Review article

Efficacy of antidepressants in treating the negative symptoms of chronic schizophrenia: meta-analysis

Surendra P. Singh, Vidhi Singh, Nilamadhab Kar and Kelvin Chan

Background
Treatment of negative symptoms in chronic schizophrenia continues to be a major clinical issue.

Aims
To analyse the efficacy of add-on antidepressants for the treatment of negative symptoms of chronic schizophrenia.

Method
Systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials comparing the effect of antidepressants and placebo on the negative symptoms of chronic schizophrenia, measured through standardised rating scales. Outcome was measured as standardised mean difference between end-of-trial and baseline scores of negative symptoms.

Results
There were 23 trials from 22 publications (n=819). The antidepressants involved were selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, mirtazapine, reboxetine, mianserin, trazodone and ritanserin; trials on other antidepressants were not available. The overall standardised mean difference was moderate (—0.48) in favour of antidepressants and subgroup analysis revealed significant responses for fluoxetine, trazodone and ritanserin.

Conclusions
Antidepressants along with antipsychotics are more effective in treating the negative symptoms of schizophrenia than antipsychotics alone.

Declaration of interest
None.

Data source and study selection
All randomised controlled trials on schizophrenia using drug interventions were searched on 10 August 2009 in titles and abstracts of databases from PubMed, Cochrane Library, EMBASE, CINAHL, and PsycINFO. For PubMed the advanced search criteria were as follows: (Antidepressive Agents [Pharmacological Action] AND Schizophrenia [Mesh]) Limits: Humans, Clinical Trial, Randomized Controlled Trial, Clinical Trial, Phase I, Clinical Trial, Phase II, Clinical Trial, Phase III, Clinical Trial, Phase IV, Controlled Clinical Trial.

The search retrieved 455 publications, which were progressively subjected to further electronic search for non-case-sensitive relevant words in their title, abstract or keywords and then manual validation. A search for the word ‘blind’ generated 189 records, the word ‘double’ filtered 183 records, and the word ‘placebo’ rendered a list of 100 records. This list of 100 publications went through detailed manual scanning of their titles, abstracts and keywords to determine their suitability for this review. Trials were excluded if an antidepressant was used to treat an explicit comorbid psychiatric disorder, for example postsychotic depression, obsessive–compulsive disorder, emergence of major depression in remitted schizophrenia; or if an antidepressant was not used as add-on medication; or if medications used were not normally classified under a standard antidepressant category, for example tryptophan, des-tyrosine, sibutramine, lithium, apomorphine and bupropion. The inclusion criteria were application of robust diagnostic methodology, sample randomisation, double-blind assessments, and comparison with a placebo control group. Publications with ambiguity were not excluded without checking the articles in full.

The above procedure resulted into selection of 29 publications requiring further detailed screening. The studies were also supposed to meet the diagnostic criteria of chronicity defined as duration of illness of more than 2 years. Three publications were excluded as chronicity of illness was not known and another one was excluded as it did not have a placebo control group. The main authors of other two studies could be successfully contacted and it was confirmed that almost all patients had chronic illness. We included articles if they had used standardised tools like the Scale for the Assessment of Negative Symptoms (SANS), Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) and the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS) to measure change in negative symptoms. This criterion led to exclusion of three more trials. The final selection list consisted of 22 publications providing comparison of 23 add-on antidepressant interventions with placebo. This whole process was jointly undertaken by two authors (S.P.S. and N.K.) with the option to consult the third author (K.C.) to resolve conflicts and ambiguities.

Data extraction
The data-sets extracted for each study and their interrelationship are shown in Fig 1. The R statistical software (Version 2.9.0)
(R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria; see http://www.r-project.org) and its meta package (http://cran.r-project.org/web/package/meta) were used for statistical analysis. The MiMa module (Version 1.4; see http://www.wvbauer.com) and the MICE imputation package (Version 1.4; http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/mice/index.html) available in R programming language were used respectively for meta-regression and imputation. The programming codes for enhanced and structured graphic output were written in R language by one of the authors (V.S.). All programs were run on a Linux (Ubuntu 9.04).

The difference between end-of-trial and baseline mean scores and its standard deviation on negative symptoms rating scales individually in each arms of the experimental and control groups were the minimum data-set necessary for computation of the effect size. All these data were either available or could be calculated from published results (online Appendix DS1). Calibrated values were obtained from the illustrated graphs for baseline severity in one study and for pre- and post-trial scores in two trials. In the absence of a fixed-dosing schedule, the mean or median of the titrated or flexible dose regime was used to calculate the baseline dose of antipsychotic medication. This primary outcome measure for each study with its variance as dependent variables was used for meta-regression with the general parameter data-set (Fig. 1) as independent variables. Heterogeneity in the regression was measured using the restricted maximum likelihood; the default value for the Fisher scoring algorithm was 0.00001; maximum number of iteration was set to 1000, width of confidence interval for an individual parameter was set to 0.05 to yield a 95% confidence interval and rounding of decimal numbers was set to four digits.

### Results

The general characteristics of the studies included are given in Table 1. The overall sample size was 819, which was approximately equally divided between the experimental (n = 416) and control (n = 403) groups. Most participants were receiving nearly twice the average dose of antipsychotic medications. The average duration of illness was over 15 years with onset in early adulthood; and there was preponderance of negative symptoms over positive symptoms. The trial periods ranged between 4 and 12 weeks.

### Data synthesis

Data from only one of the scales was used for statistical analysis if researchers of a study used more than one rating scale to quantify negative symptoms. In this situation, order of preference was total scores on SANS followed by scores on the negative symptom subscale of PANSS and then the negative symptom subscale of the BPRS. Weighted mean and standardised weighted mean (SWM) were calculated as in Appendix DS1. The SWM from the means and standard deviation of baseline negative symptoms for the total sample of a study was treated as the baseline severity of negative symptoms. The baseline severity of positive symptoms was computed in a similar manner. Similar to the approach adopted by others, a default value of Pearson’s correlation coefficient of \( r = 0.5 \) was taken as the covariance for repeated measures to calculate the pooled standard deviation for both the control and experimental groups (Appendix DS1, Equation 3). For the non-dependent data-set, the process is defined in Equation 6 (Appendix DS1). The outcome for each study was defined in terms of the standardised mean difference (SMD), which is the difference in improvement between the drug and the placebo group divided by their pooled standard deviation. Using the meta-analysis software package, the negative symptoms outcome data-sets (Fig. 1) were utilised to calculate the SMDs of the primary outcome measure between drug and placebo groups. This primary outcome measure for each study with its variance as dependent variables was used for meta-regression with the general parameter data-set (Fig. 1) as independent variables.
The effect size and related parameters along with equivalent odd ratios (OR) and the applicable effects model are displayed in online Table DS1. As standard practice, a fixed-effects model was used for homogeneous studies and a random-effects model for heterogeneous studies. Applying the random-effects model (Q = 54.27, d.f. = 22, P < 0.05) antidepressants as an add-on therapy to antipsychotic medications in chronic schizophrenia seem to have a desirable effect of medium size (SMD = −0.48) for negative symptoms. The SMDs of three studies with very large effect sizes can be treated as outliers. Figure 2 displays the summary result of all the studies. There was no single study effect size that indicated worsening of negative symptoms from use of any individual antidepressant. No study on citalopram, mianserin, reboxetine or sertraline reported improvement in negative symptoms.

Subgroup analyses

For the subgroup analysis, we focused on medications that had a minimum of two trials and a sample size of 60 or more. The trials on fluoxetine, trazodone and ritanserin showed a statistically minimum of two trials and a sample size of 60 or more. The trials for antidepressants that had a desirable effect of medium size (SMD = −0.48) and both its individual trials were showing results in favour, unlike trazodone. No study on citalopram, mianserin, reboxetine or sertraline reported improvement in negative symptoms.

Number needed to treat

Assuming a 10% spontaneous improvement in the control group in their negative symptoms, the number needed to treat (NNT)26 for antidepressants was 10; however after controlling for publication bias this increased to 15. The NNT for fluoxetine, trazodone and ritanserin were 11, 6 and 5 respectively.

Sensitivity analysis

The data were analysed to check the effect of publication bias using the ‘trimfill’ method. This led to the trimming of three trials,19,24,29 which reduced the overall SMD to −0.33 (95% CI −0.59 to −0.08, P < 0.05) from −0.48. We also estimated how the magnitude of assumed covariance between pre- and post-trial scores changed the effect size. The original estimates with r = 0.5 produced an effect size of SMD = −0.48 (95% CI −0.71 to −0.25). Assuming a low correlation (r = 0.1) the effect size came down to SMD = −0.40 (95% CI −0.60 to −0.21); and with high correlation (r = 0.9), this increased to SMD = −0.74 (95% CI −1.10 to −0.39).

Association with moderators

The study failed to find a significant association between nine moderators from the general parameter data-set (Fig. 1) with the outcome measure and its variance. A meta-regression test using the MiMa function found heterogeneity (QE = 33.07, d.f. = 9, P < 0.05) among studies with a lack of significant influence (QME = 9.93, d.f. = 9, P > 0.05) from moderators having an estimate of 0.03, −0.02, 0.11, −0.3, 0.19, 0.07, 0.05, −0.14, and 0.24 respectively for dose of antidepressant, dose of antipsychotic medication, baseline severity of positive symptoms, baseline severity of negative symptoms, age at onset, duration of illness, duration of trial, age of individual and proportion of males in sample.

Discussion

This meta-analysis reviewed the effectiveness of antidepressants in the treatment of negative symptoms in chronic schizophrenia. Following a broad search in various databases we found 23 RCTs

### Table 1: General characteristics of studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Base Drug</th>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Age at entry, years</th>
<th>Duration of illness, years</th>
<th>Males, proportion</th>
<th>Severity of negative symptoms</th>
<th>Severity of positive symptoms</th>
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<td>Citolopram</td>
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<td>41</td>
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<td>Antipsychotic</td>
<td>Fluoxetine</td>
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<td>7.02</td>
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<td>Fluoxetine</td>
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<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.65</td>
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<td>Fluvoxamine</td>
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<td>Reboxetine</td>
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<td>34.59</td>
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from 22 publications with an overall sample size of 819 for this meta-analysis. This is a fairly adequate sample size to reflect upon the treatment effects and it addresses some of the limitations and suggestions of previous studies of a similar nature. This review has included all published RCTs involving all antidepressants that included selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), mianserin, trazodone, mirtazapine, reboxetine and ritanserin. The overall results of this meta-analysis suggest that antidepressants as add-on therapy to antipsychotic medications are significantly more effective than placebo in treating the negative symptoms of chronic schizophrenia.

**Efficacy of antidepressants for negative symptoms**

Using a random-effects model, (Fig. 2) the statistically significant overall effect size of $-0.48$ for usage of antidepressants can be considered as moderate applying Cohen’s criteria. Even after trimfill analysis to control for publication bias the result was still significant, albeit with a reduced effect size ($SMD = -0.33$). This effect size is similar to the SMD for antidepressants in the treatment of primary depressive illness. Considering not only the statistical significance but also its clinical significance, antidepressant use for negative symptoms in chronic schizophrenia may appear justified. This review supports the observation from an earlier meta-analysis that showed a relatively larger effect size of $SMD = -0.71$ (95% CI 1.09 to –0.34). The Cochrane review on this subject by Rummel et al also came to a similar conclusion (relative risk (RR) = 0.56, 95% CI 0.32–0.97) with a 20% improvement in negative symptoms. Similarly Sephery et al reported a moderate and significant effect size when they re-analysed their data only including patients with chronic schizophrenia. The above observations suggest that antidepressants should be considered in the clinical management of negative symptoms, as additional symptom relief may lead to increased functionality and improved quality of life in individuals with chronic schizophrenia. It must be highlighted, however, that combination treatment has the potential concerns of an increased side-effect burden, unwanted drug interactions and resultant increased rates of non-adherence to treatment and higher cost. These issues require further study.

**Fig. 2** Efficacy of antidepressants on negative symptoms of chronic schizophrenia (antidepressants total $n = 416$, placebo total $n = 403$).

**Fig. 3** Efficacy of fluoxetine on negative symptoms of chronic schizophrenia (fluoxetine total $n = 68$, placebo total $n = 68$).
Depression and negative symptoms

The contribution of depression to negative symptoms is a possibility, and improvement of depression through antidepressant medications can influence the change in negative symptoms. It is a continuing debate whether the improvement is secondary to the reduction of depressive symptoms. All studies included in this meta-analysis used a standardised instrument for assessing negative symptoms, and change in scores following an intervention was based on ratings on the same scales. This primarily addresses the core issue of negative symptoms. The outcome, which does not appear to be secondary to other factors, suggests that probably this effect is independent of the antidepressant property.

Individual antidepressants

For individual antidepressants, the statistically significant effect size was in favour of fluoxetine, trazodone and ritanserin (in increasing order). Mirtazapine, reboxetine, mianserin, fluvoxamine, sertraline, paroxetine and citalopram did not seem to have a beneficial effect on negative symptoms. Owing to sample size limitation, especially in the context of a meta-analysis, there is a need for caution when interpreting the results for individual antidepressants.

It should be noted that three out of four trials involving fluoxetine were negative; and although the effect size was significant it was the lowest in comparison with that of trazodone and ritanserin. Studies using trazodone in conjunction with antipsychotics reported a reduction in the severity of negative symptoms, especially ‘affective flattening and blunting’ and ‘alogia’, and that trazodone was safe and it did not exacerbate florid psychosis. Ritanserin, a 5-HT2c antagonist and classified as an antidepressant, has also been reported to have an additional intrinsic antidopaminergic effect, which has been suggested as the explanation for the reported improvement in negative symptoms of schizophrenia.43

The NNT of 10 for antidepressants as a group, 11 for fluoxetine, 6 for trazodone and 5 for ritanserin appear promising especially as these are for the negative symptoms of chronic schizophrenia. Compared with the reported NNT figures for antidepressants for depressive disorder, which vary considerably in different settings and studies from around 4 to 200, the figures for the NNT as observed in this study imply clinical relevance.

Limitations

The number of total trials included in this meta-analysis, especially when adopting a random-effects model, may still be considered as small, and this is particularly relevant when interpreting the effect size of individual antidepressants. As with all systematic reviews publication bias is a potential source of error. Three of the studies in this review had a very large effect size and can be considered as outliers. The trimfill method was used to control publication bias. Obviously, this resulted in a reduction of the overall effect size, but this was still statistically significant and clinically relevant. There were no RCTs available for many antidepressants, for example tricyclics, venlafaxine and monoamine oxidase inhibitors. So the results reflect the efficacy of a few and not of all antidepressants.

Implications

The results of this meta-analysis suggest that antidepressants may be an effective treatment for the negative symptoms of chronic schizophrenia. Among the antidepressants, current data favour ritanserin, trazodone and fluoxetine. There is a need for further studies about side-effects, adherence, cost-effectiveness and effect on quality of life for this combination of antidepressant and antipsychotic medications. It may also be worthwhile to study the response in different subdomains of negative symptoms.

Surenrendra P. Singh, MD, School of Health and Wellbeing, University of Wolverhampton and Step to Health, Mental Health Directorate, Wolverhampton City Primary Care Trust, Wolverhampton; Vidhi Singh, BSc, MediWare Computer Software Engineering, Wolverhampton; Nila Madhab Kar, MD, DPM, DNB, MRCPsych, Mental Health Directorate, Wolverhampton City Primary Care Trust, Wolverhampton City Primary Care Trust, Wolverhampton; Kelvin Chan, PhD, DSc, Research Institute in Healthcare Science and Department of Pharmacy, University of Wolverhampton, Wolverhampton, UK

Correspondence: Surenrendra P. Singh, Step to Health, Mental Health Directorate, Wolverhampton City Primary Care Trust, Wolverhampton, WV10 9FH, UK. Email: Dr.S.Singh@wlv.ac.uk

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Antidepressant use in chronic schizophrenia

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Funding

References


### Table DS1  Efficacy of antidepressants on negative symptoms of chronic schizophrenia*a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Standardised mean difference (SMD)</th>
<th>Standard error</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>Weight of the study for subgroup analysis for the selected model</th>
<th>Weight of the study for overall effect size for random-effects model</th>
<th>Odds ratio converted from SMD</th>
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<td>Mirtazapine</td>
<td>Berk et al19 2001</td>
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<td>0.37</td>
<td>−1.26 to 0.20</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td>−3.02 to −0.82</td>
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<td>0.19</td>
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<td>Hayashi et al30 1997</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Shiloh et al31 2002</td>
<td>−0.03</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>−0.95 to 0.89</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Poyurovsky et al32 2003</td>
<td>−0.07</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>−0.87 to 0.73</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.14</td>
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<td>−0.71 to 0.25</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Trazodone</td>
<td>Decina et al33 1994</td>
<td>−0.92</td>
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<td>−0.34</td>
<td>0.40</td>
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<td>0.25</td>
<td>−1.19 to −0.22</td>
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<td>Ritanserin</td>
<td>Duinkerke et al35 1993</td>
<td>−0.99</td>
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<td>−1.72 to −0.25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.98</td>
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<td>Akhondzadeh et al36 2008</td>
<td>−0.71</td>
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<td>−1.35 to −0.07</td>
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<td>0.25</td>
<td>−1.13 to −0.34</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Fluvoxamine</td>
<td>Silver and Nassar37 1992</td>
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<td>−1.51</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<td>Sertraline</td>
<td>Lee et al39 1998</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>−0.65 to 0.65</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<td>Jockers-Scherubl et al40 2005</td>
<td>−0.85</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>−1.68 to −0.02</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Citalopram</td>
<td>Salokangas et al41 1996</td>
<td>−0.23</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>−0.64 to 0.19</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>1.51</td>
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<td>All drugs, random-effects model</td>
<td>−0.48</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>−0.71 to −0.25</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2.65</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*a Subgroup analysis results are from fixed-effects model if heterogeneity is not significant.
Appendix DSI: Summarising data

Weighted Mean of two samples -
Equation 1......\( WM_{ij} = \frac{n_i m_i + n_j m_j}{n_i + n_j} \)

Standardised Weighted Mean of two samples
Equation 2......\( SWM_{ij} = \frac{WM_{ij}}{SD_{ij}} \)

Pooled Standard Deviation using covariance method
Equation 3......\( SD_{ij} = \sqrt{(SD_i^2 + SD_j^2 + 2r_{ij}SD_iSD_j)} \)

Unbiased Standard Deviation of one sample
Equation 4......\( SD_i = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2 - nm^2}{n-1}} \)

Pooled Standard Deviation of two samples
Equation 5......\( SD_{ij} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2 + \sum y_j^2 - (n_x + n_y)\left[\frac{n_x m_x + n_y m_y}{n_x + n_y}\right]^2}{n_x + n_y - 1}} \)

Pooled Standard Deviation of two samples
Equation 6......\( SD_{ij} = \sqrt{\frac{(n_x - 1)s_x^2 + n_x m_x^2 + (n_y - 1)s_y^2 + n_y m_y^2 - (n_x + n_y)\left[\frac{n_x m_x + n_y m_y}{n_x + n_y}\right]^2}{n_x + n_y - 1}} \)

Where \( n \) is sample size of \( i \) or \( j \); and \( m \) is mean of study \( i \) or \( j \); and SD, WM, SWM can belong to \( i \), \( j \), or both \( i \) and \( j \).
Efficacy of antidepressants in treating the negative symptoms of chronic schizophrenia: meta-analysis
Surendra P. Singh, Vidhi Singh, Nilamadhab Kar and Kelvin Chan
Access the most recent version at DOI: 10.1192/bjp.bp.109.067710

Supplementary Material
Supplementary material can be found at:
http://bjp.rcpsych.org/content/suppl/2010/09/01/197.3.174.DC1

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