The study listed may include approved and non-approved uses, formulations or treatment regimens. The results reported in any single study may not reflect the overall results obtained on studies of a product. Before prescribing any product mentioned in this Register, healthcare professionals should consult prescribing information for the product approved in their country.

Study No.: 29060/526

Title: A double blind, multicenter, randomized, drug-controlled study to assess the efficacy and tolerance of paroxetine compared with clomipramine in treatment of obsessive compulsive disorder.

Rationale: For the Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) indication registration purpose, this clinical trial was designed to assess the efficacy and tolerance of paroxetine compared with clomipramine in the treatment of OCD. Because clomipramine has been used on subjects with OCD in China, clomipramine was selected as the control drug in this trial.

Phase: III

Study Period: September 1998 to September 1999

Study Design: A double-blind, randomised, active-controlled study comparing paroxetine and clomipramine

Centres: 3 centres in China

Indication: Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)

Treatment: Subjects were administered placebo for a one week run-in period. For active treatment , the starting dose for paroxetine was 10mg, increasing weekly to 40mg by week 4. The dosage of clomipramine was as follows: 25mg twice daily for week 1; 50mg twice daily for week 2; increasing to 50mg in the morning and 25mg at night, by week 3. The paroxetine daily dose could be further increased to 50mg, and the clomipramine daily administration could be increased to 50mg twice daily according to the investigator's judgement. Paroxetine was administered in the morning with food. Clomipramine was given in the morning and evening with food. The total treatment course for each group was 10 weeks.

Objectives: To compare the effect of paroxetine and clomipramine on efficacy and safety in the treatment of subjects with obsessive compulsive disorder.

Primary Outcome/Efficacy Variable: Mean decrease in Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) scores after treatment.

Secondary Outcome/Efficacy Variable(s): Mean change from baseline at the week-10 endpoint for Clinical Global Impression, Severity of Illness (CGI-S) and Patient Global Evaluation (PGE).

Statistical Methods: The analysis involved comparison of efficacy variables and adverse events for the two treatment groups. Statistical tests were performed at the 5% significance level. The efficacy variables were compared between treatment groups by the end of treatment using an analysis of variance. The efficacy analysis was performed on the intention-to-treat (ITT) population. The percentages of adverse events were compared between groups using a chi-squared or Fishers exact test as appropriate.

Study Population: Key inclusion/exclusion criteria:
Inclusion criteria
Male and female aged 18-60
DSM-III-R diagnostic criteria for OCD
Baseline score of 16 or more on the Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale
Exclusion criteria
Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAMD) total score > 16 on first 17 items

	Paroxetine	**clomipramine**
Number of Subjects:		
Planned, N	85	85
Randomised, N	73	73
Completed, n (%)	72(99)	69(95)
Total Number Subjects Withdrawn, N (%)	1(1)	4(5)
Withdrawn due to Adverse Events n (%)	0	3(4)
Withdrawn due to Lack of Efficacy n (%)	0	0
Withdrawn for other reasons n (%)	1(1)	1(1)
Demographics	**Paroxetine**	**clomipramine**
N (ITT)	72	69
Females: Males	38:34	50:19
Mean Age, years (SD)	31.64(11.12)	30.07(10.12)
Chinese, n (%)	72 (100)	69 (100)
Primary Efficacy Results:		
Y-BOCS	**Paroxetine**	**clomipramine**

Mean Baseline(SE)	25.11(6.07)	24.07(5.74)
Mean (endpoint, week 10)	10.85(6.85)	10.88(6.86)
Mean change from baseline at endpoint	-14.26(6.33)	-13.19 (6.48)
p-value	0.32	
Secondary Outcome Variable(s):	**Paroxetine**	**clomipramine**
CGI-S		
Mean Baseline (SE)	5.23(0.76)	5.25(0.88)
Mean change from baseline at Week 10 (endpoint)	-2.31(1.13)	-2.42(1.21)
PGE		
Mean Baseline (SE)	Not shown in report	Not shown i report
Mean change from baseline at Week 10 (endpoint)	-1.85(1.18)	-1.87(1.21)
	Paroxetine N=73	**Clomipramine N=73**
Most Frequent Adverse Events (AEs) – On-Therapy	**N (%)**	**n (%)**
Subjects with any AE(s), n(%)	13(17.8)	31(42.5)
Dry mouth	3(4.1)	16 (21.9)
Constipation	3(4.1)	8(11.0)
Dizziness	0	7(9.6)
Somnolence	2(2.7)	6(8.2)
Blurred vision	1(1.4)	5(6.8)
Headache	0	4(5.5)
Tremor	0	4(5.5)
Vomiting / nausea	4(5.5)	3(4.1)
Tachycardia	0	3(4.1)
Sweating	0	2(2.7)
Serious Adverse Events - On-Therapy n (%) [n considered by the investigator to be related to study medication		
	paroxetine	**clomipramine**
	n (%) [related]	**n (%) [related]**
Subjects with non-fatal SAEs, n (%)	0	0
Subjects with fatal SAEs, n (%)	0	0

Conclusion:
For the treatment of obsessive compulsive disorders, Y-BOCS scores after treatment decreased on average 14.26±6.33 for the paroxetine group and 13.19±6.48 for the clomipramine group. There was no statistically significant difference in efficacy between the two groups at the week 10 study endpoint. Adverse events were reported in 13 (17.8%) of the paroxetine group, with the most frequently reported being vomiting/nausea, dry mouth, and constipation. Adverse events were reported in 31 (42.5%) of the clomipramine group, with the most frequently reported being dry mouth, constipation and dizziness. No fatal or non-fatal serious adverse events were reported.

Publications:
No Publication

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