Initiating Dextromethorphan 45 mg – Bupropion 105 mg in Patients With Major Depressive Disorder (MDD): Expert Panel Consensus Recommendations

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Key Objective

To establish, for the treatment of major depressive disorder (MDD) in adults, expert consensus recommendations on initiating dextromethorphan-bupropion and addressing perceived barriers.

Introduction

- Dextromethorphan 45 mg bupropion 105 mg (Auvelity®; DM-BUP) is an oral N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonist and sigma-1 receptor agonist approved as monotherapy in adults with MDD.¹⁻⁶
- While most antidepressants primarily modulate monoamines, dextromethorphan-bupropion is hypothesized to also modulate glutamate, a mechanism of action (MOA) distinct from other oral MDD treatments.
- Prescribing Information of recently-approved medications often contain limited clinical guidance information on how to initiate treatment for patients who are on prior treatment or otherwise differ from the controlled clinical trial population.
- To address any potential gaps in real-world use, a panel of clinicians with experience prescribing dextromethorphan-bupropion to their patients was convened to participate in a modified Delphi Panel process.⁷⁻⁸

Methods

Modified Delphi Panel Process



Panel selection and characteristics

The panel comprised of 10 U.S.-based healthcare professionals with experience in psychiatry and treating patients with dextromethorphan-bupropion.



Survey development

The Chair developed draft statements for initiating dextromethorphan-bupropion (informed by a literature review), which covered two main categories:

- Overcoming barriers to the initiation and use of dextromethorphan-bupropion in the treatment of MDD.
- Approaches to the initiation of dextromethorphan-bupropion, including de novo initiation, switching from, or adding to current treatments.



Pre-meeting review

Panelists reviewed and anonymously rated each recommendation statement that were compiled and averaged; consensus required a mean score ≥3.0 on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 0 (do not agree) up to 4 (very much agree).



Modified Delphi panel virtual meetings

- Statements were extensively discussed, revised, and anonymously re-rated at two virtual meetings.
- Recommendation statements reaching consensus (mean score ≥3.0) were considered final.

References

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Disclosures

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BD has served as a consultant for Axsome Therapeutics.

PD is on the advisory boards for Eisai, Idorsia, and Bayer Healthcare; is on the speaker's bureaus of Eisai, Idorsia, AbbVie, and Jazz; and is a stock shareholder in Pfizer and CVS.

BK serves on the advisory board or speaker bureaus of Alkermes, Axsome, BMS, Intracellular, Johnson & Johnson, Janssen, Luye, Teva.

JJM serves on the speaker bureaus of Otsuka/Lundbeck, Abbvie, Teva, Neurocrine, Janssen, Intra-Cellular Therapies, Axsome Therapeutics, & Bristol Myers Squibb and serves on the advisory boards of Axsome Therapeutics & Bristol Myers Squibb.

AM serves as a consultant for Otsuka Pharmaceuticals and Neurocrine Biosciences.

Is is a speaker for Abbylia, Alkermas, Janssen, Otsuka, Neurocrine, and Toya, D.M. is a consultant/speaker for Neurocrine, Abbylia, Intracellular

JS is a speaker for AbbVie, Alkermes, Janssen, Otsuka, Neurocrine, and Teva. D.M. is a consultant/speaker for Neurocrine, AbbVie, Intracellular Therapeutics, and Alkermes.

Results

Key Recommendations

Dextromethorphan-bupropion is indicated as a monotherapy for adults with MDD and should be considered as first-line treatment in appropriate patients across target clinical populations.

HCPs should individualize treatment decisions that prioritize safety considerations noted in the Prescribing Information.

Dextromethorphan-bupropion is also recommended for those with inadequate response (e.g. residual symptoms) and/or intolerable side effects to traditional monoaminergic treatments, who may benefit from a pharmacologically distinct treatment option in MDD.

Dextromethorphan-bupropion is appropriate for individuals with MDD with and without symptoms of anxiety.

When switching from, or adding dextromethorphan-bupropion to, TCAs, SSRI/SNRIs, atypical antidepressants, or adjunctive antipsychotics prescribed for MDD, the level of CYP2D6 inhibition of the current treatment must be considered.

When switching from, or adding to, other NMDA modulators (e.g. ketamine or esketamine) for MDD, it may be possible to start in close temporal proximity but should be done with caution.

Scan QR code for the full list of Consensus Panel Recommendation Statements

To review all safety considerations, please see the Auvelity®
Prescribing Information

3.8 3.8 3.8* 3.4* 4 Consensus ≥ 3.0 4

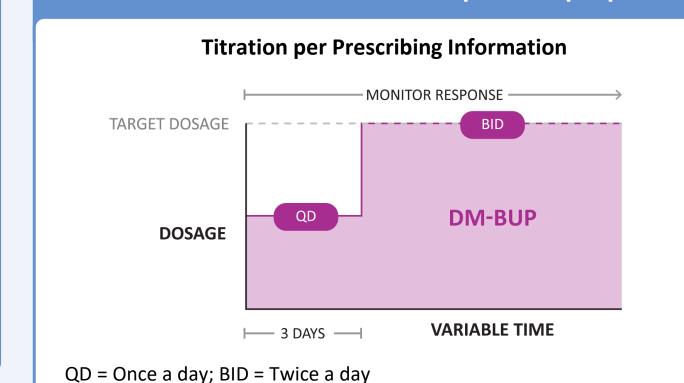
*Mean value of

≥2 recommendations

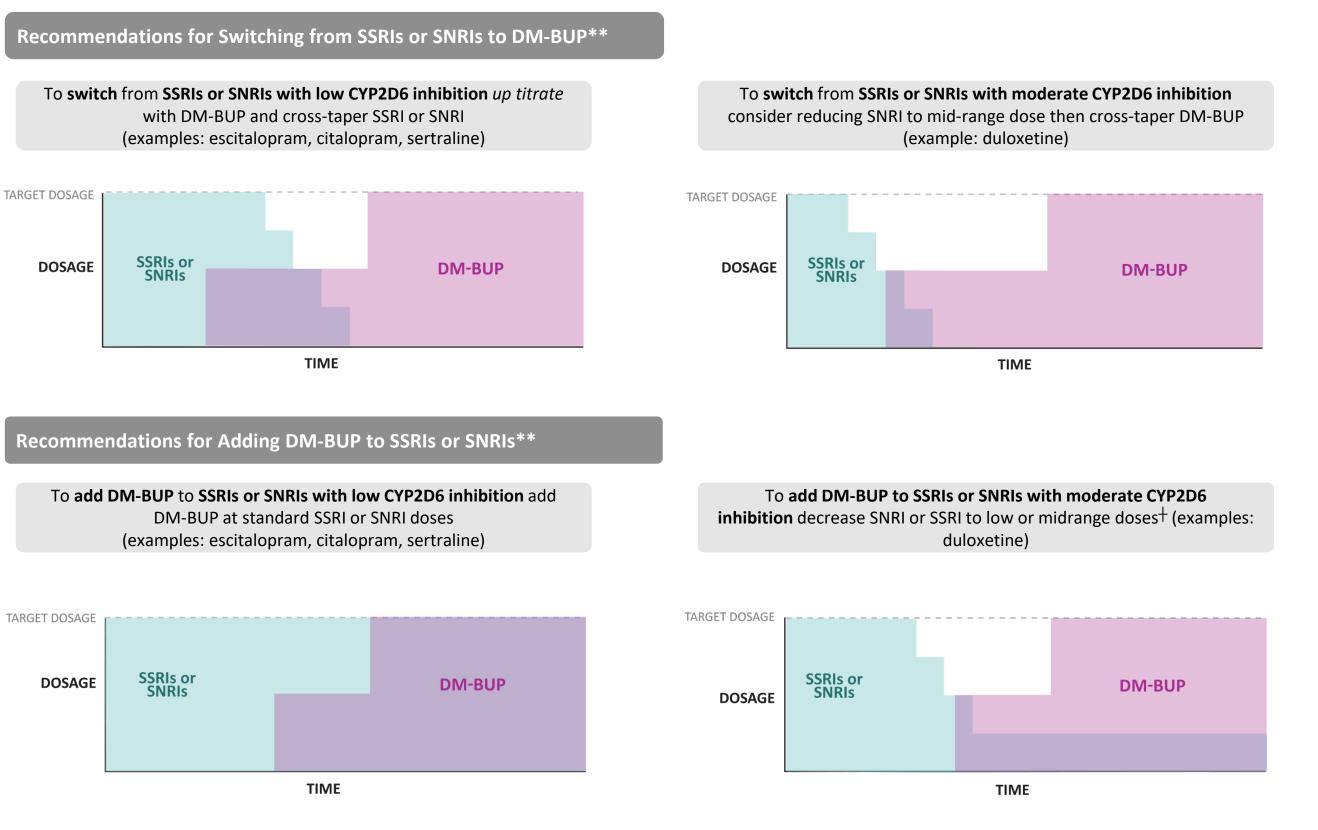
Conclusions

- Panelists reached consensus on 28 recommendation statements, which included:
 - Dextromethorphan-bupropion is a safe, welltolerated, and effective monotherapy for the treatment of MDD
 - HCPs should be informed that primary safety concerns are noted in the prescribing information
- Guidance on how to initiate dextromethorphanbupropion when switching from, or adding to, other classes of MDD treatments
- The experts' recommendations provide clinicians with real-world guidance to optimize care when initiating treatment with DM-BUP in their patients with MDD.

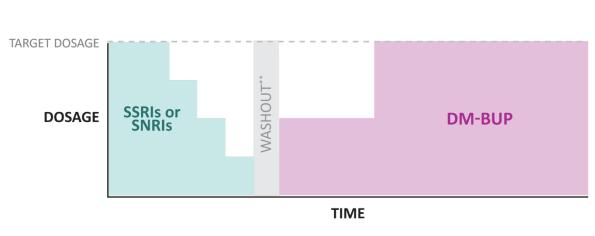
Normal Titration of Dextromethorphan-Bupropion



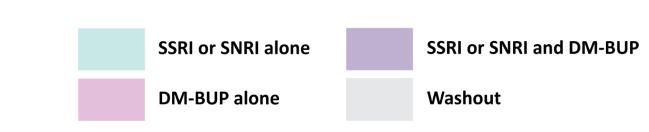
Recommendations for Initiating Dextromethorphan-Bupropion From Prior SSRI or SNRI Treatment*

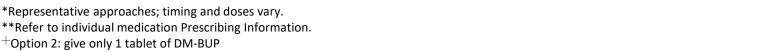


To switch from SSRIs or SNRIs with high CYP2D6 inhibition consider discontinuation and washout prior to initiating DM-BUP (examples: fluoxetine, paroxetine)



It was not considered appropriate to add DM-BUP to SSRIs or SNRIs with high CYP2D6 inhibition (examples: fluoxetine, paroxetine), or to bupropion, at their therapeutic doses. It was advised to taper SSRIs or SNRIs with high CYP2D6 inhibition to discontinuation prior to initiating DM-BUP, or to the lowest possible dose and use caution when adding DM-BUP.





DM-BUP = dextromethorphan-bupropion; SNRI = Serotonin-Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors; SSRI = Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors.