Review: lithium augmentation increases treatment response in refractory depression


QUESTION: Is lithium augmentation clinically effective in patients with refractory depression?

Data sources
Studies were identified by searching Medline (1980 to June 1997) and the Cochrane Library and by scanning the references of published reviews and standard textbooks.

Study selection
Studies were selected if they were double blind, placebo controlled trials that involved patients who had not responded to conventional antidepressants; accepted, operationalised diagnostic criteria for depression were used; and outcome measures included acceptable criteria for assessing response.

Data extraction
2 reviewers independently assessed the quality of each study (Quality Assessment Scale by Detsky) and resolved differences by consensus. Data were extracted on study population, antidepressant treatment, lithium dose, duration of treatment, response criteria, and treatment response.

Main results
9 randomised controlled trials (RCTs) involving 234 patients met the inclusion criteria. The mean age in 8 RCTs ranged from 37–54 years. Duration of treatment ranged from 48 hours to 42 days. Quality scores ranged from 39–93%, 3 RCTs (quality scores 57%, 86%, and 93%) used a minimum dose of 800 mg/day (or a dose sufficient to reach lithium serum concentrations 0.5 mEq/l) for 2 weeks. The combined results of these 3 RCTs showed that lithium augmentation led to a higher response rate (defined by using Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression or Short Clinical Rating Scale scores) than placebo (*p = 0.002* (table). Results were similar when all 9 RCTs were included in the meta-analysis (*p < 0.001* (table). When RCTs were entered into a cumulative meta-analysis in the order of increasing duration of lithium, showing that lithium should be given at therapeutic doses of 600–800 mg/day for ≥1 week. Results were not change with higher doses. A cumulative meta-analysis of RCTs entered in the order of increasing treatment duration showed a statistically significant effect at 7 days.

Conclusion
Lithium augmentation increases treatment response in patients with refractory depression.

* Values calculated from data in article and data supplied by author.

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<tr>
<th>Treatment response for lithium augmentation vs placebo for refractory depression</th>
<th>Lithium</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weighted event rates</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBI (95% CI)</td>
<td>114% (23 to 270)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NNT (CI)</td>
<td>4 (3 to 11)</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>3 studies with sufficient dose and duration of lithium</th>
<th>Lithium</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weighted event rates</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBI (95% CI)</td>
<td>125% (45 to 251)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNT (CI)</td>
<td>4 (3 to 6)</td>
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COMMENTARY
Despite the hundreds of thousands of patients who have been studied in clinical trials of antidepressants, little information exists about strategies for limited response to an antidepressant. Lithium augmentation is one of the first and best studied strategies for drug refractory depression, but some doubts have remained about its efficacy following negative results in some studies. In part, this was due to the small sample sizes in individual studies. For example, the 9 RCTs described in the review by Bauer and Döpfner involved a total of 234 patients, so the average number of patients per study was only 25. Therefore, meta-analyses are important for detecting effects by pooling study outcomes.

This review confirms an earlier meta-analysis showing that lithium augmentation is an effective strategy in non-responders to antidepressants. The cumulative meta-analysis procedure also provides some evidence about the dose and duration of lithium augmentation, showing that lithium should be given at therapeutic doses of 600–800 mg/day for ≥1 week. These results will be informative for clinicians as they evaluate treatment strategies for non-responders. The authors quite rightly recommend lithium augmentation as the strategy of choice for non-responders to conventional (tricyclic) antidepressants. However, because only 1 study focused on selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, there is still only limited evidence supporting lithium augmentation of newer antidepressants. Given the recent negative findings from RCTs of other augmentation strategies, it is imperative that we do more studies to guide our decision making in drug refractory depression.

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