

**Table 1. Summary of Included RCTs Evaluating Interventions for Depression and the Concomitant Impact on Comorbidities**

Study	Country (N), Duration	Depression Treatment	Comorbidity	Comorbidity Outcomes Assessed	Study Population
<b>Cancer</b>					
Walker 2014 <sup>9</sup> (SMaRT Oncology-3)	UK (N = 142), 48 wk	DCPC vs UC	Lung cancer	Disease severity (pain, fatigue)	Adults; primary lung cancer; predicted survival $\geq 3$ mo; comorbid MDD $\geq 4$ wk
Mulick 2018 <sup>10</sup> (SMaRT Oncology-2 and -3)	Pooled analysis of 2 RCTs; UK (N = 642), 32–48 wk	DCPC vs UC	Cancer	Disease severity (survival/mortality)	SMaRT Oncology-2: adults; any cancer; predicted survival $\geq 12$ mo; comorbid MDD $\geq 4$ wk SMaRT Oncology-3: adults; primary lung cancer; predicted survival $\geq 3$ months; comorbid MDD of $\geq 4$ wk duration
<b>CNS</b>					
Lyketsos 2003 <sup>11</sup> Munro 2004 <sup>12</sup> (DIADS)	US (N = 44), 12 wk	Sertraline vs placebo	Alzheimer's disease	Disease severity (cognitive function)	Probable Alzheimer's disease; MDE; residing at home or in assisted living
Thompson 2007 <sup>13</sup>	Meta-analysis of 5 RCTs (N = 165)	Antidepressant vs placebo	Alzheimer's disease	Disease severity (cognitive function)	Adults; diagnosed with depression and Alzheimer's disease
Dobkin 2011 <sup>14</sup> Dobkin 2014 <sup>15</sup>	US (N = 80), 14 wk	CBT + clinical monitoring vs clinical monitoring	Parkinson's disease	Disease severity (symptom scale)	Age 35–85 y; Parkinson's disease; primary MDD receiving stable treatment for $\geq 6$ wk
<b>CVD</b>					
Stewart 2014 <sup>16</sup> (IMPACT)	US (N = 235), 12 mo	IMPACT algorithm vs UC	CVD events, fatal or nonfatal MI, fatal or nonfatal stroke	Incidence	Age $\geq 60$ y; current MDD or dysthymia
Sherwood 2016 <sup>17</sup> (SMILE-II)	US (N = 202), 16 wk	Sertraline vs exercise vs placebo	CHD	Incidence	Age $\geq 40$ y; MDD; no current psychiatric treatment or exercise program
Raskin 2008 <sup>18</sup>	US (N = 311), 8 wk	Duloxetine vs placebo	Hypertension	Disease severity (sustained elevated BP, orthostatic hypotension)	Age $\geq 65$ y; MDD; hypertension (subgroup)
Berkman 2003 <sup>19</sup> (ENRICH)	US (N = 2,481), 6 mo	CBT vs UC	Acute MI	Disease severity (mortality, recurrent MI, other markers)	Admitted to hospital with acute MI; met criteria for depression
de Jonge 2007 <sup>20</sup> (MIND-IT)	Netherlands (N = 331), 24 wk	Mirtazapine vs UC	Acute MI	Disease severity (post-MI cardiac events)	Admitted to hospital with acute MI; developed post-MI depression
Glassman 2002 <sup>22</sup> Glassman 2007 <sup>21</sup> (SADHART)	7 countries <sup>a</sup> (N = 369), 24 wk	Sertraline vs placebo	Acute MI or unstable angina	Disease severity (CVD rehospitalizations, heart rate variability)	Admitted to hospital with acute MI or unstable angina; current episode of MDD
Huffman 2011 <sup>23</sup>	US (N = 175), 12 wk	Collaborative care vs UC	ACS, arrhythmia, or HF	Disease severity (cardiac events/readmissions)	Admitted to hospital for acute cardiac disease; clinical depression
Wiert 2000 <sup>24</sup>	France (N = 31), 45 d	Fluoxetine vs placebo	Stroke	Disease severity (functional status)	Hospitalized with recent single ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke; developed post-stroke depression
<b>Metabolic and endocrine disorders</b>					
Baumeister 2014 <sup>25</sup>	Meta-analysis of 18 RCTs (N = NR)	Intervention vs control/placebo	Diabetes	Disease severity (glycemic control)	Adults; diabetes; depressive disorder
Eli 2010 <sup>26</sup> Eli 2011 <sup>27</sup> (MDDP trial)	US (N = 387), 12 mo	MDDP vs enhanced UC	T1DM, T2DM	Disease severity (diabetes symptoms, glycemic control, functional impairment)	Adults; Hispanic; T1DM or T2DM; depression
Lustman 1997 <sup>28</sup>	US (N = 79), 8 wk	Nortriptyline vs placebo	T1DM, T2DM	Disease severity (glycemic control)	Age 21–65 y; poorly controlled T1DM or T2DM
Lustman 1998 <sup>29</sup>	US (N = 51), 10 wk	CBT vs control	T2DM	Disease severity (glycemic control)	Age 21–70 y; T2DM; depression
Lustman 2000 <sup>30</sup>	US (N = 60), 8 wk	Fluoxetine vs placebo	T1DM, T2DM	Disease severity (glycemic control)	Age 21–65 y; T1DM or T2DM; MDD
Petrak 2015 <sup>31</sup> (DAD study)	Germany (N = 251), 12 wk	Sertraline vs CBT	T1DM, T2DM	Disease severity (glycemic control)	Age 21–69 y; T1DM or T2DM; MDD; HbA <sub>1c</sub> > 7.5%
<b>Autoimmune, gastrointestinal, and musculoskeletal/pain conditions</b>					
Mohr 2007 <sup>33</sup> Kinsinger 2010 <sup>32</sup>	US (N = 127), 16 wk	Telephone-administered CBT vs EFT	Multiple sclerosis	Disease severity (disability, fatigue)	Adults; multiple sclerosis; depression
Fava 2004 <sup>34</sup>	Pooled analysis of 2 RCTs, US (N = 512), 9 wk	Duloxetine vs placebo	Overall pain, headache, back pain, shoulder pain, pain while awake	Disease severity (pain severity)	Adults; MDD
Poleshuck 2014 <sup>35</sup>	US (N = 62), 36 wk	Interpersonal psychotherapy vs enhanced UC	Chronic pelvic pain	Disease severity (pain severity, function)	Women; age 18–50 y; MDD; pelvic pain
Marangell 2011 <sup>36</sup>	Pooled analysis of 4 RCTs, (N = 350), 12–28 wk	Duloxetine vs placebo	Fibromyalgia	Disease severity (pain severity)	Adults; fibromyalgia; MDD
McIntyre 2014 <sup>37</sup>	Canada (N = 120), 8 wk	Quetiapine ER vs placebo	Fibromyalgia	Disease severity (pain severity, function)	Age 18–65 y; fibromyalgia; MDD
<b>Respiratory disorders</b>					
Borson 1992 <sup>38</sup>	US (N = 36), 12 wk	Nortriptyline vs placebo	COPD	Disease severity (dyspnea)	Moderate-to-severe COPD; depression
<b>Substance abuse disorders</b>					
Cornelius 1997 <sup>39</sup>	US (N = 51), 12 wk	Fluoxetine vs placebo	Alcohol dependence	Disease severity (drinking behavior)	Age 18–65 y; primary MDD; alcohol dependence
Mason 1996 <sup>40</sup>	US (N = 71), 6 mo	Desipramine vs placebo	Alcohol abuse	Disease severity (abstinence)	Age 18–65 y; alcohol dependence
Torrens 2005 <sup>41</sup>	Meta-analysis <sup>b</sup>	Antidepressant vs placebo	Alcohol, cocaine, or opioid dependence	Disease severity (quantity of use)	Depression; substance use disorder
Nunes 2004 <sup>42</sup>	Meta-analysis of 15 RCTs (N = 848)	Antidepressant vs placebo	Substance use disorder	Disease severity (quantity of use)	Depressive disorder; current drug or alcohol use disorder
Nunes 1998 <sup>43</sup>	US (N = 137), <sup>c</sup> 12 wk	Imipramine vs placebo	Substance use disorder	Disease severity (craving, use, and abstinence)	Depression; were newly admitted to methadone treatment

<sup>a</sup>7 countries include United States, Canada, Australia, Sweden, Italy, other European countries (details not reported).

<sup>b</sup>Number of studies and total number of participants unclear.

<sup>c</sup>84 participants completed the minimum requirement of 6 weeks.

Abbreviations: ACS = acute coronary syndrome, BP = blood pressure, CBT = cognitive-behavioral therapy, CHD = coronary heart disease, CNS = central nervous system, COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, CVD = cardiovascular disease, DAD = Diabetes and Depression study, DCPC = Depression Care for People with Cancer, DIADS = Depression in Alzheimer's Disease Study, EFT = emotion-focused therapy, ENRICH = Enhancing Recovery in Coronary Heart Disease, ER = extended release, HbA<sub>1c</sub> = hemoglobin A<sub>1c</sub>, HF = heart failure, IMPACT = Improving Mood-Promoting Access to Collaborative Treatment, MDD = major depressive disorder, MDDP = Multifaceted Diabetes and Depression Program, MDE = major depressive episode, MI = myocardial infarction, MIND-IT = Myocardial Infarction and Depression-Intervention Trial, NR = not reported, RCT = randomized controlled trial, SADHART = Sertraline Antidepressant Heart Attack Randomized Trial, SMaRT = Symptom Management Research Trials, SMILE-II = Standard Medical Intervention versus Long-term Exercise, T1DM = type 1 diabetes mellitus, T2DM = type 2 diabetes mellitus, UC = usual care, UK = United Kingdom, US = United States.