Clinical Study Report Synopsis	
Drug Substance	N/A
Study Code	NIS-NGR-DUM-2008/1
Edition Number	1.0
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TITLE:
Subjective well being of patients receiving atypical antipsychotics as monotherapy or cotherapy with mood stabilizers

Signatures available in hard copy archive

Study dates: First patient enrolled: 16 April 2008
Last patient completed: 30 July 2008

Phase of development: N/A (Observational NIS study)

This study was performed in compliance with Good Clinical Practice, including the archiving of essential documents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following abbreviations and special terms are used in this study protocol.

Abbreviation or special term	Explanation
CRF	Case Report Form
FAS	Full Analysis Set
GAF	Global Assessment of Functioning
HAM - D	Hamilton Depression scale
YMRS	Young Mania Rating Scale
PRO	Patient-Reported Outcomes: Umbrella term categorising all types of subjective reported outcomes such as health-related quality of life, treatment satisfaction, subjective health status and subjective symptoms

Study centre(s)

59 office based Psychiatrists in Greece contributed subjects to the final analysis.

Publications

Not applicable

Objectives

- To observe the progress of the disease and symptoms severity of subjects being treated with atypical Antipsychotics as monotherapy or co therapy with mood stabilizers
- To depict the relative functioning of the patients
- To depict sociodemographic characteristics and comorbidities.

Study design

Observational, cross – sectional, non –interventional study

Target patient population and sample size

The study sample consisted of the first 9 consecutive patients suffering from Bipolar Disorder Type 1, visiting one of the participating office based Psychiatrists, being at least 18 and maximum 65 years of age and receiving Atypical Antipsychotics as Monotherapy or co therapy with mood stabilizers, over at most 4 months before the study's single visit. The minimum time period that a subject was under treatment was 2 months. Physicians used as diagnostic tools the YMRS and HAM – D scales in their routine clinical practice, thus they had reported the relative scores in their medical records at the initiation of the therapy.

The study enrolled 531 patients, 70 were not included in the analysis due to incomplete data.

Investigational product and comparator(s): dosage, mode of administration and batch numbers

Not applicable

Duration of treatment

Not applicable. All data for the study population were collected in a single visit.

Criteria for evaluation - Main variables

Primary Variables

- Difference in the scores reported in YMRS and Hamilton - D scales from baseline (initiation of therapy)
- Assessment of functioning - Relative score reported in GAF scale

Secondary variables

- Difference in weight gain/loss reported during the period that subjects were on treatment (start of therapy until assessment at the visit)

Other Variables

- Family History related to Bipolar Disorder
- Percentage of patients who are working
- Family status and education level

Patient-reported outcomes (PROs) and Scales

No patient reported outcomes were used in the study. YMRS, HAM – D scales were used to assess mania - depression symptoms and functioning.

Criteria for evaluation - safety

There was no safety objective and no safety data were collected; participating investigators were required to report adverse events according to national requirements for post-marketing reporting.

Statistical methods

Descriptive statistical methodology was applied for all study variables

Summary of results

Disposition of Subjects

A total of 531 patients gave their consent to participate in the study. Case Report Forms (CRFs) were available for all of them. Seventy (70) patients patients were excluded from the analysis due to incomplete data. Hence, the full analysis set (FAS) comprises 461 evaluable patients, which corresponds to all patients with informed consent, no protocol violation, and a completed CRF.

The main demographic data of the FAS population are depicted in table 1.

Table 1

Patient demographics & basic characteristics	
Mean age (±SD) (years)	43 (22)
Employment against unemployment rate (%)	56% vs 44%
Level of Education - Primary (%) - Intermediate (%) - Higher (%)	 60%(N=276) 16% (N=73) 24% (N=109)
Family status - Married (%) - Not Married (%) - Divorced (%) - Widow (%)	 38%(N=176) 46% (N=212) 11% (N=50) 5% (N=23)
Family History of Bipolar Disorder (1ST and 2nd Degree) - YES (%) - NO (%)	 22.7%(N=104) 77.3%(N=357)
Family History of other Psychiatric Disorder - YES (%) - NO (%)	 15.6%(N=72) 84.6%(N=389)

As we can observe from **Table 1**, a large proportion of patients reported that one member of their family was diagnosed with Bipolar Disorder or other Psychiatric Disorders.

In addition a large proportion of patients are not married (46%) considering the mean age of 43 years old.

Other Medical History

Table 2. *Patients' medical history*

	N	**%**
No history	402	86.8
Cardiovascular diseases	30	6.5
Gastroenterological Diseases	53	11.4
Respiratory diseases	34	7.3
Other Psychiatric diseases	36	7.8
Other diseases	78	16.9
NA	*55*	

Weight gain / loss

Table 3

Weight reported at baseline (3 months prior to enrolment in the study by the Psychiatrist)	Mean Weight	75.23 kg
Weight reported at Index Visit	Mean Weight	75.12 kg
Difference in weight between Baseline and Index Visit	Difference	- 11gr

As we can observe from **Table 3** the mean weight of the population was not increased in the course of the study.

Medication and Relative YMRS and HAM – D Scores

Table 4

Type of Medication (%)	Atypical Antipsychotics as Monotherapy Atypical Antipsychotics in co therapy with Mood Stabilizers	54.4%(N=251) 45.6%(N=210)
Duration of therapy until enrolment in the study	Mean score	10.2 months
YMRS Score reported at baseline (3 - 4 months prior to enrolment in the study by the Psychiatrist)	Mean score	29.1
YMRS Score reported at Index Visit	Mean score	13.98
HAM D Score reported at baseline (3 – 4 months prior to enrolment in the study by the Psychiatrist)	Mean score	8.5
HAM D Score reported at Index Visit	Mean score	7.52

54.4% of the study population were treated with Atypical Antipsychotics as monotherapy and 45.6% with co therapy with mood stabilizers. The mean duration of therapy until the visit was realised was 10.2 weeks. Mean YMRS and HAM - D scores reported at the initiation of treatment (3 – 4 months prior to the visit) were 29.1 and 8.5 respectively. At the index visit YMRS score improved to 13.98 and HAM – D score to 7.52.

Assessment of Functioning

Table 5

GAF Score	**N**	**Mean**	**Min - Max**	**Overall GAF Score**
0 – 10	0			
10 – 20	1	1	10 – 20	
21 – 30	3	27	21 – 30	
31 – 40	14	38.5	31 – 40	
41 – 50	16	48	41 – 50	
51 – 60	83	57	51 – 60	**69.98**
61 – 70	94	66	61 – 70	
71 – 80	164	78	71 – 80	
81 – 90	77	86	81 – 90	
91 – 100	9	95	91 – 100	

As it is observed in **table 5** the majority of the answers were skewed in the 51 to 90 area. The overall mean score for the study population was 69.98 which states the subjects' level of function is satisfactory.

Post – Hoc Subgroup Analysis

We performed a subgroup analysis between patients receiving treatment as monotherapy and co therapy with mood stabilizers in order to examine if differences exist on scores reported in YMRS, HAM – D and GAF scales. The findings are as follow:

Table 6

Type of Medication (%)	Atypical Antipsychotics as Monotherapy Atypical Antipsychotics in co therapy with Mood Stabilizers	54.4%(N=251) 45.6%(N=210)
YMRS Score reported at Index Visit	Mean score Monotherapy Mean score Co therapy	7.71 7.21
HAM D Score reported at Index Visit	Mean score Monotherapy Mean score Co therapy	13.91 14.13
GAF Score reported at Index Visit	Mean score Monotherapy Mean score Co therapy	69.99 69.78

Summary of pharmacokinetic results

Not applicable

Summary of pharmacodynamic results

Not applicable

Summary of pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic relationships

Not applicable

Summary of pharmacogenetic results

Not applicable

Summary of safety results

Not applicable

Date of report

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