Short report

Personalised intervention for people with depression and severe COPD

George S. Alexopoulos, Dimitris N. Klosses, Jo Anne Sirey, Dora Kanellopoulos, Richard S. Novitch, Samiran Ghosh, Joanna K. Seirup and Patrick J. Raue

Summary

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is often complicated by depression and exemplifies the challenge in managing chronic illnesses that require active patient participation in care. In a clinical trial (NCT00151372), we compared a novel personalised intervention for depression and COPD (PID-C) targeting treatment adherence with treatment as usual (TAU). In 138 patients with major depression and severe COPD, PID-C led to a higher remission rate and a greater reduction in depressive symptoms and in dyspnoea-related disability than TAU.

Method

Participants were recruited from consecutive admissions to an acute in-patient pulmonary rehabilitation unit. They signed consent approved by the Weill-Cornell Institutional Review Board. The diagnosis of COPD was made by a pulmonologist according to American Thoracic Society Guidelines after examination, spirometry and other tests. Participants met criteria for unipolar depression and exemplifies the challenge in managing chronic illnesses that require active patient participation in care. In a clinical trial (NCT00151372), we compared a novel personalised intervention for depression and COPD (PID-C) targeting treatment adherence with treatment as usual (TAU). In 138 patients with major depression and severe COPD, PID-C led to a higher remission rate and a greater reduction in depressive symptoms and in dyspnoea-related disability than TAU.

Many older adults with chronic illnesses have depression, which worsens their outcomes and undermines treatment adherence. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) with co-occurring depression exemplifies the challenge in managing chronic illnesses that require patient participation in care and can serve as a model for intervention development. Depression compounds the demands of COPD rehabilitation, which consists of strengthening, breathing and endurance exercises. We developed a personalised intervention for depression and COPD (PID-C), which focuses on both conditions. It draws from the ‘theory of reasoned action’, according to which patients weigh treatment risks and benefits aimed at shifting the balance in favour of treatment participation. The PID-C is administered by care managers who work with: (a) each patient to identify treatment barriers, and help them to work on their rehabilitation and take their prescribed antidepressants; and (b) the physicians in monitoring their patients’ treatment and progress. This study (ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT00151372) tested the hypothesis that PID-C offered in the community is more effective than treatment as usual (TAU) in inducing remission of depression and reducing depressive symptoms and dyspnoea-related disability over 28 weeks.

Results

Pulmonary patients (n=898) were screened and 138 met criteria and provided signed consent (see online Fig. DS1 for CONSORT diagram). There were no significant clinical differences among participants randomised to PID-C or TAU. During the intervention phase 12 (18%) in the PID-C and 12 (17%) in the TAU group died. Other attrition was 25% (n=17) in the PID-C and 17% (n=12) in the TAU group. There were no significant differences in demographics, depression and disability between those who dropped out and those who completed the study.

By the time of discharge, 88 participants had failed to remit (HRSD >7). The PID-C group had a higher remission rate (HRSD ≤7) than TAU participants (Wald χ² = 5.78, d.f. = 1, P = 0.016, hazard ratio (HR) = 2.18; number needed to treat: 21).
3.83, Fig. 1). Mixed-effects modelling showed that the PID-C group had a greater decline in HRSID than those in the TAU group between discharge and 28 weeks (treatment × time: \( F_{(1,195)} = 5.40; P = 0.021 \)); effect size at 28 weeks was 0.53 (95% CI 0.09-0.97). The PID-C group experienced greater reduction in dyspnoea-related disability (PFSDQ-M) than the TAU group (treatment × time: \( F_{(1,197)} = 4.11; P = 0.044 \)); effect size at 28 weeks was 0.40 (95% CI –0.01 to 0.87) (Fig. 1).

Mixed-effects modelling showed that the PID-C group had greater decline in HRSID than the TAU group during the follow-up phase (treatment: \( F_{(1,105)} = -2.41; P = 0.018 \); PID-C: least square mean at 28 weeks 9.12 (s.e. = 0.96) and at 52 weeks 9.44 (s.e. = 1.06); TAU: least square mean at 28 weeks 12.24 (s.e. = 0.87) and at 52 weeks 11.43 (s.e. = 1.02). The advantage of PID-C over TAU on the PFSDQ-M was maintained even after the intervention ended (treatment × time: \( t = -1.61, \text{d.f.} = 57.5, P = 0.113 \), Fig. 1). Comparison of least square means at 52 weeks favoured PID-C (\( t_{(128)} = -3.11; P = 0.002 \)). All comparisons cited above were similar to imputed model analyses.

### Discussion

We found that PID-C led to a higher remission rate of depression (1 more remission every 3.83 patients), and also reduced depressive symptoms and dyspnoea-related disability more than TAU in community residing patients with major depression and severe COPD. These benefits lasted 6 months after the intervention end. Even though COPD has a deteriorating course, dyspnoea-related disability did not worsen in the PID-C group over 1 year. If replicated, PID-C may serve as a management model for the increasing numbers of people with both depression and a medical illness that requires active patient participation in care. Care management models for primary care patients with depression have been found effective and cost-effective. However, most trials targeted patients in stable medical health and have not addressed the complex needs of patients with depression who also have severe illnesses and burdensome treatment requirements. This study is unique because it targeted patients with depression at the most severe end of a deteriorating medical illness with a bleak prognosis evidenced by their high mortality (23% in 52 weeks). As PID-C requires only brief training it could be implemented by organisations serving patients with COPD such as home healthcare and rehabilitation programmes.

Study limitations include brief assessments and high attrition, both influenced by the severity of COPD. Concerns about burden limited the number of assessments. People who are severely ill with COPD may refuse follow-up because of fatigue. Nonetheless, both arms had similar attrition. Although PID-C focused on treatment adherence, other factors, including increased physician attention, may have mediated its benefits.

In conclusion, a personalised intervention offered by care managers over a period of 28 weeks increased remission rates, and improved depressive symptoms and dyspnoea-related disability more than TAU. These benefits were sustained for an additional 6 months. A next step may be to deliver and study PID-C in a group format and facilitate its dissemination. This intervention may serve as a care model for people with both depression and a medical illness with a deteriorating course, who often neglect their own care.

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**Funding**

NMH R01 H1B071992, P30 MH08638, P30 MH085943 and the Sanchez Foundation. R.S.N. partially supported by a grant from the Will Rogers Institute.

**Acknowledgements**

We thank Timothy E. Clark and Susan Friedman, LCSW for their contributions to this study.

**References**


Online supplement

**Personalised intervention for depression and COPD (PID-C)**

**Session 1 (rehabilitation hospital)**

Introduction of the role of care manager

- Describe the intervention and explain how it might help.

**Assessment of barriers to treatment**

*Use this guide to identify causes of barriers to treatment in each individual patient.*

- Misconceptions about COPD and depression.
- Misunderstanding about treatment and about the actual regimen.
- Misattribution of depressive symptoms.
- Hopelessness.
- Overestimation of the energy needed to perform daily exercises.
- Dissatisfaction with prior treatment or aftercare arrangements.
- Logistic barriers to treatment, for example scheduling visits and access to care, transportation, finances.

**Education**

- Brief discussion of facts about depression and its impact on the care of COPD.

**Sessions 2–9 (at home)**

Ongoing assessment

- Depressive symptoms, dyspnoea-related disability.
- Treatment recommendations (rehabilitative, medical, psychiatric) and barriers to engagement.

**Address barriers to treatment**

*Focus on barriers to treatment pertinent to the individual patient.*

- **Misconceptions about COPD and depression:** address incorrect facts about COPD and depression, recognise and address stigma.
- **Misunderstanding about the actual regimen:** discuss the role of prescribed treatment and exercise in reducing dyspnoea and disability and in preventing exacerbations.
- **Misattribution of depressive symptoms:** identify likely contributors to symptoms and clarify the role of prescribed antidepressant treatment in reducing them.
- **Hopelessness:** identify hopelessness as a symptom of depression that fuels poor expectations about treatment. Discuss the role of antidepressant treatment and exercise in improving function and in conferring a feeling of empowerment. Offer support.
- **Overestimation of the energy needed to perform daily exercises:** describe in realistic terms what needs to be done, when and how.
- **Dissatisfaction with aftercare:** help patient develop a plan to address concerns (for example coach patient to express their concerns and ask question of health professionals).
- **Logistic barriers:** help patients develop concrete strategies to address practical issues (for example identify ways to attend appointments; devise reminders for taking medications and conducting exercises; enlist help of family members and social services).

**Collaboration with physicians**

Inform the physicians about any significant changes in the patient's status as well as any problems with treatment adherence, and engage them in addressing them.

_The manual is available on request from the authors._
Contacted by the Study Team \((n = 898)\)

- Excluded at in-person assessment \((n = 751)\)
  - Not depressed \((n = 588)\)
  - Other diagnoses \((n = 87)\)
  - Refused \((n = 31)\)
  - Other exclusions \((n = 28)\)
  - Received other treatment \((n = 17)\)

- Met selection criteria after in-person assessment \((n = 147)\)

- Randomised at admission to rehabilitation \((n = 138)\)

  - Failed to complete the baseline assessment \((n = 9)\)

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Access the most recent version at DOI: 10.1192/bjp.bp.112.120139

Supplementary Material
Supplementary material can be found at:
http://bjp.rcpsych.org/content/suppl/2013/01/31/bjp.bp.112.120139.DC1

References
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