

# IMPAACT 2002

## Combined Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and a Medication Management Algorithm for Treatment of Depression among Youth Living with HIV in the United States

*Chair: Larry Brown, MD*

*Vice-Chairs: Betsy Kennard, PsyD; Patricia Emmanuel, MD*

*Statisticians: David Shapiro, PhD; Miriam Chernoff, PhD*

*fhi360: Kate Lypen, Lisa Levy, JL Ariansen*

*13 June 2016  
CC Meeting*

- **Site 5114, Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center**
- **Site 5055, Children's Diagnostic and Treatment Center**
- **Site 5030, Emory University School of Medicine**
- **Site 5052, The Regents of the University of Colorado**
- **Site 6501, St Jude Children's Research Hospital**
- **Site 5040, Stony Brook University Medical Center**
- **Site 5013, Jacobi Medical Center**
- **Site 5048, The University of Southern California- MCA Center**
- **Site 3801, Texas Children's/Baylor**
- **Site 4001, Chicago Children's**
- **Site 5092, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine**
- **Site 5083, Rush University Medical Center**
- **Site 5112, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA**
- **Site 4601, UCSD**

# Background and Rationale

- Medication algorithms and cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) are effective for the treatment of depression.
- IMPAACT 2002 builds on a combined CBT and medication algorithm (COMB) found efficacious in ATN 080:
  - Test the “core components” of COMB with all essential elements of collaborative, stepped care but is adapted for easy dissemination (COMB-R).
  - Examine the impact of COMB-R on biological and medical adherence outcomes with a larger sample with greater power to detect impacts.
  - Examine moderators of COMB-R impact, such as gender and initial level of depression.

(APA) APA. *Practice Guideline for the Treatment of Patients with Major Depressive Disorder, Third Edition. 2010.*

Kennard, B., Brown, L., Hawkins, L., Risi, A., Radcliffe, J., Emslie, G., ... the Adolescent Trials Network for HIV/AIDS Interventions, S. (2014). Development and Implementation of Health and Wellness CBT for Individuals with Depression and HIV. *Cognitive and Behavioral Practice, 21(2)*, 237–246. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.cbpra.2013.07.003>

# Study Objectives

## Primary Objectives – To evaluate whether:

- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Medication Management Algorithm (COMB-R) is associated with improved depression outcomes at 24 weeks, compared to Standard Care.
- COMB-R is associated with improved biological measures of health over 24 weeks (CD4 cell numbers and copies of HIV RNA in plasma) compared to Standard Care.

## Secondary Objectives - Examine:

- Adherence for HIV and depression treatment.
- Maintenance of depression impact at 48 weeks.
- Moderators of impact: demographic, behavioral, and biological factors
- Behavioral risk outcomes (alcohol/drug use; sex-risk behaviors)
- Use of therapy and medication at all sites.
- Adverse Events - psychological hospitalizations and suicide attempts

## Study Schema

**Design:** Multi-site, two-arm, cluster-randomized study

**Study Population:** HIV-infected youth, ages 12 to 24 years, diagnosed with nonpsychotic depression (structured clinician rating).

- Prior or current treatment is not an exclusion criteria.

**Sample Size:** 14 US sites will be randomized, enroll 156 participants

**Study Intervention:** Sites assigned to COMB-R or Standard Care

**Study Duration:** Accrual will be approximately 24 months. Participants will complete assessments to 48 weeks.

**Enhanced Standard of Care:** Online training in depression assessment/monitoring, supportive psychotherapy, and use of antidepressants.

# Health and Wellness CBT Content

(tailored for relevant issues: stigma, trauma, medical care)

	Treatment Stage	Frequency	Month
I.	Motivation to engage; psychoeducation	Weekly	1
II.	Reduce symptoms with core skills; identify strengths	Weekly	2
III.	Wellness skills—relapse prevention	Every other week	3, 4
IV.	Consolidate gains	Monthly	5, 6

# Medication Algorithm

- Framework, not “restrictive,” not a specific medication
- Strategy based on measured care/patient response

Stage	Treatment	Medication Options
Stage 0	No medication	N/A
Stage 1	SSRI Mono Therapy	Increase or augment partial responses (lithium or bupropion)
Stage 2	2 <sup>nd</sup> SSRI	Increase or augment partial responses
Stage 3	Non-SSRI	Venlafaxine, bupropion, mirtazapine augment partial responses
Stage 4	Combination Treatment	Two antidepressants or antidepressant plus lithium

# Statistical Considerations

- **Randomization:**
  - Sites will be randomized (instead of individuals) to prevent spillover effects
  - Restricted randomization procedure designed to balance key characteristics of the site populations
    - Pre-study survey: number behaviorally HIV-infected, gender and age
    - Before randomization sites will identify potentially eligible participants and their characteristics
    - Computer program will generate all possible site allocations that meet balance criteria and select one randomly
- **Primary Analyses:**
  - Cluster-level analyses, where the unit of analysis is the site



## IMPAACT 2002: Key Milestones

- **August 2015:** Site Selection and Accrual Plan approved by IMPAACT Management Oversight Group (MOG)
- **September 2015:** Teleconference held with Protocol Chairs and Site Representatives
- **December 2015:** Received final protocol team sign-off and submitted to the IMPAACT Multidisciplinary Protocol Review Group (MPRG)
- **January 2016:** MPRG review
- **February 2016:** Study budget approved by the MOG
- **February-March 2016:** Protocol team addressed comments/concerns received from MPRG.
- **May 2016:** DAIDS Clinical Sciences Review Committee Review (CSRC) - voted to move forward

## Upcoming Reviews/Projected Timelines

- **June/July 2016:** DAIDS Regulatory Review & Medical Officer Review
- **August 2016:** Regulatory Affairs Branch final sign-off
- **August 2016:** Version 1.0 released to participating sites
- **September/October 2016:** Site training to occur (via webinar)
- **October/November 2016:** Sites expected to be activated for participation