Role of pill-taking, expectation and therapeutic alliance in the placebo response in clinical trials for major depression

Andrew F. Leuchter, Aimee M. Hunter, Molly Tartter and Ian A. Cook

Background
Pill-taking, expectations and therapeutic alliance may account for much of the benefit of medication and placebo treatment for major depressive disorder (MDD).

Aims
To examine the effects of medication, placebo and supportive care on treatment outcome, and the relationships of expectations and therapeutic alliance to improvement.

Method
A total of 88 participants were randomised to 8 weeks of treatment with supportive care alone or combined with double-blind treatment with placebo or antidepressant medication. Expectations of medication effectiveness, general treatment effectiveness and therapeutic alliance were measured (trial registration at ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT00200902).

Results
Medication or placebo plus supportive care were not significantly different but had significantly better outcome than supportive care alone. Therapeutic alliance predicted response to medication and placebo; expectations of medication effectiveness at enrolment predicted only placebo response.

Conclusions
Pill treatment yielded better outcome than supportive care alone. Medication expectations uniquely predicted placebo treatment outcome and were formed by time of enrolment, suggesting that they were shaped by prior experiences outside the clinical trial.

Deeclaration of interest
A.F.L., within the past 5 years, has received research support from the National Institutes of Health, Wyeth Pharmaceuticals, Novartis Pharmaceuticals, Seaside Therapeutics, Genentech, Shire Pharmaceuticals, Neurontics, Eli Lilly and Company, and Neurosigma. He has served as a consultant to NeoSync Inc., Brain Cells, Inc., Taisho Pharmaceuticals, Eli Lilly and Company, and Aspect Medical Systems/Covidien. He is Chief Scientific Officer of Brain Biomarker Analytics LLC (BBA). He owns stock options in NeoSync, Inc. and has equity interest in BBA. I.A.C., within the past 5 years, has received research support from Aspect Medical Systems/Covidien, National Institutes of Health, Neurontics and Shire; he has been on the speakers’ bureau for Neurontics and the Medical Education Speakers Network; he has been an advisor/consultant/reviewer for Allergan, Coviden, Pfizer, Neurontics, NeuroSigma, NIH (ITVS), US Department of Defense, US Department of Justice, VA (DSMB); his biomedical intellectual property is assigned to the Regents of the University of California, and he owns stock options in NeuroSigma.

There has been significant debate in recent years about the effectiveness of antidepressant medications. Meta-analyses suggest that medication has modest benefits over placebo treatment in clinical trials for the treatment of major depressive disorder (MDD), at least for patients with mild-to-moderate symptoms. The limited difference detected between drug and placebo may be a result of significant increases in placebo response rates in clinical trials for MDD over the past three decades. Many factors have been suggested to contribute to high placebo response rates in people with depression, including interpersonal interaction and the strength of the therapeutic alliance with research personnel, and expectations of either the efficacy of medication in particular or treatment in general. We performed this study to examine the effects of pill administration, interpersonal interaction and expectation on the placebo response in MDD. Participants were randomly assigned to receive supportive care alone or supportive care along with double-blind treatment with antidepressant medication or placebo, in order to examine the distinct contributions of interpersonal interaction and pill-taking to symptom improvement in MDD. Participants’ expectations of treatment efficacy generally, as well as of medication efficacy specifically, were assessed on three occasions in the first weeks of the study to determine whether expectations formed early in the treatment process affect outcomes. We also examined the effects of the therapeutic alliance on treatment outcome.

Method
A total of 88 participants with MDD, aged 18–65, were recruited through community advertisement for this clinical trial (ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT00200902). Participants were diagnosed as having MDD and no other primary Axis I disorder using the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI), had at least moderate symptoms as measured by the 17-item Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HRSD) with a score of 17 and were without Axis II disorders that could interfere with their participation in the trial. Users of illicit substances or psychotropic medications were excluded via urine toxicology data. The UCLA Institutional Review Board approved all procedures, and written consent was obtained from all participants prior to participation.

Experimental procedures
At the baseline visit, participants gave consent and were screened for eligibility. One week later, participants were randomised to one of three treatment arms: supportive care alone (28% likelihood), medication or placebo plus supportive care.

Participants
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Medication and treatment expectations, as well as the therapeutic alliance, were examined as independent and additive predictors of symptom improvement in the three treatment conditions.
supportive care plus placebo (28% likelihood) or supportive care plus medication (44% likelihood, divided equally among medications venlafaxine XR, duloxetine or escitalopram) (Fig. 1). The actual percentage of participants in each treatment arm could be affected differently by individuals discontinuing treatment. At study entry, participants were informed that they were most likely to be randomised to double-blind treatment with supportive care plus either medication or placebo, but were not informed of the specific probabilities of any assignment. Supportive care was initiated at the randomisation visit for all groups and consisted of a 30-min session of interpersonal clinical interaction that was repeated 2, 4 and 8 weeks after the initial visit. During these visits, treatment providers assessed risk, side-effects and symptoms, provided support and encouragement, but refrained from engaging in problem-solving that might result in therapeutic effects, as outlined in the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) manual for pharmacological clinical management of depression. Treatment providers who performed supportive care in this study received specific training in this method and were research coordinators (usually trained in nursing) with at least 5 years of experience in MDD treatment trials. All participants had the same number and length of meetings with research coordinators and physicians, regardless of treatment assignment. Medication and placebo treatment both began with a single-blind 1-week placebo lead-in, which was utilised to maintain consistency with previous studies. This was followed by double-blind administration of the assigned pill. No participants were excluded based upon a response during the placebo lead-in.

Assessment instruments

Diagnoses were established using the MINI, and depression severity was assessed each week of the study using the 17-item HRSD. History of antidepressant use was determined by severity was assessed each week of the study using the 17-item HRSD. Diagnoses were established using the MINI, 8 and depression Assessment instruments excluded based upon a response during the placebo lead-in. blind administration of the assigned pill. No participants were consistent with previous studies. This was followed by double-1-week placebo lead-in, which was utilised to maintain coordinators and physicians, regardless of treatment assignment. Treatment providers who performed supportive care in this study received specific training in this method and were research coordinators (usually trained in nursing) with at least 5 years of experience in MDD treatment trials. All participants had the same number and length of meetings with research coordinators and physicians, regardless of treatment assignment. Medication and placebo treatment both began with a single-blind 1-week placebo lead-in, which was utilised to maintain consistency with previous studies. This was followed by double-blind administration of the assigned pill. No participants were excluded based upon a response during the placebo lead-in.

Data analysis

Significance level was set at $P \leq 0.05$. Analyses were conducted using IBM SPSS version 21 and Stata12 for Mac. Demographic and clinical characteristics were compared among the treatment groups in the intent-to-treat (ITT) sample for baseline differences using chi-squared, ANOVA, and t-tests as appropriate. Treatment efficacy was compared across the three groups by examining the percentage change in HRSD score from study entry to the final visit 8 weeks later with a one-way ANOVA, using imputation via last-observation-carried-forward (LOCF). In addition, rates of response and remission were compared across the three treatment groups, where response was defined as at least a 50% decrease in HRSD score and remission was defined as a final HRSD score $\leq 7$.

The trajectories of change in symptoms across the three conditions were compared using a mixed-effects model with repeated measures. The change from baseline in HRSD score measured at each week was entered as the outcome, with time, treatment and the time x treatment interaction as predictors, while covarying for baseline HRSD score. Pattern mixture modelling was performed to determine whether drop-out accounted for any differences in symptom change across time.

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**Fig. 1** CONSORT diagram.
Following the primary outcome analyses, a path analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between early expectations of medication and symptom change and potential moderation by treatment assignment. Path analysis allows for the use of full information maximum likelihood estimates of variable means, which yields unbiased estimates of missing data under more conditions than does list-wise deletion. Following the path analysis, linear regression was used to examine the moderation in more detail. Symptom change was regressed on expectations within each treatment condition (antidepressant medication, placebo), controlling for baseline symptom severity. Linear regression models were also used to examine the relative contributions of expectations and the therapeutic alliance to symptom change within each treatment group.

A measurement model was constructed to assess whether the subscales of the CALPAS represented the same construct over time. Latent variable analysis was used to examine the relationships between CALPAS subscales and outcome, as well as the interaction between CALPAS subscales, treatment group and outcome.

### Results

#### Participant characteristics and clinical outcomes in the ITT sample

There were no differences among the treatment groups in age, gender, baseline severity of depression, history of antidepressant medication treatment, average expectations of receiving benefit from antidepressant medication across the three assessments preceding randomisation, or any of the subscales of the CALPAS (Table 1). Non-specific expectations of treatment, however, were found to differ by treatment assignment ($F(2) = 3.79, P < 0.05$), so that even prior to randomisation, participants later allocated to the supportive care condition had lower expectations of treatment (mean 3.17, 95% CI 2.76–3.57) compared with those to the supportive care condition (mean 3.94, 95% CI 3.56–4.22). Because of these baseline differences in general expectations of treatment, analyses were limited to the measure of anticipated benefit from antidepressant medication.

Participants assigned to supportive care alone were more likely to discontinue treatment ($\chi^2(1) = 4.40, P < 0.05$) and spent fewer weeks in treatment ($t(86) = -2.97, P < 0.01$) compared with participants across pill-taking groups. There was no significant difference in drop-out rates or time in treatment between the medication and placebo treatment groups (Table 2).

#### Efficacy and sensitivity assessment

Symptom change did not differ by medication type among those receiving antidepressant medications ($F(2) = 0.11, P = 0.90$). Medication data therefore were pooled for further analysis. Patients assigned either to antidepressant medication or pill-placebo in addition to supportive care had significantly better symptom improvement (percentage change in HRSD score from baseline to week 8) compared with supportive care alone ($F(2) = 9.62, P < 0.001$) (Table 2). Post hoc Tukey tests showed that the placebo (mean, $-0.36$, 95% CI $-0.49$ to $-0.24$) and medication groups (mean, $-0.46$, 95% CI $-0.57$ to $-0.35$) had significantly better outcomes than supportive care alone (mean $-0.05$, 95% CI $-0.21$ to 0.10). Tukey tests showed no other differences in outcome.

The efficacy analysis revealed that the reduction in HRSD symptoms from baseline to week 8 was greater for participants taking placebo and medication compared with those receiving supportive care alone ($\chi^2(1) = 20.85, P < 0.0001$ and $\chi^2(1) = 37.39, P < 0.0001$, respectively) (Fig. 2). The change in HRSD score over the course of the study was numerically but not statistically significantly greater in the medication- than in the placebo-treated group ($\chi^2(1) = 3.12, P = 0.08$) (Table 2).

There were no significant differences in age ($t(86) = 0.03, P = 0.75$), gender ($\chi^2(1) = 0.62, P = 0.43$) or the patterns of symptom change ($\chi^2(2) = 0.38, P = 0.83$) between the full ITT sample ($n = 88$) and study completers ($n = 67$) in any of the three treatment groups, after controlling for baseline HRSD. Participants who completed the study did not differ significantly from those who dropped out in baseline medication expectations ($t(82) = -0.24, P = 0.81$), treatment expectations ($t(79) = 0.79, P = 0.43$) or HRSD score ($t(82) = 0.28, P = 0.78$), but had greater commitment to treatment as measured by the CALPAS ($t(69) = -2.35, P = 0.05$). Because the ITT and completer samples were comparable, we conducted the analyses examining the effects of therapeutic alliance and treatment expectations on the completer sample. This allowed us to assess the impact of expectation and therapeutic alliance on placebo and active medication treatment outcome in participants who underwent identical lengths of treatment. Participants receiving only supportive care were excluded from these analyses because of the low response and completion rates in this group.

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Demographic characteristics of the intent-to-treat (ITT) sample</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All ($n = 88$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, years: mean (s.d.)</td>
<td>43.14 (13.42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female gender, n</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of antidepressant use, yes: n</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baseline HRSD, mean (s.d.)</td>
<td>21.51 (4.49)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expectations of medication, mean (s.d.)</td>
<td>4.65 (1.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expectations of treatment, mean (s.d.)</td>
<td>3.59 (0.87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALPAS subscales, mean (s.d.)</td>
<td>Commitment to treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patient working capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treatment provider understanding and involvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goal and working strategy consensus</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

HRSD, 17-item Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression; CALPAS, California Pharmacotherapy Alliance Scale.

**P<0.01.
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Expectations and treatment outcome

Repeated measures ANOVAs revealed no change in participants’ expectations of medication in particular ($F(2) = 0.24, P = 0.79$) or of treatment in general ($F(2) = 0.66, P = 0.52$) over the first 3 weeks of the study. Expectations therefore were averaged across the three measurement time points to create two variables per participant: average early expectations of treatment in general, and average early expectations of medication. Participants assigned to medication v. placebo did not differ in their average medication expectations ($t(52) = -1.00, P = 0.32$) or in their average expectations of treatment (mean, 2.11, s.d. = 0.62, $t(50) = -1.67, P = 0.10$).

Treatment condition was examined as a moderator of the relationship between expectations of medication and the percentage change in HRSD score by regressing the percentage change in HRSD hierarchically on baseline HRSD, expectancy, treatment condition, and the interaction between expectancy and treatment condition. A significant relationship was found between expectations of medication and the percentage change in HRSD score over the course of the 8-week study ($β = -0.18$, s.e. = 0.06, $P < 0.01$) and treatment assignment acted as a moderator of this relationship ($β = 0.16$, s.e. = 0.08, $P < 0.05$) over and above the effects of baseline symptom severity ($β = 0.00$, s.e. = 0.01, $P = 0.35$). Linear regression models were used to explore the relationship between CALPAS subscale ratings and outcomes over time, and a single variable was used to represent the average value of each CALPAS subscale. Of the four CALPAS subscales, only the goal and working strategy consensus (GWSC) between provider and participant predicted symptom change ($β = -0.64$, $P < 0.01$), whereas participants’ commitment to treatment ($β = -0.11$, s.e. = 0.14, $P = 0.45$), working capacity ($β = 0.04$, s.e. = 0.11, $P = 0.74$), and view of the treatment provider’s understanding and involvement ($β = 0.38$, s.e. = 0.21, $P = 0.07$) were not significant predictors. The GWSC ratings were significant predictors of outcome for participants in both the placebo and medication groups ($β = -0.40$, $P < 0.01$, and $β = -0.25$, $P < 0.01$, respectively).

Therapeutic alliance and treatment outcomes

Latent variable analysis showed that there was no change in the relationship between CALPAS subscale ratings and outcomes over time, and thus a single variable was used to represent the average value of each CALPAS subscale. Of the four CALPAS subscales, only the goal and working strategy consensus (GWSC) between provider and participant predicted symptom change ($β = -0.64$, $P < 0.01$), whereas participants’ commitment to treatment ($β = -0.11$, s.e. = 0.14, $P = 0.45$), working capacity ($β = 0.04$, s.e. = 0.11, $P = 0.74$), and view of the treatment provider’s understanding and involvement ($β = 0.38$, s.e. = 0.21, $P = 0.07$) were not significant predictors. The GWSC ratings were significant predictors of outcome for participants in both the placebo and medication groups ($β = -0.40$, $P < 0.01$, and $β = -0.25$, $P < 0.01$, respectively).

Therapeutic alliance, expectations, and treatment outcomes

When GWSC and mean expectations of medication were entered as simultaneous predictors, along with HRSD, only GWSC remained significant, so that greater consensus regarding the goals and working strategy between practitioner and patient led to greater decreases in HRSD ($β = -0.25$, $P < 0.001$). Based on this initial finding in the overall sample, separate regressions were conducted within each treatment group to determine the specific effects of the goal and working strategy consensus on the outcome of each treatment. Among participants receiving placebo, expectations of medication and GWSC were each associated with a percentage decrease in HRSD, whereas in the medication group, only higher GWSC was associated with outcome (Table 3).

Discussion

Main findings

These results indicate that administration of either antidepressant medication or placebo along with supportive care for the treatment of MDD was superior to supportive care alone for amelioration of depressive symptoms. Participants who received supportive care alone were less likely to respond and more likely to discontinue treatment earlier than those who also received a pill. There was no significant difference, however, between the effectiveness of the medication and placebo treatment conditions. These findings

Table 2  Treatment outcome in the intent-to-treat sample using last-observation-carried-forward

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Placebo group</th>
<th>Medication group</th>
<th>Support care group</th>
<th>Statistical tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(n = 88)</td>
<td>(n = 29)</td>
<td>(n = 39)</td>
<td>(n = 20)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time in study, weeks: mean (s.d.)</td>
<td>7.42 (3.08)</td>
<td>8.31 (2.16)</td>
<td>7.64 (2.71)</td>
<td>5.70 (4.16)</td>
<td>4.83* (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 8 HRSD, mean (s.d.)</td>
<td>14.36 (7.94)</td>
<td>13.48 (8.68)</td>
<td>12.41 (7.36)</td>
<td>19.45 (5.76)</td>
<td>6.01** (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in HRSD from baseline to week 8, mean (s.d.)</td>
<td>$-7.27$ (7.56)</td>
<td>$-7.59$ (7.98)</td>
<td>$-10.05$ (6.60)</td>
<td>$-1.37$ (5.27)</td>
<td>$10.13** (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change HRSD from baseline to week 8, mean (s.d.)</td>
<td>$-0.34$ (0.36)</td>
<td>$-0.36$ (0.39)</td>
<td>$-0.46$ (0.31)</td>
<td>$-0.05$ (0.27)</td>
<td>$9.62** (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responded, n</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.53** (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remitted, n</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7.30* (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HRSD, 17-item Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression.

*P < 0.05, **P < 0.01

Fig. 2  Change in 17-item Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HRSD) scores during the study shown separately for each treatment group.

Each point represents change from baseline HRSD at each study visit, as predicted by treatment condition, time, and the interaction of treatment condition and time, while covarying for baseline HRSD score.

5–0.01) and treatment assignment acted as a moderator of this relationship ($β = -0.01$, s.e. = 0.06, $P < 0.01$). In the medication group, however, there was no relationship between expectations of medication and the percentage change in HRSD score ($β = -0.01$, s.e. = -0.04, $P = 0.82$) (Fig. 3).

Therapeutic alliance and treatment outcomes

Latent variable analysis showed that there was no change in the relationship between CALPAS subscale ratings and outcomes over time, and thus a single variable was used to represent the average value of each CALPAS subscale. Of the four CALPAS subscales, only the goal and working strategy consensus (GWSC) between provider and participant predicted symptom change ($β = -0.64$, $P < 0.01$), whereas participants’ commitment to treatment ($β = -0.11$, s.e. = 0.14, $P = 0.45$), working capacity ($β = 0.04$, s.e. = 0.11, $P = 0.74$), and view of the treatment provider’s understanding and involvement ($β = 0.38$, s.e. = 0.21, $P = 0.07$) were not significant predictors. The GWSC ratings were significant predictors of outcome for participants in both the placebo and medication groups ($β = -0.40$, $P < 0.01$, and $β = -0.25$, $P < 0.01$, respectively).

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suggest that pill-taking adds significantly to the benefits of supportive care for MDD, and further, that the benefits of placebo treatment cannot be accounted for solely by supportive interaction with research personnel. In fact, the strength of the therapeutic alliance with research personnel was significantly associated with the efficacy of both placebo and medication. These results additionally suggest a unique role for participants’ medication expectations in engendering a placebo response. Higher expectations of medication effectiveness predicted improvement in the placebo-treated group, in contrast to general treatment expectations, which predicted response to both placebo and medication. There was no change in expectations of medication over the first 2 weeks of the trial for either the medication or placebo groups, and no relationship between expectations and participants’ ratings of the strength of the therapeutic alliance. Expectations regarding medication effectiveness may therefore represent a construct that selectively affects the likelihood of placebo response, and is unaffected by processes that occur early in the clinical trial, or by the quality of the therapeutic relationship.

Findings from other studies

One previous study reported that positive ‘global expectations’ of improvement were associated with increased likelihood of response to four treatment conditions (cognitive–behavioural therapy, interpersonal psychotherapy, imipramine with clinical management, and placebo with clinical management) in a clinical trial for MDD.7 These investigators did not report specifically on medication expectations. In another study, positive expectations of the effectiveness of an experimental antidepressant medication were related to the likelihood of response to the drug.15 There was no placebo control condition in that study, however, and medication expectations may in fact have been predicting placebo response.

Possible explanations for our findings

Placebo response has been characterised as a ‘non-specific’ response to treatment, in contrast to the presumably more specific physiological response to treatment with medications or devices in MDD.16,17 Participants’ medication and general treatment expectations were measured immediately upon entry into the study and on two subsequent occasions in the first 2 weeks, and were found not to change over time. These expectations could have been shaped in part by the consent process, through which participants were informed that they were more likely to receive medication than any other treatment. This process was brief, however, focused on written material explaining the risks and benefits of medication, and did not vary significantly across participants. It is therefore likely that positive medication expectations in placebo responders were formed in large measure prior to the study, measurable at time of entry to the study, and stable over multiple ratings. Previous meta-analyses have suggested that expectations created by participants’ knowledge of a high likelihood of receiving medication were associated with greater clinical improvement during placebo treatment18 and less

| Table 3 Relationship between expectations, therapeutic alliance measure, and percentage change in 17-item Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HRSD) for completer sample |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                  | Placebo group   | Medication group|                 |                 |
|                                  | β                | R²              | β               | R²              |
| Model 1                         |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| Baseline HRSD                   | 0.01            | 0.01            | 0.01            | 0.01            |
| Model 2                         |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| Baseline HRSD                   | 0.02            | 0.33            | 0.01            | 0.01            |
| Mean expectations               | -0.20**         |                 |                 |                 |
| Model 3                         |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| Baseline HRSD                   | 0.01            | 0.23            | 0.01            | 0.33            |
| Goal and working strategy consensus | -0.37*          |                 | -0.23**         |                 |
| Model 4                         |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| Baseline HRSD                   | 0.03            | 0.51            | 0.01            | 0.41            |
| Mean expectations               | -0.18**         |                 | 0.03            |                 |
| Goal and working strategy consensus | -0.35*         |                 | -0.26**         |                 |

*P<0.05, **P<0.01.
drug-placebo ‘separation’.\textsuperscript{19,20} One recent prospective study showed that knowledge of the likelihood of receiving medication affected both drug and placebo response rates,\textsuperscript{21} although another meta-analysis concluded that response expectancies affect placebo but not active medication treatment.\textsuperscript{22} Positive expectations towards antidepressant medications that are formed prior to enrolment may reflect both an individual’s past experience with direct exposure to medication(s) and the influence of societal trends. Antidepressant medications were the single most prescribed class of medication in 2011, with 264 million prescriptions filled and six of the ten most prescribed drugs being antidepressants.\textsuperscript{23} Although placebo response rates have increased over the past 30 years, there has been a roughly commensurate increase in antidepressant medication response rates.\textsuperscript{22} The widespread and increasing use of antidepressant medication as well as the increase in placebo response rates may reflect in part the influence of direct-to-consumer advertising for antidepressant medications, which represents a large proportion of the more than $10 billion annual direct-to-consumer advertising expenditures.\textsuperscript{24,25} Direct-to-consumer advertising has been linked to increased patient expectations for the effectiveness of medications\textsuperscript{26} and increased demand for antidepressants.\textsuperscript{27} Medication expectations, such as those that were related to placebo response in our study, should be a focus for future studies, both with regard to participants’ treatment experience and within the larger social milieu.

Response expectancies also can be shaped by the therapeutic alliance. Previous research has shown that expectations may interact with the therapeutic alliance in a manner that differentially affects response to placebo and medication.\textsuperscript{28,29} A meta-analytic study found, however, that although there was a therapeutic impact of more frequent visits in clinical trials for MDD, both placebo and medication response rates increased proportionally.\textsuperscript{30} This finding is consistent with the present study, in which the strength of the alliance with treatment providers was a significant predictor of response to both medication and placebo treatment, unrelated to expectations, and did not differ between the two pill-taking treatment conditions. It is important to note that this report focuses on the therapeutic alliance at the time of enrolment and shortly thereafter, at a time when it is less likely that a strong relationship with the treatment provider had been established. The nature of the interpersonal interaction at this time probably reflects each participant’s baseline tendency to form a relationship with a new provider, which may vary greatly among individuals. For example, some people might tend to trust and invest in medical providers early on (possibly followed by waning enthusiasm for the relationship later on), whereas others may build a relationship over time, moving from initial ambivalence to deeper trust and involvement. The present results indicate that this very early relationship with providers is associated with differences in outcome, and future studies should examine how the change in this relationship over time is related to treatment response.

It is interesting that despite the significant effect of a therapeutic alliance on treatment outcomes, the supportive care treatment condition alone was significantly less effective than the two treatment conditions that also involved pill administration. This finding suggests limited benefits of a positive therapeutic alliance in a clinical trial in the absence of pill administration. The participants who were randomly assigned to supportive care alone, however, had lower expectations of treatment in general prior to randomisation than those assigned to the pill-taking conditions. This lower baseline level of expectation makes it difficult to draw any firm conclusions regarding the importance of the therapeutic relationship in supportive care. The therapeutic alliance, however, was unrelated to expectations of medication or treatment, suggesting that other factors played a greater role in shaping attitudes towards the clinical trial.

Limitations
The findings of this study should be interpreted within the context of certain limitations. First, participants entering this study had a strong preference for entering a treatment condition that involved administration of a pill, as evidenced by the fact that the treatment condition based on supportive care alone had a higher drop-out rate and was notably less effective than the treatments involving pill-taking. This finding may reflect general social attitudes towards antidepressant medication, the sources of participant recruitment, and other factors. Individuals entering this study were aware that they might be assigned to a treatment condition that did not involve the use of medication, and it is not certain that they are representative of people with MDD who would enter clinical trials for MDD. Future studies should investigate participants’ attitudes and expectations surrounding medication, and how they are formed, in greater detail. Second, we detected an effect of medication expectation but not general treatment expectation on the response to placebo. It is possible that there is a weaker effect of general treatment expectations on placebo response in MDD and that our sample size was not sufficient to detect this effect. Replication of this finding in a larger sample would be useful. Finally, although a numerically higher percentage of participants receiving medication in this study responded to treatment than those receiving placebo, this difference was not statistically significant. The failure to show significant separation between drug and placebo is common in MDD clinical trials, and underscores the importance of this line of investigation. It is possible, however, that a study with a different design or that enrolled more individuals who were more severely depressed, and did show drug-placebo separation, might yield different findings.

Implications
The results of this study extend previous findings regarding the role of expectations and the therapeutic alliance in the placebo response in MDD, and suggest that expectations formed externally to the context of the treatment study are a significant determinant of treatment outcome. Expectations of medication in particular appear to be specifically involved in response to placebo, but not medication, and appear to be stable throughout the first weeks of the clinical trial when treatment assignment is being determined. A variety of factors could help form an individual participant’s expectations, including personality, health attitudes, belief systems, societal factors, as well as previous experiences in treatment. Future studies should systematically investigate whether these and other factors might interact with expectations of medication to help engender the placebo response. Once these factors are better understood, it may be possible to manage medication expectations in clinical trials, prior to the start of treatment, with the goal of better differentiating the effects of placebo from those of antidepressant medication in randomised clinical trials for MDD.

Funding
Research support for this study was received from the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine of the National Institutes of Health (grant number R01 AT002478), Eli Lilly and Company and Wyeth Pharmaceuticals (now a wholly owned subsidiary of Pfizer).
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First received 17 Oct 2013, final revision 18 Jan 2014, accepted 28 Mar 2014

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Role of pill-taking, expectation and therapeutic alliance in the placebo response in clinical trials for major depression
Andrew F. Leuchter, Aimee M. Hunter, Molly Tartter and Ian A. Cook
BJP published online September 11, 2014 Access the most recent version at DOI: 10.1192/bjp.bp.113.140343

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Published online 2014-09-11T00:05:23-07:00 in advance of the print journal.

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Downloaded from http://bjp.rcpsych.org/ on June 27, 2017
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