

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AGOMELATINE (VALDOXAN) IN THE TREATMENT OF ATYPICAL DEPRESSION

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Introduction: Treatment of atypical depression (AD) modern antidepressants poorly understood, whereas the study of AD in the context of chronobiological disorders necessitates selection pathogenetically substantiated therapy.

Objectives: To determine the effectiveness of agomelatine in the treatment of AD.

Aims: To compare the efficacy of agomelatine in patients with AD and melancholic depression (MD), the impact of the drug on the separate atypical symptoms, and the effect on AD in the first depressive episode (FDE), bipolar disorder (BD) and recurrent depressive disorder (RDD).

Methods: 6 week monotherapy agomelatine patients with AD (n=60, main group) and MD (n=30, control group) at a dose of 25 mg/day with the possibility of increasing to 50 mg/day. Used rating scales ADDS, BDI, HDRS-17, LSEQ, GAF.

Results: Response rate of onset in the treatment of AD was higher (third week) than in the MD (fifth week). Reduction on a scale HDRS-17 was significant at the first week of treatment in both groups ($p < 0,001$). Of atypical symptoms better than others were reduced hypersomnia and hyperphagia. Treatment of patients with AD at FDE, BD and RDD showed a higher percentage of responders at BD (82%) than in the RDD (64.2%) and especially ($p < 0,01$) for FDE (40%).

Conclusions: Agomelatine has shown high efficacy in the treatment of AD (88.3%) and MD (83.3%), despite the opposite nature of the symptoms (insomnia and hypersomnia, decreased and increased appetite), as well as comparable efficacy in the treatment of AD in the structure as RDD and BD.