P01-113 - **VENLAFAXINE FOR THE TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION: A META-ANALYSIS OF CHINESE TRIALS**

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Objectives: Chinese trials were rarely included in western meta-analyses. This systematic review investigates the efficacy of venlafaxine in the treatment of major depression (MDD) in Chinese populations.

Methods: Chinese databases (VIP and CNKI) were searched for blinded randomised clinical trials (RCTs) comparing venlafaxine with any other pharmacotherapy and/or placebo. Quality of included studies was assessed with the Jadad scale. Furthermore, fulfilment of the CONSORT items was recorded. Final mean HAM-D scores and response rates were extracted and combined using a fixed-effects model. Subgroup analyses by drug class were performed to assess further differences.

Results: 23 blinded RCTs were included in the analyses. Six compared venlafaxine with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), 15 with tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) and two with tetracyclic antidepressants. The average Jadad score was 2.7 and on average 55% of all CONSORT items were reported. On average, 36 patients were randomised per group. Only three trials included more than 80 patients per group.

Mean final HAMD scores were significantly lower in the venlafaxine groups compared to TCA (Hedges´ g 0.14, 95%-CI, 0.01-0.26), but not in comparison to SSRI treated groups (Hedges´ g 0.05, 95%-CI, -0.12-0.21). These findings were confirmed by analyses of response rates. (MH RR Ven vs. TCA: 1.11, 95%-CI, 1.04-1.18, Ven vs. SSRI: 1.01, 95%-CI, 0.93-1.11).

Conclusions: These results suggest that venlafaxine is significantly more effective than TCAs, but not than SSRIs in depressive Chinese populations. However, large high quality trials are needed to verify these findings.