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BIPOLAR DISORDER THERAPY IN DAILY CLINICAL PRACTICE: ANALYSIS OF RETROSPECTIVE DATA FROM A LARGE MULTINATIONAL LONGITUDINAL STUDY (WAVE-BD)

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Introduction: The Wide AmbispectiVE study of clinical management and burden of bipolar disorder (BD) (WAVE-bd; NCT01062607) is ongoing to address limitations of longitudinal BD studies to-date focused on single disease phases or treatment.

Aim/Objective: To understand current treatment approaches for patients with BD in daily clinical practice.

Methods: Multinational, multicentre, non-interventional, longitudinal study of patients diagnosed with BD-I or BD-II with ≥1 mood event in the preceding 12 months, followed-up for 12-27 months (including retrospective and prospective phases). Site and patient selection provided a sample representative of bipolar populations. The study includes descriptive analyses of demographics, diagnosis, medical history and clinical management. Medication use during the retrospective phase will be presented.

Results: Preliminary results (based on data availability at time of submission) are presented from 2829 patients recruited March-September 2010. During the retrospective period, 94.3% (94.2% BD-I, 94.6% BD-II) of patients received BD therapy. Among BD-I and BD-II patients, respectively, the most common number of prescribed drugs was two (29.5%, 31.5%); 17.6% and 18.1% were prescribed one drug, and 11.5% and 9.8% were prescribed five or more. Drug classes most commonly used (BD-I, BD-II, respectively) were atypical antipsychotics (64.5%, 48.9%) anticonvulsants (58.0%, 54.3%), antidepressants (39.6%, 66.7%) and lithium (31.2%, 17.3%). Electroconvulsive therapy was used in 12 (0.4%) patients (9 BD-I, 3 BD-II). Average treatment duration with atypical antipsychotics, anticonvulsants and antidepressants was 165.0, 199.7 and 169.7 days, respectively.

Conclusions: This ongoing study provides a multinational perspective on BD patient management practices in a large sample population. Financial support: AstraZeneca