAID's)• Toename van de neuropsychische effecten bij gebruik samen met veel andere middelen• Middelen die obstipatie kunnen veroorzaken zoals de narcotische analgetica |

Anti-epileptica – suïcide risico

Verhoogd risico van zelfmoordgedachten en suïcidaal gedrag

- **x2** (0.43%) vergeleken met placebo (0.22%)
- N=199; n=27.863 actieve stof; n=16.029 controle
- Betrokken indicaties: epilepsie, **psychiatrische stoornissen**, en andere waaronder migraine en neuropathische pijn
- Betrokken behandelingen: carbamazepine, felbamaat, **gabapentine**, lamotrigine, levetiracetam, oxcarbazepine, **pregabalin**, tiagabine, topiramaat, valproaat, en zonisamide
- Een week na aanvang en gedurende de gehele behandeling

Pregabaline – Stoppen van de behandeling



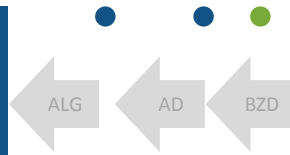
Dervingsverschijnselen

- Grippaal syndroom, hoofdpijn, pijn
- Insomnia, **angst**, nervositeit, depressie
- Nausea, diarree
- Convulsies
- Hyperhydrosis
- Duizeligheid

Aanbeveling

- Geleidelijk verminderen over een periode van minimaal één week

Angststoornis – Aanbeveling



| | Stap 1 | Stap 2 | Stap 3 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------|
| | Altijd rekening houden met voorkeur van patiënt | | |
| Veralgemeende angststoornis | Voorlichting | CGT (zelfhulp) | CGT (door therapeut) of antidepressivum (SSRI) |
| Sociale fobie | | | |
| Paniekstoornis +/- agorafobie | | | |
| Specifieke fobie | Voorlichting | CGT (zelfhulp) | CGT (door therapeut) |

Gering lijden en weinig sociaal disfunctioneren

Voorlichting + zelfhulp (op basis van CGT-technieken) met begeleiding door de huisarts of op afstand (bv. internet)

Ernstig lijden en/of belangrijk sociaal disfunctioneren, of psychische comorbiditeit

CGT of antidepressivum (lichte voorkeur SSRI) (duur R/ 6-12 maanden na remissie)

Behandeling met uitsluitend BZD is ongewenst

Ernstige majeure depressie

Antidepressivum +/- toevoegen CGT als de depressie voldoende verbeterd is

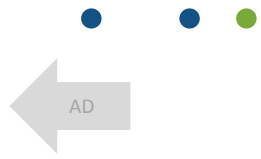
Als monotherapie onvoldoende is

CGT + antidepressivum

Podiumvrees

Propranolol* 10 à 40 mg, 1/2u à 2u voor het optreden

Angststoornissen – SSRI – Keuze



- GAD: Geen duidelijk bewijs dat het ene geneesmiddel werkzamer is of beter verdragen wordt dan het ander
- Sociale fobie en paniekstoornis: direct vergelijkende studies kunnen geen verschil in werkzaamheid aantonen
- Rekening houden met
 - Arts: ervaring met de ene of de andere molecule
 - Patiënt
 - Te verwachten ongewenste effecten
 - Comorbiditeit(en)
 - Eerdere ervaringen
 - Positieve respons bij een familielid van de eerste graad
 - Mogelijke interacties (lager risico met (es)citalopram en sertraline)
 - Registratie

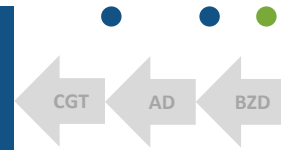
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| | Vergemeende angststoornis | Paniekstoornis | fobie |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Citalopram (Cipramil®) | - | paniekstoornis +/- agorafobie | - |
| Escitalopram (Sipralaxa®) | veralgemeende angststoornis | paniekstoornis +/- agorafobie | sociale fobie |
| Paroxetine (Seroxat®) | veralgemeende angststoornis | paniekstoornis +/- agorafobie | sociale fobie |
| Sertraline (Serlain®) | - | paniekstoornis +/- agorafobie | sociale fobie |

GAD – Paniekstoornis – Aanbeveling



Vermoeden of diagnose van angststoornis → stap 1 :

Voorlichting, opvolging evolutie van klachten en functioneren

Aangetoonde angststoornis die niet verbetert na stap 1 → stap 2 :

Lage-intensiteit psychologische interventies (waaronder online CGT, zelfhulp met of zonder begeleiding, psycho-educatie in groep en relaxatietraining)

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Angststoornis + ernstig sociaal disfunctioneren, of, geen verbetering na stap 2 → stap 3 :

- Individuele hoge-intensiteit psychologische interventies : CGT of toegepaste relaxatie, of
- Medicamenteuze behandeling
 - SSRI
 - Benzodiazepine: niet, behalve kortdurend tijdens crisis
 - Antipsychotica: niet in de eerste lijn

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In functie van de voorkeur van de patiënt, op basis van informatie (werkzaamheid en risico's van de behandelingsopties, in het bijzonder de ongewenste effecten en ontweningsverschijnselen van medicatie)

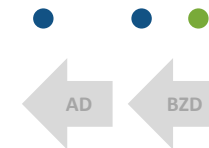
Doorverwijzen indien

- Risico van automutilatie of suïcide
- Middelenmisbruik, persoonlijkheidsstoornis, complexe lichamelijke problematiek
- Zelfverwaarlozing
- Inadequate respons op stap 3

Posologie – Antidepressiva

| | Posologie voor geregistreerde producten (mg/d), volgens de specialiteit | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Vergalgemeende angststoornis | Paniekstoornis +/- agorafobie | Sociale fobie |
| Citalopram (Cipramil®) | - | 1 ^e week 10 Vervolgens 20 Optimaal 20 tot 30 Max 40 | - |
| Escitalopram (Sipralexa®) | Aanvangsdosis 10 In functie van respons : ↗ Max 20 | 1 ^e week 5 Vervolgens 10 Max 20 | Gewoonlijk 10 Na 2-4 wk: ↘ tot 5 of ↗ Max 20 |
| Paroxetine (Seroxat®) | Aanbevolen 20 In functie van respons : ↗ per 10 Max 50 | Aanvangsdosis 10 In functie van respons : ↗ per 10 aanbevolen 40 Max 60 | Aanbevolen 20 In functie van respons : ↗ per 10 Max 50 |
| Sertraline (Serlain®) | - | 1 ^e week 25 Vervolgens 50 In functie van respons : ↗ per 50/min 1 week Max 200 | |
| Moclobemide (Aurorix®) | - | - | 3 1 ^e dagen 300 D ₄ 600 (in 2x) |
| Duloxetine (Cymbalta®) | Aanvangsdosis 30 Onderhoudsdosis 60 Max 120 | - | - |
| Venlafaxine (Efexor®) | Aanvangsdosis 75 Geleidelijk opbouwen, min per 2 weken Max 225 | 1 ^e week 37,5 Vervolgens 75 Geleidelijk opbouwen, min per 2 weken Max 225 | Aanbevolen 75 Geleidelijk opbouwen, min per 2 weken Max 225 |

Geregistreerde geneesmiddelen



| | Vergemeende angststoornis | Paniekstoornis | Fobie |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Alprazolam (Xanax®) | angst | paniekstoornis +/- agorafobie | - |
| Bromazepam (Lexotan®) | angsttoestanden | - | - |
| Clobazam (Frisium®) | angsttoestanden | - | - |
| Chlorazepaat (Tranxene®) | angsttoestanden | - | - |
| Clotiazepam (Clozan®) | angsttoestanden | - | - |
| Cloxazolam (Akton®) | angsttoestanden | - | - |
| Diazepam (Valium®) | angsttoestanden | - | - |
| Ethylloflazepaat (Victan®) | gegeneraliseerde angst | - | - |
| Lorazepam (Temesta®) | angststoornissen | - | - |
| Nordazepam (Calmday®) | angststoornissen | - | - |
| Oxazepam (Oxazepam EG®) | angsttoestanden | - | - |
| Prazepam (Lysanxia®) | angst | - | - |
| Citalopram (Cipramil®) | - | paniekstoornis +/- agorafobie | - |
| Escitalopram (Sipralexa®) | gegeneraliseerde angst | paniekstoornis +/- agorafobie | sociale fobie |
| Paroxetine (Seroxat®) | veralgemeende angststoornis | paniekstoornis +/- agorafobie | sociale fobie |
| Sertraline (Serlain®) | - | paniekstoornis +/- agorafobie | sociale fobie |
| Moclobemide (Aurorix®) | - | - | sociale fobie |
| Duloxetine (Cymbalta®) | gegeneraliseerde angststoornis | - | - |
| Venlafaxine (Efexor®) | gegeneraliseerde angststoornis | paniekstoornis +/- agorafobie | sociale fobie |
| Sulpiride (Dogmatil®) | kortdurende symptomatische behandeling van angst | - | - |
| Pregabaline (Lyrica®) | gegeneraliseerde angststoornis | - | - |
| Hydroxyzine (Atarax®) | symptomatische behandeling van angst | - | - |
| Propranolol (Inderal®) | behandeling van palpitations bij angst | - | - |

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