

# TITLE : PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION AMONG POSTPARTUM WOMEN ON ISONIAZID-PREVENTIVE THERAPY AND EFAVIRENZ-BASED TREATMENT FOR HIV— AN EXPLORATORY OBJECTIVE OF THE IMPAACT P1078 RANDOMIZED TRIAL

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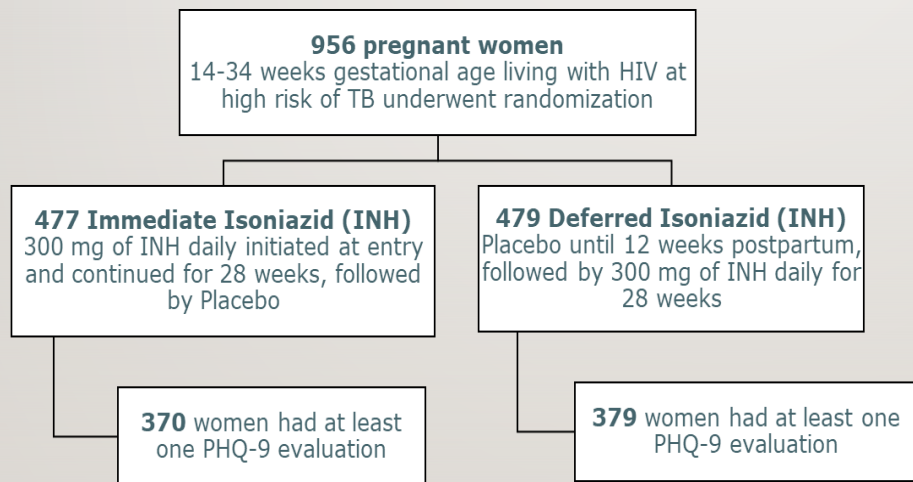


# CONFLICTS OF INTEREST



**No conflicts of interest to  
disclose**

# IMPAACT PI078 WAS A PHASE IV, RANDOMIZED, DOUBLE-BLIND, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED NON-INFERIORITY STUDY



Patient Health Questionnaire 9 (PHQ-9)  
was added partway through study  
implementation to systematically evaluate  
depression symptoms

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# EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS TO INVESTIGATE POSSIBLE DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS IN POSTPARTUM WOMEN ON HIV TREATMENT

- ▶ Summarized percentages of women with depression symptoms at postpartum weeks 4, 12, 24, 36, and 48
- ▶ Assessed association of 11 risk factors of probable depression (PHQ-9  $\geq 10$ ) at 36 weeks postpartum using exact logistic regression, adjusted for gestational age stratum
- ▶ Evaluated the study arm effect modification by EFV use



# BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS WERE SIMILAR ACROSS TREATMENT ARMS

Characteristic	Immediate INH (N=370)	Deferred INH (N=379)	Overall (N=749)
Age (years)	29.0	29.0	29.0
Median (Q1, Q3)	(25.0, 33.0)	(24.0, 34.0)	(24.0, 33.0)
Black African/Black of African origin	344 (93%)	347 (92%)	691 (92%)
Gestational age 14 - <24 weeks	130 (35%)	136 (36%)	266 (36%)
Cotrimoxazole use	179 (48%)	164 (43%)	343 (46%)
Efavirenz (EFV) regimen	313 (85%)	327 (86%)	640 (85%)
Undetectable HIV viral load	226 (61%)	241 (64%)	467 (62%)





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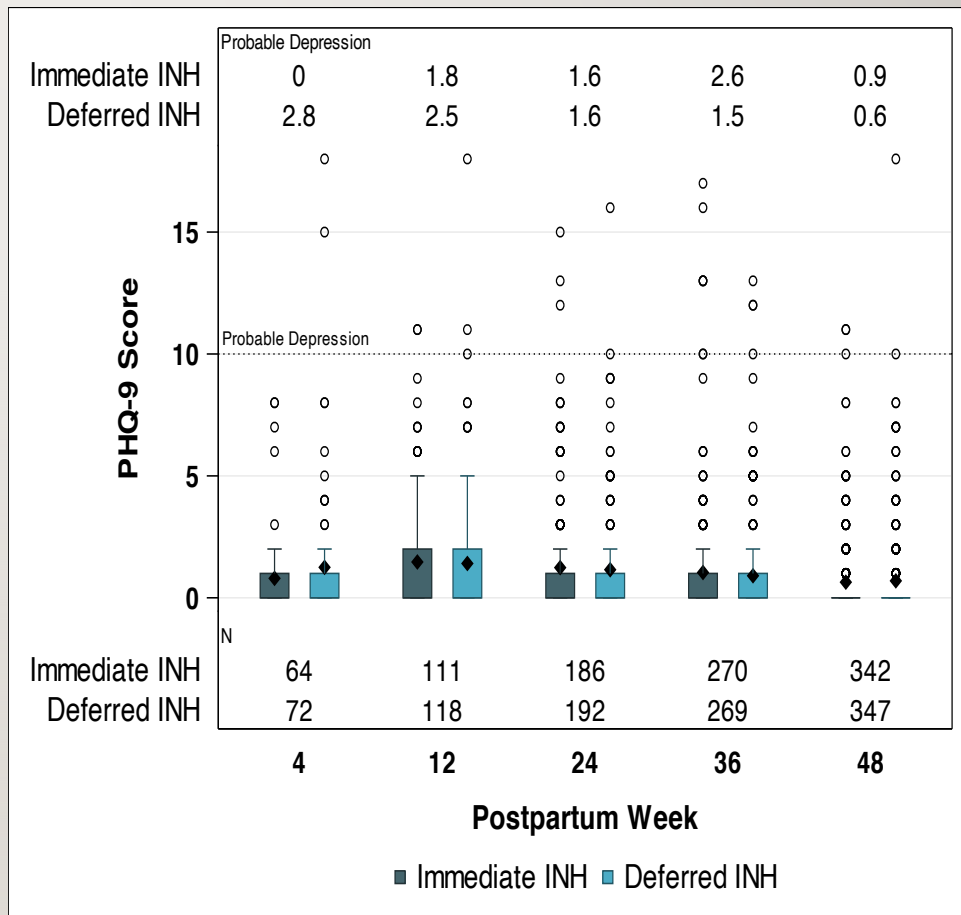
DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS (PHQ-9  $\geq 5$ ) PEAKED AT 12% DURING WEEK 12, THEN DECREASED TO LESS THAN 6% AT WEEK 48



Postpartum Week	Number of Women Evaluated	Depression Symptoms			
		Minimal (PHQ-9: 1-4)	Mild (PHQ-9: 5-9)	Moderate (PHQ-9: 10-14)	Moderately severe, severe (PHQ-9: 15-27)
4	136	28 (20.6%)	8 (5.9%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.7%)
12	229	57 (24.9%)	24 (10.5%)	4 (1.7%)	1 (0.4%)
24	378	91 (24.1%)	29 (7.7%)	3 (0.8%)	3 (0.8%)
36	539	117 (21.7%)	26 (4.8%)	9 (1.7%)	2 (0.4%)
48	689	127 (18.4%)	25 (3.6%)	4 (0.6%)	1 (0.1%)

**Cotrimoxazole use** was associated with increased odds of probable depression (PHQ-9  $\geq 10$ ) at Week 36 adjusted odds ratio (95% confidence interval): 9.45 (1.32, 413.68)

- ▶ There was no evidence of study arm differences in odds of probable depression ( $\text{PHQ-9} \geq 10$ ), nor treatment effect modification by EFV use



## EFAVIRENZ VS EFV/INH



There was **no difference** in the frequency of depression symptoms between postpartum women on Efavirenz alone and those on Efavirenz plus Isoniazid

Further study is advised to formally assess associations of risk factors with probable depression



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- ▶ IMPAACT P1078 study team

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