

UC Davis
Obstetrics and Gynecology

Title

Efficacy of Brexanolone in the Treatment of Post-Partum Depression

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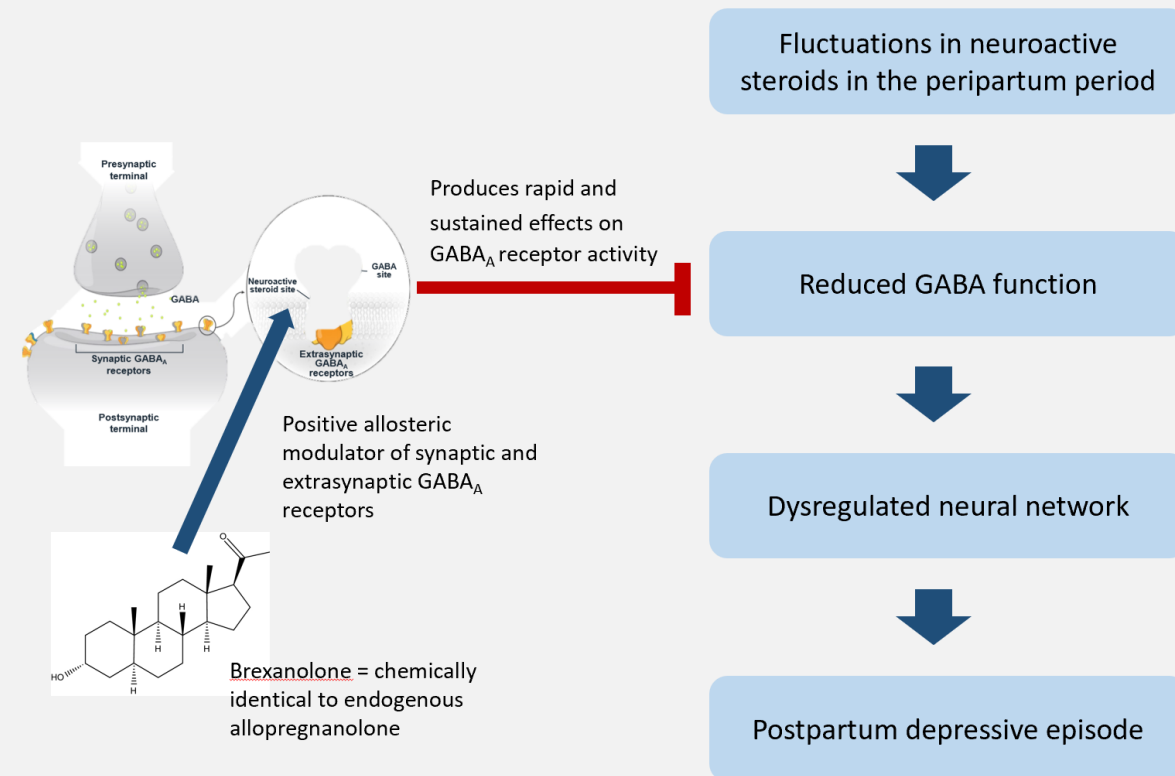
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Data Availability

The data associated with this publication are not available for this reason: N/A

Background

- Post-partum depression (PPD) affects 1 in 8 women
- PPD has consequences for both mother and child
 - Negatively impacts breastfeeding, sleep routines, well-child visits, vaccinations, and safety practices
- Until recently, the primary treatment for PPD has been psychotherapy and antidepressants
- Brexanolone (generic for Zulresso) was FDA approved March 2019 and is the first drug approved specifically for PPD
 - 60-hour IV infusion
 - Neurosteroid and analogue of allopregnanolone
 - This medication offers a novel approach to treatment of postpartum depression



- Brexanolone has been validated in three clinical trials prior to FDA approval
- These studies showed improvement in the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D) up to 30 days after infusion

Objective

Track symptoms of depression in women with post-partum depression every month for 6 months following brexanolone infusion

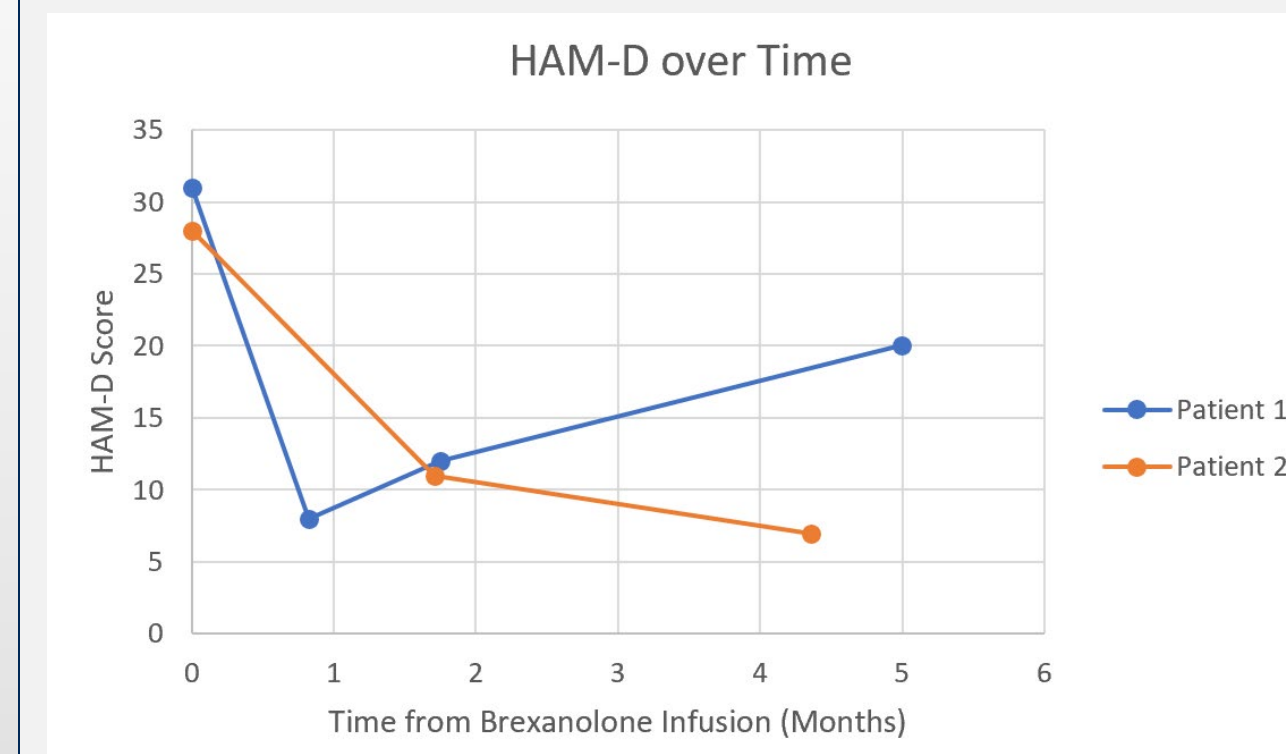
Materials and Methods

- UC Davis approved to enroll 6 patients for brexanolone infusion
 - 2 out of 6 patients have been administered the medication
- Patients recruited from Dr. Clark's OB/GYN clinic and/or CONNECTED group
- Patients admitted to Labor & Delivery for 60-hour IV brexanolone infusion. Patients were monitored using REMS for:
 - Sleepiness
 - Dry mouth
 - Loss of consciousness
 - Flushing of skin or face
- **Follow up:** Patients' symptoms of depression will be evaluated every month for 6 months
- **Outcome measure:** Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D)
 - Scoring based on 17-item scale
 - 0-7: No Depression
 - 8-16: Mild Depression
 - 17-23: Moderate Depression
 - >24: Severe Depression
 - 52 = Max score

Results

Patient Demographics		
Age, years	Mean	31 years
Time from delivery to brexanolone infusion, weeks	Mean	15.9
	Range	14.7 – 17.0
Ethnicity, n (%)	Hispanic/Latino	0 (0)
	Not Hispanic/Latino	2 (100)
	Declined to state	0 (0)
Parity, n (%)	Nulliparous	1 (50)
	Parous	1 (50)

- Both patients received brexanolone for a diagnosis of post-partum depression with anxious distress
- Patients continued their home psychiatric medications
- Neither patient experienced medication side effects during the infusion period
- Both patients reported subjective improvement in symptoms during the infusion
 - Improvement in mood
 - Decreased anxiety



Conclusions

- Barriers to receiving brexanolone infusion:
 - Inpatient hospitalization
 - Insurance authorization
- HAM-D decreased for both patients and stayed below baseline for >30 days
- No significant side effects noted during infusion
- One patient who relapsed 5 months after the infusion had major life stressors at the time which may confound findings
- Limitations:
 - Small sample size
 - Limited follow-up period
- Brexanolone, the first medication of its kind, may open the door to many more treatment options in the future

References

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