

Depressed COVID patients respond better than expected to antidepressants

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The COVID pandemic has led to a significant increase in mental health problems. Now, a pilot study has shown that depressed patients who have suffered from COVID respond better to standard antidepressants than do

people who have not had COVID.

Around 40% of COVID sufferers report the development of [depression](#) within six months of infection. The inflammation caused by COVID is believed to be the main reason for the development of depression. New research has shown that around 90% of patients who have suffered from COVID respond to SSRIs significantly more than would be expected.

This work is presented at the ECNP Conference in Lisbon, and has been accepted for publication by the peer-reviewed journal *European Neuropsychopharmacology*.

Lead researcher Mario Mazza M.D., San Raffaele University, Milano said, "We know that COVID has led to an epidemic of [mental health problems](#). Post-COVID depression is a serious issue, with around 40% of COVID patients developing depression within six months of infection. But this study indicates that patients who have had COVID have a better chance of managing their depression than we thought."

The researchers, from Professor Francesco Benedetti's Laboratory of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychobiology at San Raffaele Hospital in Milano, treated 58 patients who had developed post-COVID depression with SSRIs ([selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors](#)) such as sertraline, paroxetine, fluvoxamine and citalopram. Normally, around a third of patients don't respond to SSRIs, but the team found that that 91% of those with post-COVID depression responded to treatment within four weeks (response was measured using the standard Hamilton Depression Rating Scale: A patient was considered to have responded if they showed a 50% reduction in the scale after four weeks of treatment).

Dr. Mazza said, "This is a [pilot study](#), but it does indicate that post-COVID depression is treatable. We would normally have expected around 40 of the 58 patients to have responded positively to treatment,

but in fact, we found that 53 of the 58 responded. Considering the anti-inflammatory and antiviral properties of SSRI, we hypothesized that post-COVID depression triggered by infection and sustained by infection-related systemic inflammation could particularly benefit from antidepressant treatment. We are now taking this work forward to a larger-scale trial. We also want to investigate whether SSRIs can also help with other post-COVID symptoms, such as [cognitive impairment](#) and fatigue, and to look at the role of inflammation in post-COVID depression."

Dr. Livia De Picker MD Ph.D. (University of Antwerp, Belgium) said this study is of particular importance to the large group of patients and clinicians who are currently dealing with long COVID syndromes. "Long COVID consists of a combination of persistent physical, psychological and neurocognitive symptoms after COVID-19 infection, which may present very differently in different individuals. Even if we still do not understand all the causes of long COVID, this study indicates post-COVID depressive symptoms respond very well to serotonergic antidepressants. This does not come as a surprise to me, as recent studies have pointed out such compounds may also protect patients against severe COVID-19 illness and several antidepressants are currently under study as COVID-19 treatment options. I hope the current findings will prompt further research into the mechanisms through which antidepressants can help against both acute and long-term COVID-19 complaints. Most importantly, these findings stress the importance of adequate screening and treatment of mental health symptoms in [patients](#) who suffer from persistent health problems after having been exposed to COVID-19."

Dr. De Picker was not involved in this work.

More information: This work is presented at the 34th ECNP Annual conference, which takes place in Lisbon and online from 2–5 October,

see <https://www.ecnp.eu/Congress2021/ECNPcongress> .

"Rapid response to selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors in post-COVID depression," *European Neuropsychopharmacology*, 2021.

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