Escitalopram in the Treatment of Social Anxiety Disorder: Analysis of Efficacy for Different Clinical Subgroups and Symptom Dimensions

Escitalopram has demonstrated efficacy for the acute treatment of social anxiety disorder (SAD) in two placebo-controlled trials and for long-term treatment in a relapse-prevention study. Social anxiety disorder is a heterogeneous disorder. This study questions whether this new selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor is effective across different subgroups of patients. Data from two randomised, placebo-controlled, 12-week escitalopram SAD trials were pooled. General linear models were used to determine the efficacy of escitalopram in different patient subgroups. Furthermore, a factor analysis of the primary efficacy scale, the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS), was undertaken, and a determination made of whether treatment effects were similar for the different symptom dimensions. Escitalopram was effective in both younger and older patients, in male and female patients, and in patients with more and less severe social anxiety symptoms. The LSAS factor analysis showed six factors, which were differentially associated with different areas of disability. Escitalopram was significantly superior to placebo for all six symptom dimensions. The treatment effects of escitalopram were independent of gender, symptom severity and chronicity, and comorbid depressive symptoms. A six-factor model of social anxiety symptoms is supported by the distinctive association between these symptom dimensions and different areas of disability, but did not predict differential response to escitalopram. Depression and Anxiety 20:175–181, 2004. & 2005 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: University of Stellenbosch, University of Vienna, Technical University of Denmark, H. Lundbeck A/S, University of London
Authors: Stein, D. J. (Ekstern), Kasper, S. (Ekstern), Andersen, E. W. (Intern), Nil, R. (Ekstern), Lader, M. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 7
Pages: 175-181
Publication date: 2004
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Depression and Anxiety
Volume: 20
Issue number: 4
ISSN (Print): 1091-4269
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): SNIP 1.706 SJR 2.934 CiteScore 5.06
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 2.987 SNIP 1.819 CiteScore 5.12
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 2.584 SNIP 1.793 CiteScore 4.96
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.604 SNIP 1.855 CiteScore 4.87
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.55 SNIP 1.982 CiteScore 5.36
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 2.318 SNIP 1.757 CiteScore 4.45
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.885 SNIP 1.605 CiteScore 3.69
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.315 SNIP 1.068
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.301 SNIP 1.083
BFI (2008): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.258 SNIP 1.018
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 1.207 SNIP 1.12
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.353 SNIP 1.383
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 1.166 SNIP 1.038
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 1.352 SNIP 0.942
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 1.109 SNIP 0.963
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 1.003 SNIP 0.677
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.864 SNIP 0.611
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.524 SNIP 0.673
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.592 SNIP 0.604
Original language: English
escitalopram, social anxiety disorder, factor analysis, Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale, symptom dimension, Sheehan Disability Scale
DOIs:
10.1002/da.20043
Source: dtu
Source-ID: u::8460
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2004