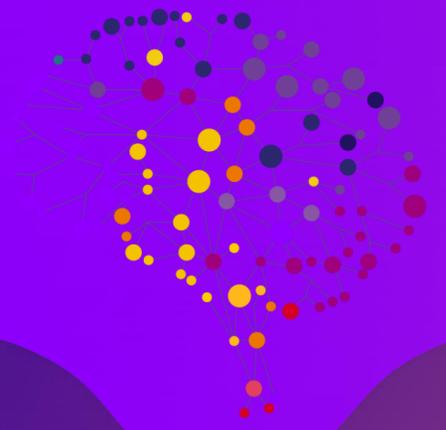


# Assessment of anxiety severity among patients with generalized anxiety disorder prescribed venlafaxine: A retrospective, observational, real-world study



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## Background

Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)

- affects approximately 3.1% of the global adult population<sup>1</sup>
- recurrent and chronic course, significant burden in psychiatric care<sup>2</sup>
- increased risk of mortality and morbidity, lower quality of life, and functioning<sup>2</sup>
- CPGs recommend venlafaxine as a first-line agent<sup>3</sup>

## Aim

To characterize patients diagnosed with GAD who were prescribed venlafaxine in routine care in the US and assess changes in their anxiety severity within 12 weeks of follow-up.

## Methods

Study design

- Retrospective | observational
- Data - De-identified US EHRs from Holmusk's NeuroBlu® Data (V24R5)

Inclusion criteria

- Adult patients with GAD (± comorbid MDD and other AD)
- Venlafaxine prescription (with a 90-day washout period)
- At least two GAD-7 measurements (baseline and within 4-12 weeks of follow-up)
- At least 5 months of follow-up activity

Statistical analysis

- Change from baseline to follow-up in median (Q1,Q3) GAD-7 scores were compared
- Stratified by sex and baseline symptom severity using Wilcoxon signed-rank test

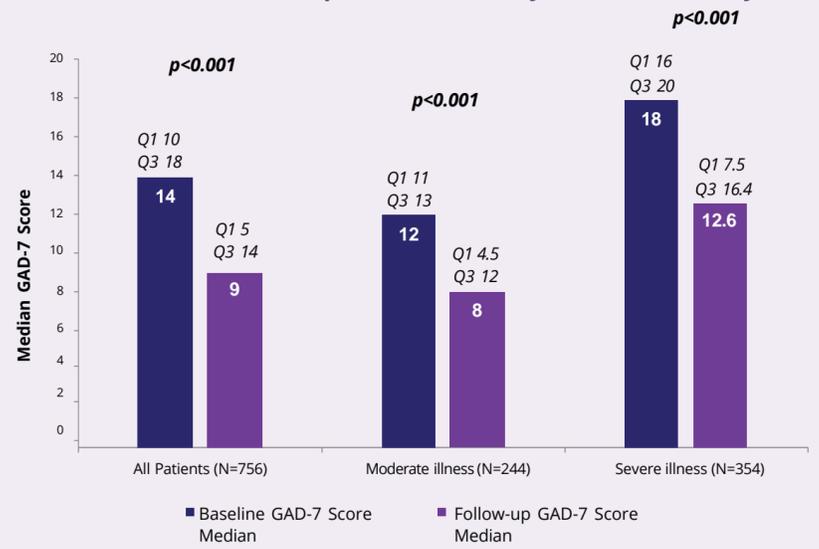
## Conclusion

- This study shows that patients with GAD prescribed venlafaxine in real-world clinical setting predominantly experience a reduction in anxiety severity within 12 weeks of follow-up, with almost half having a clinically meaningful reduction.
- Despite the 90-day venlafaxine-free washout period, the potential inclusion of prevalent cases may have led to a more conservative estimate of the improvement in the anxiety severity.

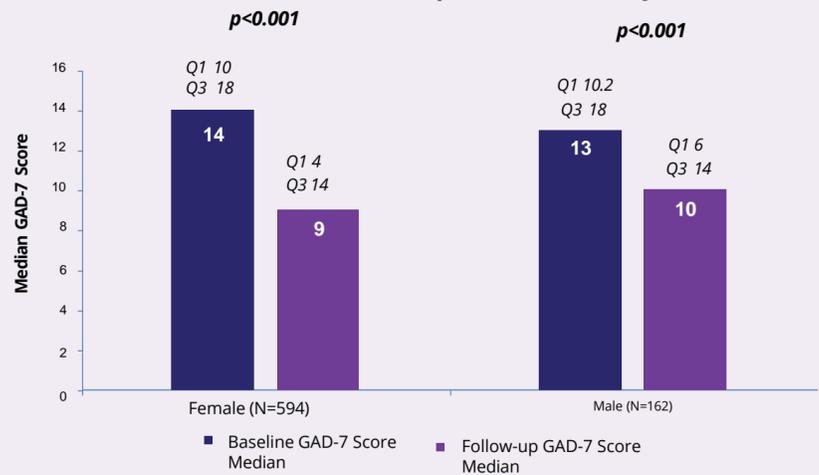
## Results

- Study population comprised of 756 patients (594 females).
- Most patients had a baseline GAD-7 score of 10 or higher (N=598), indicating moderate to severe GAD.
- In the total study population, the GAD-7 score reduced by a median of 3.0 (Q1, Q3: 0.0, 8.0) points.
- GAD-7 score improved in 72.5% (N=548) of patients, with 48.1% (N=364) patients showing 'clinically meaningful improvement' (defined as reduction of ≥4 points in GAD-7 score).<sup>4</sup>
- The results were comparable between males and females.

Baseline vs. Follow-up GAD-7 Scores by Baseline Severity



Baseline vs. Follow-up GAD-7 Scores by Sex



CPG: clinical practice guidelines; EHR: electronic health records; MDD: major depressive disorder; AD: anxiety disorder; IQR: interquartile range; GAD: Generalized Anxiety Disorder

References: 1. Castelpietra G et al. *Lancet Reg Health Eur*, 2022;16:100341. 2. Gelenberg AJ et al. *JAMA*. 2000;283(23):3082-3088. 3. Katzman MA et. *BMC Psychiatry*. 2014;14 :S1. 4. Toussaint A et al. *J Affect Disord*. 2020;265:395-401.

### DECLARATIONS

The study was funded by Viatrix. Kannan Subramaniam, Pradeep Purushottamahanti and Bituparna Bayan are employees of Viatrix. At the time of this study, Luke A Bryden, Emily OC Palmer and Nadia Lipunova report employment with and equity ownership in KKT Technologies Pte. Ltd