

Effectiveness of infliximab (tumor necrotising factor-alpha antagonist) in the treatment of late-onset depressive spectrum disorder in patients of 60 years and above

Submission date 28/12/2006	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☐ Prospectively registered
Registration date 28/12/2006	Overall study status Completed	☐ Protocol
Last Edited 05/08/2021	Condition category Mental and Behavioural Disorders	☐ Statistical analysis plan
		☒ Results
		☐ Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
PO4.061, NL790, NTR802

Study information

Scientific Title

Effectiveness of infliximab (tumor necrotising factor-alpha antagonist) in the treatment of late-onset depressive spectrum disorder in patients of 60 years and above

Study objectives

Aetiology of late-onset depressive spectrum disorders may be different from the aetiology of early-onset depression. Concordant with the supposed aetiology of dementia, it has been postulated that chronic low grade immune activation plays a role in the aetiology of late-onset depressive spectrum disorders.

Also, administration of a Tumor Necrotising Factor (TNF)-alfa antagonist in psoriasis was associated with increased wellbeing and decreased depressive symptoms, independent of improvement of the psoriasis.

Therefore, we think that administration of the TNF-alpha antagonist infliximab may be effective in the treatment of late-onset depressive spectrum disorders.

The aim of this study is to determine the effectiveness of infliximab compared to placebo in the treatment of late-onset, antidepressant resistant (one antidepressant) depressive spectrum disorders in patients of 60 years and above.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Approval received from the Medical Ethics Committee on the 22nd August 2006 (ref: P04.61).

Study design

Randomised, placebo controlled, parallel group, double blinded, multicentre trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Depressive disorders

Interventions

One intravenous administration of infliximab 3 mg/kg or placebo.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

Severity of depression according to the Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale, eight weeks after infliximab infusion.

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Presence and severity of apathy, eight weeks after infliximab infusion
2. Change in plasmaconcentration of C-Reactive Protein (CRP), from baseline till eight weeks after infliximab infusion
3. Association of LipoPolySaccharide (LPS) induced production capacity at baseline and outcome of depression, eight weeks after infliximab infusion
4. Association of circadian cortisol rhythm at baseline and outcome of depression, eight weeks after infliximab infusion

Completion date

30/11/2007

Eligibility**Key inclusion criteria**

1. Patients with depressive spectrum disorders (dysthymia, minor and major depression) using Standardised Clinical Interview for Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fourth edition (DSM-IV) disorders
2. Age more than 60 years
3. Late onset of depressive spectrum disorder (age more than 55 years)
4. Resistant to at least one regular antidepressant drug, used for at least six weeks and in sufficient doses; or suffering from too many side effects of the antidepressant

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Senior

Sex

Not Specified

Key exclusion criteria

1. Psychotic features
2. Bipolar disorder
3. Severe suicidal thoughts or actions
4. Serious infectious diseases
5. (Suspicion of) tuberculosis
6. Serious cardiac failure
7. Prior treatment with recombinant antibodies
8. Allergy to infliximab
9. Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) less than or equal to 22/30
10. Insufficient knowledge of the Dutch language

Date of first enrolment

21/11/2006

Date of final enrolment

30/11/2007

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Netherlands

Study participating centre

Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC)

Leiden

Netherlands

2300 RC

Sponsor information

Organisation

Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC) (The Netherlands)

ROR

<https://ror.org/05xvt9f17>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

Funder Name

Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC) (The Netherlands)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan**IPD sharing plan summary**

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
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[Results article](#)

01/06/2010

05/08/2021

Yes

No