Economic burden of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) in five European countries: description of resource use by health state.

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OBJECTIVES
The present analysis reports RU data by health state from an observational study-the PERFORM Prospective Epidemiological Research on Functioning (PERFORM)-produced by Keybio Biopharma on behalf of Lundbeck.

METHODS
Data were collected from PERFORM, a 2-year prospective non-interventional study.

The PERFORM study design
- Multicentre, prospective, non-interventional cohort study.
- In 5 European countries: France, the UK, Spain, Germany and Sweden.
- 2-year follow-up period (2, 6, 12, 18 and 24 months visits).
- Setting: General Practitioners (GP) or psychiatrist outpatient practices.
- 1,500 patients from 260 sites: Patients who initiate monotherapy or who undergo their first switch of treatment.

Oucomes
Remission definition:
- Patients are considered to be at remission at the 2nd month visit according to the following algorithm:
  - PHQ-9 score ≤ 10.
  - If PHQ-9 is missing, then if MAFRS total score ≤ 10.

Population definition
- Whole population: Population from 6 to 26 months, for patients in remission at 2 months, using the following criteria:
  - PHQ-9 ≤ 10.
  - MAFRS ≤ 2.

Whole population 819 patients (100.0%) at 2 months, 555 patients (67.9%) at 6 months.

Visits in healthcare professionals (excluding the 2-month and 6-month, death, brain death)
- 75 patients with at least one visit to any healthcare professional.
- 5 patients with at least one visit to a GP, a psychiatrist or a psychotherapist.
- 1 patients with at least one visit for mean number of visits: mean number of visits (SD)
- Hospitalisations and sick leaves:
  - 1 patients with at least one hospitalisation.
  - 1 patients with at least one hospitalisation: number of hospitalisations and mean duration of hospitalisation.
- Quality of life:
  - Utility value derived from the EQ-5D score with the the UK Time Trade-Off (TTO) algorithm.

RESULTS
Populations

- Two-month analysable population consisted of 819 patients, 29.6% (n=237) of whom were relapsed at 2 months.

Two-month analysable population consisted of 468 patients, 23.5% (n=10) of whom were relapsed at 2 months. Among them, 93.9% had been treated with a switch at baseline. Baseline: 22.3% (n=10) of them had remained by 6 months.

Among these 468 patients, 164 (35%) were from France, 156 (33%) from Sweden and 108 patients (23%) from the UK.

At 2 months, 142 patients (29.6%) were from France, 223 (28.3%) from the UK, 222 (24.9%) from Spain, 111 (13.6%) from Germany and 28 patients (3.4%) from Sweden.

Whole population 819 patients (100.0%) at 2 months, 61 patients (60%) were treated with a switch at baseline.

At least one visit to the GP
At least one visit to the psychiatrist
At least one visit to the GP

Remitters at 2 months
- Among the UK patients in remission at 2 months (41 patients), 9 (22.0%) patients were non-relapsers (0.58) (Table 2).

Mean utility at 2 months (SD)

Utility value of patients in remission was higher (0.82) than patients not in remission (0.58) (Table 2).

The mean utility was lower in the population of patients who relapse vs. the non-relapsers. Moreover, these results remain consistent whatever the country, with a mean duration of 20.3 days vs. 39.6 days. Number of hospitalisations was 11 (0.73 vs. 0.87).

Among the UK patients in remission at 2 months (19 patients, 92.2% (n=18) had relapsed by 6 months, 37 (100%) had relapsed by 6 months). Among the patients who relapsed, 25.1% of the patient without relapse. The average number of hospitalisations was 1.1 sick leaves per patient, with a mean duration of 0.4 to 0.9 for the GP and the psychiatrically versus. in patients who did not relapse (2.5 and 2.7 respectively).

The proportion of patients who were hospitalised was higher for patients who relapsed at baseline (6 months) vs. patients who did not relapse (40.0% vs. 81.5%, respectively) in the subgroup of patients who had switched treatment at baseline.

Patients who visited at least one healthcare professional at least once between the baseline and 2 months, vs. 86.6% (502/580) of the non-relapsers.

No statistical comparison was performed.

Resource use at 6 months, according to relapse status

Within this subgroup, 161 patients were in remission at 2 months. Among them, 61 patients (38%) had relapsed by 6 months (Figure 2).

Prospective Epidemiological Research on Functioning

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