

P-511 - ROLE OF PREGABALIN IN TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH DEPRESSION AND PAIN COMORBIDITY

J.C.Navarro-Barrios, C.Quesada

Department of Psychiatry, Clinica Doctor Cano, Salobrena, Spain

Pregabalin is an anticonvulsant drug used for neuropathic pain and as an adjunct therapy for partial seizures with or without secondary generalization in adults. It has also been found effective for generalized anxiety disorder and is approved for this use in the European Union.

Aims: To identify the efficacy of the treatment with Pregabalin in patients with chronic pain associated to comorbilidad with depression.

Methods: Descriptive study of a sample of patients with depression and chronic pain admitted in Clinica Doctor Cano (Salobrena- Granada, Spain) between January 2010 and January 2011, with data of the clinical histories: age, sex, psychiatric and illness comorbidity, socio-demographic variables, and hospitalization.

All the patients received antidepressing treatment with an SSRIs (serotonin-specific reuptake inhibitor) in a time not superior to four weeks, associated with a benzodiazepine of low power (lorazepam). We added Pregabalin to an rising dose of 75-150 mg per day.

Results: 70 % are women. We observe decrease of the perception of the pain in 75 % of patients. The patients who answered better to the antidepressing treatment (valued with scale HAM-Depression) obtained better response with Pregabalin on the chronic pain.

Conclusion: It is important to determine the association between chronic pain and depression for to improve the efficacy of therapeutic approaches. Pregabalin can be useful in a a sample of patients with this comorbidity.