

Naltrexone/Bupropion Combination Therapy in Overweight or Obese Patients With Major Depressive Disorder: Results of a Pilot Study

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluate the effect of 32-mg/d naltrexone sustained release and 360-mg/d bupropion sustained release (NB32) in overweight and obese patients with major depressive disorder (MDD).

Method: Twenty-five female patients with a *DSM-IV* diagnosis of MDD, an Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology—Self-Report score > 26, and a body mass index ≥ 27 and ≤ 43 kg/m² received up to 24 weeks of open-label treatment with NB32 with dietary and behavioral counseling (data collection: March 2008–July 2009). The primary endpoint was change from baseline in the Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) total score at 12 weeks; secondary endpoints included MADRS total score at week 24, change in weight, and Clinical Global Impressions–Improvement scale responder status (CGI-I score ≤ 2) at weeks 12 and 24 (modified intent-to-treat [mITT]: patients with ≥ 1 postbaseline MADRS total score on study drug; N=23).

Results: MADRS scores showed significant reductions at weeks 12 and 24 (mITT–last observation carried forward [LOCF]: -13.1 ± 7.1 and -15.3 ± 8.1 , respectively, $P < .001$ vs baseline for all). Mean \pm SD weight loss was $-4.0\% \pm 4.6\%$ (mITT-LOCF) and $-6.1\% \pm 4.7\%$ (observed cases) at week 12 and $-5.3\% \pm 6.5\%$ (mITT-LOCF) and $-9.2\% \pm 6.2\%$ (observed cases) at week 24 ($P < .001$ vs baseline for all). By week 24, 95% of patients (mITT-LOCF) were responders (CGI-I score ≤ 2) and 70% were in remission (CGI-I score = 1). The safety/tolerability profile of NB32 was consistent with its individual components; the most common adverse events were nausea, constipation, headache, and insomnia, with no serious adverse events attributed to NB32.

Conclusions: Twenty-four weeks of open-label NB32 therapy with dietary and behavioral counseling was associated with improvement in depressive symptoms and reduced body weight in overweight/obese women with MDD.

Trial Registration: ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT00624858

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Over the past decade, the prevalence of obesity in the United States has continued to grow in both adults¹ and children.² In parallel, the 1-year prevalence of major depressive disorder (MDD) has been increasing,³ with an estimated 1-year prevalence of 6.7%⁴ and an estimated lifetime prevalence of 16.6%.⁵

Meta-analyses of both cross-sectional and longitudinal studies indicate that there is a significant and bidirectional association between obesity and depression, especially MDD.^{6,7} The longitudinal risk (unadjusted odds ratio [OR]) of developing depression in individuals with obesity is 1.55 ($P < .001$), while the presence of MDD also significantly increases the longitudinal risk of becoming obese (OR = 1.58, $P < .001$).⁷ The long-term risk of developing obesity appears to be especially high in adolescent girls with depression (OR = 2.57).⁸ The reasons for the significant bidirectional association between obesity and depression are uncertain but are most likely to be multifactorial, including both psychological and neurobiological pathways.

In addition to increasing the risk of developing MDD, clinical treatment outcomes are worse when MDD is accompanied by the presence of obesity. Obesity has been reported to predict poor antidepressant response in depression,^{9–13} more chronic episodes,¹⁴ and a higher risk of recurrence in patients with bipolar I disorder.¹⁵

A naltrexone sustained-release (SR) and bupropion SR combination therapy is currently under development for the treatment of obesity. Naltrexone is a competitive antagonist at the μ - and κ -opioid receptors that is approved in the United States for the treatment of opioid and alcohol dependence.¹⁶ Bupropion is a dopamine and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor¹⁷ and is approved in the United States for the treatment of MDD, seasonal affective disorder, and nicotine dependence.^{18–20} Bupropion has also demonstrated modest efficacy as a monotherapy in the treatment of obesity,²¹ including obesity in patients with depressive symptoms.²²

The naltrexone/bupropion combination is hypothesized to have actions in several brain regions key to regulation of food intake. Treatment is believed to modulate the mesolimbic dopaminergic reward pathways, which are involved in food intake behavior and mood states. Furthermore, this combination is believed to elicit complementary effects at the hypothalamus, which regulates energy homeostasis.^{23–25} Specifically, bupropion via combined dopaminergic and noradrenergic effects^{26–28} stimulates proopiomelanocortin (POMC) neurons in the arcuate nucleus of the hypothalamus that reduce appetite,²⁴ and the addition of naltrexone is hypothesized to block β -endorphin-mediated POMC autoinhibition, thereby augmenting bupropion-stimulated POMC activation of these anorexigenic pathways.²⁴ Thus, this novel combination treatment is believed to modulate the central nervous system to elicit sustained appetite reduction and enhanced control of eating behavior.

- There is a significant and bidirectional association between obesity and depression, especially major depressive disorder (MDD), and clinical outcomes are worse when MDD is accompanied by the presence of obesity.
- Combination therapy with naltrexone sustained-release and bupropion sustained-release has demonstrated substantial and sustained weight loss in overweight/obese nondepressed individuals; bupropion monotherapy is approved for the treatment of MDD.
- The results of this open-label study suggest that combination therapy with naltrexone/bupropion, along with dietary and behavioral counseling, may be a potentially effective treatment for MDD complicated by concurrent overweight or obesity.

In 2 phase 2 weight loss studies in obese adults without MDD, combination treatment with naltrexone and bupropion reduced body weight compared with placebo and bupropion or naltrexone monotherapy.^{24,29} In nondepressed obese patients participating in phase 3 clinical trials, naltrexone/bupropion combination therapy with standard behavioral modification resulted in mean weight changes of -6.1% and -6.4% vs -1.3% and -1.2% with placebo,^{30,31} while mean body weight changes on a background of more intensive, group-based lifestyle intervention were -9.3% (naltrexone/bupropion) and -5.1% (placebo).³² The results of these studies, together with previous clinical trials of bupropion in depression, suggest that naltrexone/bupropion combination therapy may be uniquely suited to address the overlap of MDD and obesity. The primary objective of the current study was to obtain proof-of-concept data on the efficacy and safety of naltrexone/bupropion plus diet and exercise counseling in treating overweight or obese patients with MDD.

METHOD

Study Population

Patients who were enrolled met all of the following inclusion criteria: female or male patients aged 18 to 65 years (inclusive), body mass index (BMI) ≥ 27 and ≤ 43 kg/m², MDD without psychotic features according to *DSM-IV* criteria, and an Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology—Self-Report (IDS-SR) total score > 26 at screening and baseline. Patients were excluded from the study if they met any of the following criteria: a history of treatment with bupropion or naltrexone within the previous 12 months, weight loss or gain > 4 kg (9 lb) within the previous 3 months, surgical intervention for obesity, obesity of known endocrine origin, a history of drug or alcohol abuse or dependence (except nicotine dependence) within the previous 12 months, a history of nonresponse to 2 or more adequate courses of antidepressant therapy, any serious medical condition, and any clinically significant abnormalities in laboratory measures, vital signs, or electrocardiogram (ECG) (baseline ECG with corrected QT interval > 450 ms [males] and > 470 ms [females]). Female patients of childbearing potential were required to

have a negative serum pregnancy test, to be using a medically acceptable form of contraception, and to be nonlactating.

Excluded concomitant medications included any psychotropic agents (with the exception of low-dose benzodiazepine or hypnotic sleep aids); any anorectic or weight loss agents; any over-the-counter dietary supplements or herbs with psychoactive, appetite, or weight effects; α -adrenergic blockers; dopamine agonists; clonidine; coumadin; theophylline; cimetidine; oral corticosteroids; cholestyramine or cholestipol; Depo-Provera; smoking cessation agents; and opioid or opioid-like medications.

Study Design

This single-center, open-label, 1-arm, prospective study of 24 weeks of treatment with 32-mg/d naltrexone SR and 360-mg/d bupropion SR (NB32) daily administered in divided doses was conducted between March 2008 and July 2009. The study protocol was approved by the University of Cincinnati Institutional Review Board (Cincinnati, Ohio), and each patient provided written informed consent prior to study entry. Study conduct was consistent with Good Clinical Practice standards and the Declaration of Helsinki. The study was registered in ClinicalTrials.gov (identifier: NCT00624858).

Study Treatment

The naltrexone/bupropion combination was provided as single tablets with 8 mg of naltrexone SR and 90 mg of bupropion SR, and participants were instructed to take 2 tablets with food twice a day (ie, morning and evening). Medication was initiated at one-quarter of the daily maintenance dose and increased weekly over the first 4 weeks (with the maintenance dose reached at the beginning of the fourth week). Patients who took $< 70\%$ of prescribed study drug for 2 consecutive visits were discontinued from the study. In addition to study medication, all patients received counseling at baseline and weeks 6, 12, and 16 in diet instruction, advice on behavior modification, and a prescription for exercise from a registered dietician. The exercise regimen consisted of progressively adding 5–10 minutes of walking 5–7 days/wk to the patient's baseline exercise pattern.

Outcome Measures and Assessment Tools

The primary outcome measure was the 10-item clinician-rated Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS).³³ Secondary outcome measures included body weight, the Clinical Global Impressions-Improvement (CGI-I) scale,³⁴ the 30-item subject-rated IDS-SR,³⁵ the 16-item Binge Eating Scale (BES),^{36,37} and the Control of Eating Questionnaire (COEQ),^{38–40} which consists of 20 visual analog scales designed to assess changes in appetite, food craving, eating behavior, and mood. The MADRS was assessed at baseline and at weeks 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 20, and 24 (or early termination). The IDS-SR, which was used to secondarily measure depressive symptoms as well as to detect emergent suicidality, was assessed at screening, baseline, and

Table 1. Demographic and Baseline Characteristics of All Study Participants at Baseline^{a,b}

Characteristic	NB32 (N = 25)
Age, mean (SD), y	47.2 (10.3)
Female, n (%)	25 (100)
Race, n (%)	
White	23 (92.0)
Other	2 (8.0)
Weight, mean (SD), kg	95.5 (15.0)
Body mass index, mean (SD), kg/m ²	34.8 (4.3)
Waist circumference, mean (SD), cm	102.5 (13.8)
MADRS total score, mean (SD)	24.0 (4.3)
IDS-SR total score, mean (SD)	43.2 (8.1)
Features of current major depressive disorder episode, n (%)	
Atypical features	13 (52.0)
Melancholic features	12 (48.0)
Duration of current depressive episode, mean (SD), mo	10.2 (14.0)
Patients with ≥ 2 previous major depressive disorder episodes, n (%)	16 (64.0)
BES total weighted score, mean (SD)	28.4 (8.9)

^aAll enrolled patients.
^bScore ranges and clinical significance for the various questionnaires: MADRS (range, 0–60): ≤ 10 = remission, >10 = depression (the higher the number, the greater the degree of symptom severity); BES (range, 0–46): ≤ 17 = little or no problem, > 17 and < 27 = moderate problem, ≥ 27 = serious problem; IDS-SR (range, 0–84): 0–13 = no problem, 14–25 = mild, 26–38 = moderate, 39–48 = severe, 49–84 = very severe. Abbreviations: BES = Binge Eating Scale, IDS-SR = Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology—Self-Report, MADRS = Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale, NB32 = naltrexone sustained-release 32 mg/bupropion sustained-release 360 mg.

weeks 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, and 24. The BES and COEQ were assessed at baseline and along with the CGI-I at weeks 4, 8, 12, and 24. Body weight (determined on the same scale with the patient wearing no shoes) was measured at each visit, and waist circumference was obtained at baseline, week 12, and week 24 (or early termination). Fasting blood samples for serum leptin and ghrelin levels and salivary cortisol were obtained at baseline, week 4 (cortisol only), week 12, and week 24 (or early termination). Safety assessments consisted of evaluation of treatment-emergent adverse events, vital signs, clinical laboratory measures, ECGs, and physical examinations.

Response was defined as CGI-I score ≤ 2 (much or very much improved) and remission as CGI-I score = 1 (very much improved). Score ranges and clinical significance for the other questionnaires were MADRS score (range, 0–60) ≤ 10 = remission and > 10 = depression (the higher the number, the greater the degree of symptom severity); BES score (range, 0–46) ≤ 17 = little or no problem, > 17 and < 27 = moderate problem, and ≥ 27 = serious problem; and IDS-SR score (range, 0–84) 0–13 = no problem, 14–25 = mild, 26–38 = moderate, 39–48 = severe, and 49–84 = very severe.

Statistical Methods

Two populations were evaluated during this trial. The modified intent-to-treat (mITT) population included all patients with a baseline measurement and at least 1 postbaseline MADRS total score measurement while on study drug. The safety population included all patients who received at least 1 tablet of study drug and had at least 1

Table 2. Key Study End Points^a

Outcome Measure	n	mITT-LOCF	n	Observed Cases
MADRS total score, mean (SD)				
Wk 12 change	23	−13.1 (7.1)*	14	−14.6 (5.6)*
Wk 24 change	23	−15.3 (8.1)*	13	−19.1 (5.5)*
Weight change, mean (SD), %				
Wk 12 change	23	−4.0 (4.6)*	14	−6.1 (4.7)*
Wk 24 change	23	−5.3 (6.5)*	13	−9.2 (6.2)*
CGI-I responders, n (%) [95% CI]^b				
Wk 12 score	20	18 (90.0 [76.9–100])	14	12 (85.7 [67.4–100])
Wk 24 score	20	19 (95.0 [85.4–100])	12	12 (100 [100–100])
IDS-SR total score, mean (SD)				
Wk 12 change	22	...	14	−20.1 (12.5)*
Wk 24 change	22	−22.2 (14.0)*	13	−26.9 (13.7)*
BES total score, mean (SD)				
Wk 12 change	21	−14.7 (10.0)*	...	...
Wk 24 change	21	−16.1 (9.6)*	...	...
Serum leptin levels, mean (SD), ng/mL^c				
Wk 12 change	7	−30.1 (24.8)**	...	...
Wk 24 change	9	−19.8 (19.1)**	...	...
Serum ghrelin levels, mean (SD), pg/mL^d				
Wk 12 change	9	73.1 (165.0)	...	...
Wk 24 change	10	162.3 (150.2)**	...	...
Salivary cortisol levels, mean (SD), nmol/L^e				
Wk 12 change	17	−0.4 (16.0)	...	...
Wk 24 change	17	−4.4 (15.8)	...	...

^aP values are based on a test that assesses if mean change from baseline is significantly different from zero.

^bCGI-I responders: CGI-I score ≤ 2 (much/very much improved).

^cMean (SD) baseline leptin levels: 64.6 (21.1) ng/mL.

^dMean (SD) baseline ghrelin levels: 1073.2 (459.9) pg/mL.

^eMean (SD) salivary baseline cortisol levels: 17.3 (14.6) nmol/L.

*P < .001.

**P < .05.

Abbreviations: BES = Binge Eating Scale, CGI-S = Clinical Global Impressions–Improvement, IDS-SR = Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology—Self-Report, MADRS = Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale, mITT-LOCF = modified intent-to-treat–last observation carried forward.

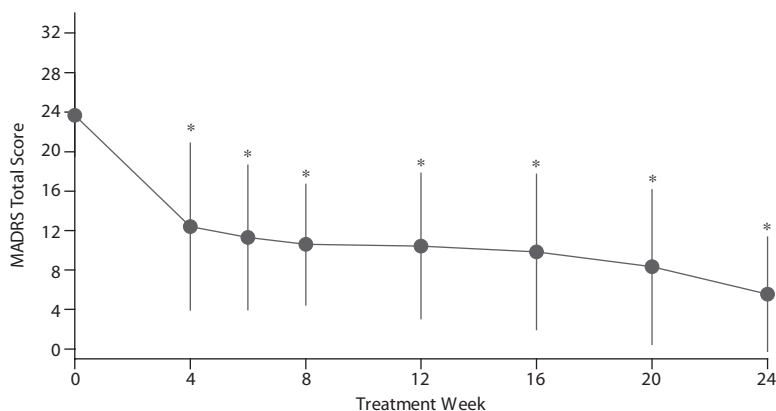
Symbol: ... = data not collected.

investigator contact/assessment at any time after beginning treatment.

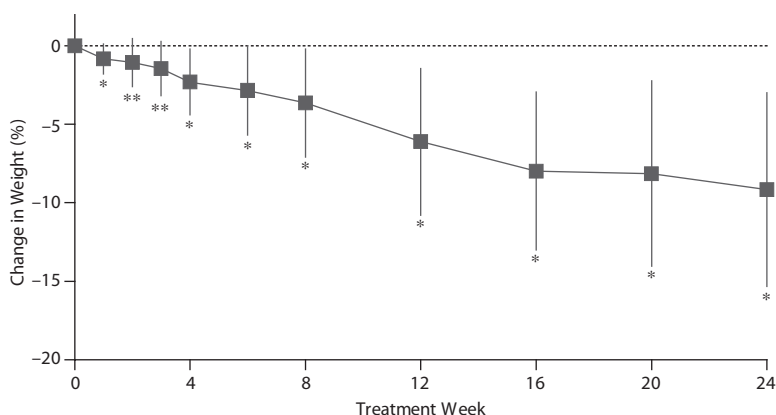
The primary efficacy endpoint of this study was the change in MADRS total score from baseline to week 12. Secondary efficacy endpoints included the change in MADRS total score from baseline to week 24; the percent change in body weight and waist circumference from baseline to weeks 12 and 24; the proportions of patients experiencing response and remission on the CGI-I scale at weeks 12 and 24; the effects of NB32 on food cravings and binge eating as measured by COEQ and BES, respectively, at weeks 12 and 24; and changes in serum leptin, ghrelin, and salivary cortisol levels from baseline to weeks 12 and 24. The change in IDS-SR total score from baseline to week 24 was an additional endpoint of the study. Safety endpoints

Figure 1. Depression and Weight Loss Outcomes^{a,b}

A. Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Total Score During 24 Weeks of Open-Label Treatment With NB32



B. Percent Weight Loss During 24 Weeks of Open-Label Treatment With NB32



^aObserved cases; data represent mean ± SD.

^b*P* value is based on a *t* test for a within-group change from baseline.

**P* < .001.

***P* < .01.

Abbreviation: NB32 = naltrexone sustained-release 32 mg/bupropion sustained-release 360 mg.

for the study included treatment-emergent adverse events and changes in clinical laboratory data, vital signs, and ECG parameters from baseline to subsequent visits.

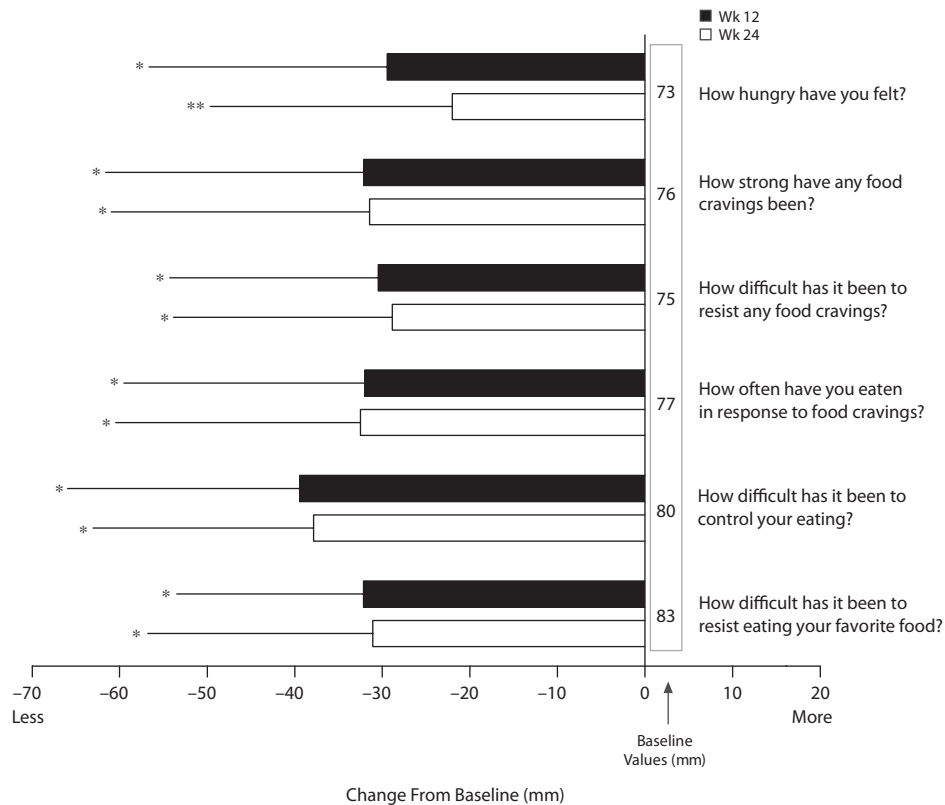
For the categorical outcome variables, descriptive statistics included number and percentage of patients for each category. Percentages were calculated on the basis of patients with nonmissing data as the denominator (ie, those patients with missing data were excluded). For the continuous outcome variables, descriptive statistics included number of patients, mean, standard deviation, median, minimum, and maximum. The change from baseline was computed. Within-group *t* test statistics and 95% confidence intervals were calculated to evaluate whether the change from baseline was statistically significantly different from zero. The end point was defined as the last nonmissing postbaseline observation while on study drug (last observation carried forward [LOCF]).

RESULTS

Twenty-five women met study entry criteria and were enrolled, of whom 2 patients were not available for an on-

drug MADRS assessment and therefore were not included in the mITT analysis population. Table 1 summarizes the demographic and clinical characteristics of all study participants at baseline. Fourteen patients (56%) completed 12 weeks and 13 patients (52%) completed 24 weeks of study treatment. Twelve patients (48%) discontinued treatment. Of these, 1 patient (4%) discontinued due to nonadherence with study drug, 1 (4%) was lost to follow-up before week 12, and the other 10 patients (40%) discontinued due to an adverse event, of whom 9 discontinued before week 12. Adverse events leading to withdrawal were dizziness, vomiting, back pain, feeling abnormal, somnolence, insomnia, pruritus, irritability, gastroenteritis, and mood swings.

Open-label treatment with NB32 in combination with dietary and behavioral counseling resulted in improvement on the primary efficacy measure, the mean ± SD MADRS total score, at week 12 in the mITT-LOCF analysis set (-13.1 ± 7.1 , *P* < .001) and on an observed case basis (-14.6 ± 5.6 , *P* < .001, Table 2). Treatment with NB32 was also associated with improvement in the MADRS total score at week 24 in the

Figure 2. Improvement in Selected Eating and Food Craving Items on the Control of Eating Questionnaire After 12 and 24 Weeks of Treatment With NB32^{a,b}

^aModified intent-to-treat–last observation carried forward; data represent mean \pm SD. Responses reflect experiences during the previous 7 days.

^b*P* values are based on a *t* test that assesses if mean change from baseline is significantly different from zero.

**P* < .001.

***P* < .01.

Abbreviation: NB32 = naltrexone sustained-release 32 mg/bupropion sustained-release 360 mg.

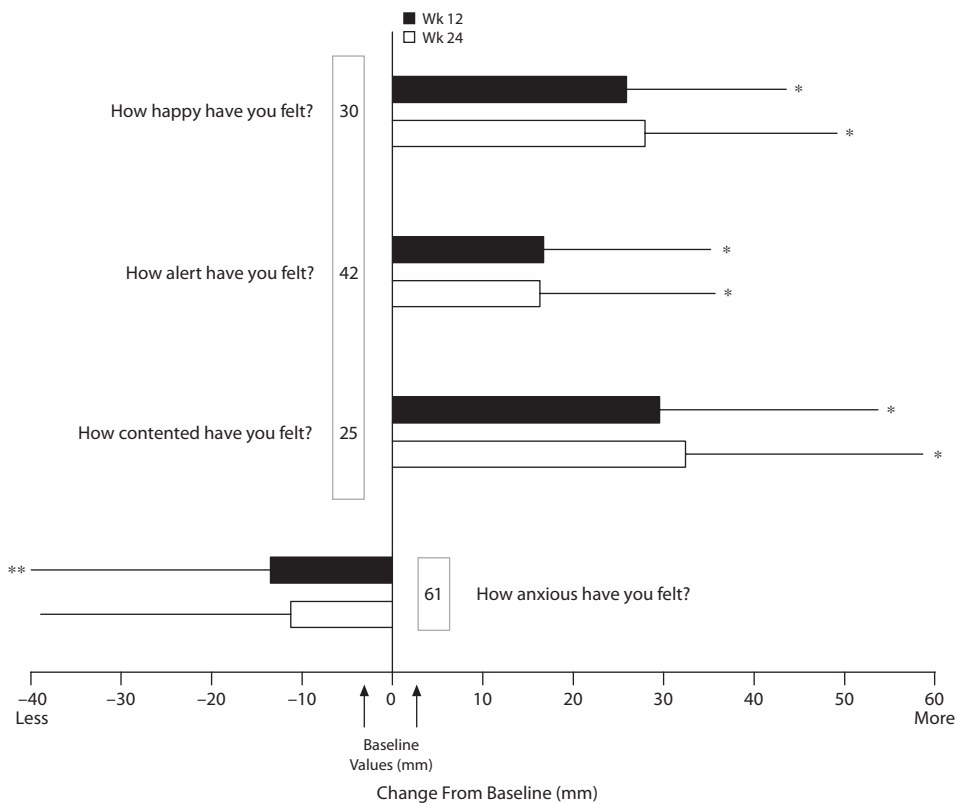
mITT-LOCF analysis set (-15.3 ± 8.1 , $P < .001$) and on an observed case basis (-19.1 ± 5.5 , $P < .001$, Table 2). The reduction in MADRS total score over time is summarized in Figure 1A for observed cases at each assessment time point. Response (CGI-I score ≤ 2 , much/very much improved) rates were 90.0% at week 12 and 95.0% at week 24 in the mITT-LOCF analysis set and 85.7% at week 12 and 100% at week 24 on an observed case basis (Table 2). Remission (CGI-I score = 1) with mITT-LOCF and observed case analyses, respectively, was achieved by 55% and 57% of patients by week 12 and 70% and 92% of patients by week 24. Results for the IDS-SR also showed improvement at week 24 with both the mITT-LOCF and observed case analyses (Table 2).

Open-label treatment with NB32 in combination with dietary and behavioral counseling was also associated with mean weight loss in the mITT-LOCF analysis set at week 12 ($-4.0\% \pm 4.6\%$, $P < .001$) and week 24 ($-5.3\% \pm 6.5\%$, $P < .001$, Table 2). On an observed case analysis, mean weight loss at weeks 12 and 24 was $-6.1\% \pm 4.7\%$ ($P < .001$) and $-9.2\% \pm 6.2\%$ ($P < .001$), respectively. Mean weight continued to decline over the 24-week course of treatment (Figure 1B). Mean waist circumference was decreased at week 24 (-1.6 ± 4.2 cm, $P = .16$) but not at week 12 ($+0.3 \pm 1.7$ cm, $P = .47$) in the mITT-LOCF analysis. A correlation was observed at week 24

between the percent change in body weight and the change in the MADRS total score (mITT-LOCF, $r = 0.43$, $P = .041$). Of note, an exploratory analysis demonstrated no difference in percentage of weight loss between patients with atypical versus melancholic features of depression, despite similar improvement in MADRS scores (data not shown).

Open-label treatment with NB32 was also associated with improvement in the BES total score on the mITT-LOCF analysis at week 12 (-14.7 ± 10.0 , $P < .001$) and week 24 (-16.1 ± 9.6 , $P < .001$). Similarly, NB32 was associated with improvement in all food cravings and general control of eating items at both week 12 and week 24 (mITT-LOCF, $P < .01$, Figure 2). In the mITT-LOCF analysis, treatment with NB32 was associated with improvement at week 12 in specific COEQ food craving items, such as desire to eat sweet foods (-24.5 ± 25.9 , $P < .001$), desire to eat tasty foods that are not sweet (-28.3 ± 29.5 , $P < .001$), craving for chocolate or chocolate-flavored food (-25.7 ± 27.4 , $P < .001$), and desire to eat starchy foods (-25.2 ± 28.3 , $P < .001$). Desire to eat fruit or dairy foods (cheese, yogurt, milk) did not change. Treatment with NB32 was also associated with improvement at week 12 in mood-related items on the COEQ, including happiness (25.9 ± 17.7 , $P < .001$), alertness (16.7 ± 18.5 , $P < .001$), contentment (29.5 ± 24.2 , $P < .001$), and anxiety (-13.5 ± 26.4 ,

Figure 3. Improvement in Selected Control of Eating Questionnaire Items Relating to Mood After 12 and 24 Weeks of Treatment With NB32^{a,b}



^aModified intent-to-treat–last observation carried forward; data represent mean ± SD. Responses reflect experiences during the previous 7 days.
^bP values are based on a t test that assesses if mean change from baseline is significantly different from zero.

*P < .001,
 **P = .03.

Abbreviation: NB32 = naltrexone sustained-release 32 mg/bupropion sustained-release 360 mg.

P = .03, Figure 3). Week 24 results were generally similar, with the exception of anxiety, which trended toward improvement (P = .077).

Treatment with NB32 was not associated with any clinically meaningful effects on laboratory or ECG measures. There was no clinically meaningful change in mean systolic blood pressure (mean change from baseline at week 24: 0.4 ± 12.3 mm Hg), diastolic blood pressure (mean change from baseline at week 24: 0.9 ± 9.3 mm Hg), or pulse rate (mean change from baseline at week 24: 0.3 ± 9.0 bpm) in the safety analysis set (using LOCF method) at week 24. The most common adverse events reported during the study (number of patients experiencing each event) were nausea (n = 12, 48%), constipation (n = 8, 32%), headache (n = 8, 32%), insomnia (n = 8, 32%), dizziness (n = 7, 28%), and hot flush (n = 7, 28%), the majority of which were considered moderate in severity. There were no serious adverse events related to study drug. Ghrelin, leptin, and cortisol levels did not show consistent meaningful changes from baseline (Table 2).

DISCUSSION

This was an exploratory, open-label study that evaluated the efficacy and safety of 24 weeks of NB32 plus dietary and

behavioral counseling for the treatment of MDD in overweight or obese patients. No specific psychosocial treatment of depression was provided other than general support throughout the study. Treatment with NB32 was associated with a >50% mean reduction in depression symptom severity by week 6 as measured by the MADRS. This level of improvement was sustained through week 24. Consistent with this level of reduction in depression symptom severity, CGI-I responder rates were 85.7% by week 12 and 100.0% by week 24 in patients completing 24 weeks of therapy.

Parallel to the improvement in depressive symptoms, treatment with NB32 was associated with a clinically meaningful weight loss (−9.2 ± 6.2%, −9.4 ± 6.4 kg [20.7 ± 14.1lb]) in patients completing 24 weeks of therapy. In addition to weight loss, patients also reported reduction in binge-eating symptomatology and an improvement in control of eating accompanied by a reduction in food cravings and appetite.

Reliable estimates of the proportion of patients with MDD who are overweight or obese are not currently available, but this comorbid subgroup may represent more than one-third of all patients with MDD.¹ The degree of antidepressant response observed with NB32 in this population is notable because the presence of obesity in individuals with MDD is associated with greater treatment resistance to the usual

antidepressant therapies,^{9–13} an overall tendency to higher recurrence rates,¹⁵ and higher levels of depression chronicity.¹⁴ Interestingly, we observed a correlation between improvement in depression symptom severity and weight change at week 24. This result is consistent with a previous report in which patients treated with bupropion monotherapy who experienced greater reductions in weight had a greater degree of depressive symptom improvement.²² The current sample was not large enough to examine the extent to which the benefit of NB32 was due to direct or indirect effects on depression and weight. The current results, however, suggest that in this combination therapy, the addition of naltrexone does not minimize the antidepressant effects of bupropion in overweight and obese patients. Additionally, adults with MDD and comorbid obesity may benefit from a therapeutic approach that includes treatment of both conditions.

Within the constraints of an open-label study in a small sample, the safety profile of NB32 in overweight or obese depressed patients appears comparable to that evidenced in larger controlled studies in obese nondepressed patients.^{30–32} As reported previously,^{30–32} the predominant adverse events are either gastrointestinal (nausea, constipation) or linked to the central nervous system (dizziness, headache, insomnia). Whether the adverse event profile in depressed obese patients differs from that observed in nondepressed obese patients will require larger, controlled trials. It should be noted that while the prescribing information for sustained-release formulations of bupropion approved for depression and smoking cessation caution against use in eating disorder populations due to concern for seizure risk (based on findings with the immediate-release formulation),^{41,42} there were no instances of seizure with NB32 use in this study despite the study sample's elevated baseline BES score (indicating a severe problem with binge eating).

Major limitations of the current study include the lack of a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled design; a small sample size limited to female patients; the high rate (48%) of treatment discontinuation; and conduct of the study at only 1 clinical site. Given the often marked placebo effects in depression studies, the efficacy results reported here should be interpreted cautiously. As with the safety and tolerability results, corroboration of these findings will require further evaluation in appropriately powered, blinded, controlled studies.

In conclusion, the results of this open-label study suggest that combination therapy with naltrexone/bupropion, along with dietary and behavioral counseling, may be a potentially effective treatment for MDD complicated by concurrent overweight or obesity. Because of the high prevalence of both MDD and obesity in the primary care setting, further evaluation of the efficacy and safety of the naltrexone/bupropion combination in large, multicenter, randomized, placebo-controlled trials appears warranted.

Drug names: bupropion (Wellbutrin, Aplenzin, and others), cimetidine (Tagamet and others), clonidine (Catapres, Duraclon, and others), naltrexone (Vivitrol, ReVia, and others).

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Potential conflicts of interest: In the past year, **Dr McElroy** has served as a consultant to or on the scientific advisory boards of Alkermes, Allergan, Brackett, Concept, and Shire; has served as a principal or coinvestigator on research studies sponsored by Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Alkermes, Cephalon, Forest, Jazz, Marriott Foundation, National Institute of Mental Health, Orexigen Therapeutics, Shire, Takeda, and Transcept; and is inventor on US patent no. 6,323,236 B2, Use of Sulfamate Derivatives for Treating Impulse Control Disorders, and, along with the patent's assignee, University of Cincinnati (Cincinnati, Ohio), has received payments from Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceutical Research and Development, LLC, which has exclusive rights under the patent. **Dr Kim** has served as a consultant to Alkermes, Cebix, Dimedica, GI Dynamics, and MetaCon; has served on the speakers or advisory boards of Alkermes and Viridian Healthcare; and is a stock shareholder in Orexigen and Vivus. **Dr Burns** is an employee of Orexigen. **Dr Landbloom** is a stock shareholder in Amgen. **Drs Guerdjikova, Harris-Collazo, and Dunayevich** report no conflicts of interest related to the subject of this article.

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