

Tackling the effect of duloxetine on brain function in mood specific emotional processing in healthy volunteers: An fMRI study bridging pharmacotherapeutical and cognitive psychological approaches to depression

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Positive opinion
Status	Other
Health condition type	-
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON24781

Source

Nationaal Trial Register

Brief title

Duloxetine fMRI study

Health condition

depression, mood disorders,
depressie, stemmingsstoornis

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: In part supported by Eli Lilly Nederland BV

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Main outcome-measures consist of behavioral measures as well as statistical maps of the functional imaging data as measured by fMRI.

Three tests will be administered targeting:

- perception of emotionally valenced pictures
- the processing of punishment and reward monetary reward task
- memory bias with regards to emotional valence.

Secondary outcome

Behavioral measures on: mood, anxiety, and hostility.

Study description

Background summary

Enhancement of serotonin and/or norepinephrine neurotransmission is the main approach in the pharmacological treatment of depressive disorder. However, the precise neurobiological mechanisms on the system level are not fully understood yet. Our starting point is that cognitive psychological approaches emphasise the role of negative biases in perception, attention and memory in the development and maintenance of depressive disorder. In an attempt to bridge the pharmacological and the cognitive psychological approach, a recent study by Harmer and colleagues (2004) in healthy volunteers has shown that administration (for 7 days) of a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI, citalopram) as well as of a selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (reboxetine) had similar effects in reducing the negative biases of emotional stimuli. In particular, the link between depression and bias for memory appears to be of most importance: A depressed individual retrieves preferentially negative memories, which in turn maintains or aggravates depressive symptomatology, resulting in a vicious cycle. Moreover, negative retrieval reinforces an interpretation bias potentially affecting the formation of new memories by preferring negative information.

The current study wants extend this research and to further elucidate the mechanisms of action at a neuronal level of the new 'dual action' antidepressant duloxetine in the modulation of negative biases in information processing of the emotional stimuli in connection with depressive mood with a special emphasis on memory. Like Harmer and colleagues, we will investigate these mechanisms in healthy volunteers and not in patients

with a depression. The use of healthy volunteers enables us to shed light on the direct action of the antidepressant unconfounded by symptom remission or mood improvement that may be seen in patients.

Study objective

The main hypothesis of the experiments is that a dual action antidepressant (duloxetine) modulates functions in specific brain areas involved in the processing bias of emotional stimuli in the context of neutral versus depressed mood.

Study design

- after 14 days of use of duloxetine
- after 14 days of use of placebo

Intervention

This study will be a double-blind, placebo-controlled, cross-over study. Volunteers will be randomly assigned to one of two treatment sequences. Each volunteer will receive the dual action antidepressant duloxetine for 14 days and placebo for 14 days with an interval of 14 days between each treatment.

Contacts

Public

Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre
Department of Psychiatry, 966
PO Box 9101

Robbert J Verkes
Nijmegen 6500 HB
The Netherlands
+31 (0)24 3613970

Scientific

Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre
Department of Psychiatry, 966
PO Box 9101

Robbert J Verkes
Nijmegen 6500 HB
The Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

1. Subjects must be at least 18 but not older than 50 years of age.
2. Subjects must have given a written informed consent.
3. They must have good physical and mental health as determined by medical history and medical, ECG and laboratory examination.
4. Their Body Mass Index between 18.5-24.9.

Exclusion criteria

1. Known hypersensitivity to duloxetine or any of the inactive ingredients.
2. Contra-indications for duloxetine (hepatic impairment, severe renal impairment with a GFR < 30ml/min)
3. History of prescribed medication within the month prior to the start of treatment with trial medication with the exception of oral contraceptives and of paracetamol as needed.
4. History of OTC medication or cannabis usage within 2 months prior to the start of treatment with trial medication with exception of occasional use of paracetamol;
5. History of opiate, LSD, amphetamine, cocaine, alcohol, solvents or barbiturate abuse;
6. Family history of schizophrenia.
7. Medical or surgical history that in the investigator's view may significantly affect the outcome of the trial; such as cardiovascular disorders, neurological disorders (especially myasthenia gravis, epilepsy, migraine and dyslexia), psychiatric and personality disorders (especially depression, anxiety and schizophrenia), gastro-intestinal disorders, renal or hepatic disorders, glaucoma, hormonal disorders (especially diabetes mellitus) and coagulation, hematological or cerebrovascular disorders, severe visual impairment;
8. Positive drug/alcohol screen before each experiment.
9. Excessive smoking (more than 10 cigarettes or equivalent daily);

10. Febrile illness within 3 days before the first dose;
11. Clinically significant abnormal laboratory, ECG abnormalities;
12. Blood pressure at rest systolic > 170 mm Hg; diastolic > 100 mm Hg;
13. Participation in another drug study within 3 months preceding this study;
14. Orthostatic dysregulation at the screening examination;
15. Uncontrolled Narrow-Angle Glaucoma;
16. Post-menopausal women, pregnant women, lactating women and women without adequate hormonal contraception;
17. Inability to understand the nature and extent of the trial and the procedures required;
18. Inability to understand the procedures of the neuropsychological tests;
19. Contraindication to MRI.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Crossover
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Double blinded (masking used)
Control:	Placebo

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Other
Start date (anticipated):	01-08-2008
Enrollment:	24
Type:	Unknown

Ethics review

Positive opinion

Date: 25-09-2008

Application type: First submission

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL1399
NTR-old	NTR1459
Other	CMO 2007/138 : III.04.0602
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd

Study results

Summary results

N/A