

How SSRI Antidepressants Cause Suicide, Violence and Homicide

David Carmichael

KNOW YOUR DRUGS

WHY PEOPLE MIGHT NOT KNOW THE RISKS

Pharmaceutical companies have fraudulently concealed negative data from clinical trials to get prescription drugs approved by government regulators, and deny causal relationships when adverse drug reactions are reported based on postmarketing experiences.



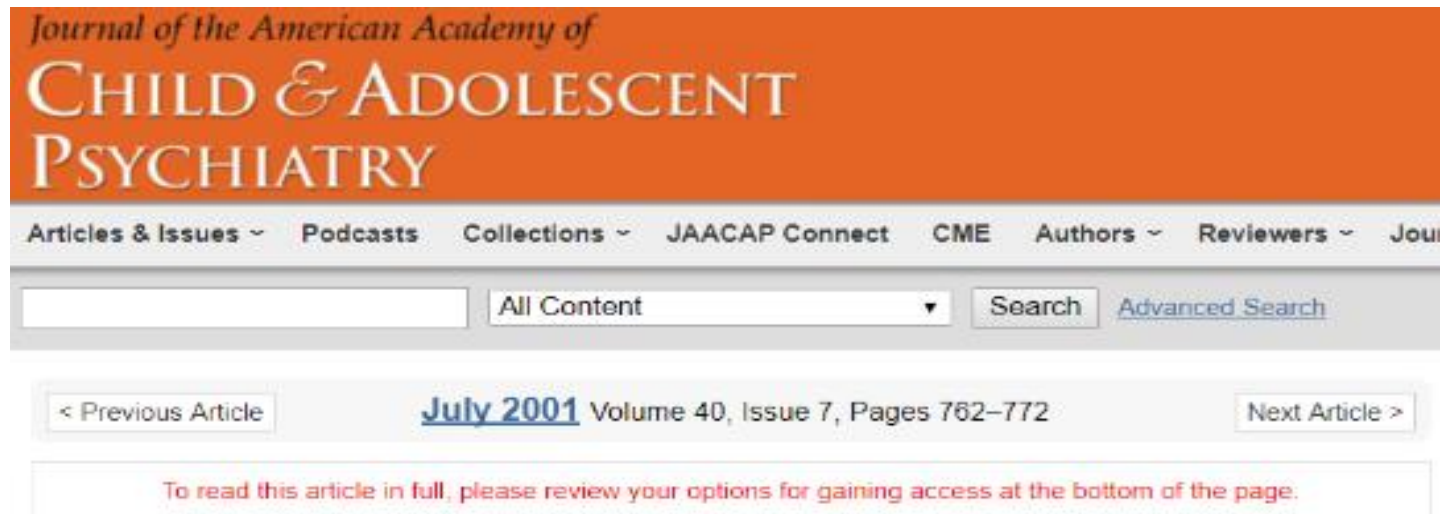


Approval of SSRIs

- 1987 - Prozac (fluoxetine) Eli Lilly
- 1991 - Zoloft (sertraline) Pfizer
- 1992 - Paxil (paroxetine) GlaxoSmithKline
- 1994 - Luvox (fluvoxamine) Abbott Laboratories
- 1998 - Celexa (citalopram) Forest Laboratories
- 2002 - Lexapro (escitalopram) AbbVie

2001 - Study 329

Eight-week, placebo-controlled, double-blind, randomized control trial - Ghostwritten article



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Efficacy of Paroxetine in the Treatment of Adolescent Major Depression: A Randomized, Controlled Trial

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Study 329 - Results/Conclusions

Five percent taking paroxetine (5/93) and one percent on a placebo (1/87) experienced “emotional lability”

Paroxetine is generally well tolerated and effective for treating major depression in adolescents.

08/16/01

To: All Sales Representatives Selling *Paxil* **cc:** RVPs
TSMs

From: Zachary Hawkins
Paxil Product Management *Paxil* DSMs
RMSs

Study Title “Efficacy of Paroxetine in the Treatment of Adolescent Major Depression: A Randomized, Controlled Trial”

Author(s) Martin B. Keller, M.D.

Journal *J. AM.ACAD. CHILD ADOLESC. PSYCHIATRY* 2001

Date Vol Pages 2001, July, Vol. 40:7: 762-772

Significance of article This “cutting-edge,” landmark study is the first to compare efficacy of an SSRI and a TCA with placebo in the treatment of major depression in adolescents. *Paxil* demonstrates **REMARKABLE Efficacy and Safety** in the treatment of adolescent depression.



2002 - The Secrets of Seroxat

Discussed results from Study 329 and other GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) clinical trials, which concluded that Seroxat (Paxil) can cause healthy people to become suicidal, violent and homicidal.



Health
Canada

May 2004

GSK Canada sent this letter to healthcare professionals following consultations with Health Canada:

"There are clinical trial and post-marketing reports with SSRIs and other newer antidepressants, in both pediatrics and adults, of severe agitation-type adverse events coupled with self-harm or harm to others. The agitation-type events include: akathisia, agitation, disinhibition, emotional lability, hostility, aggression, and depersonalization. In some cases, the events took place within several weeks of starting treatment."



Oct 2004

Black Box warning about SSRIs was issued:

"Antidepressants increased the risk compared to placebo of suicidal thinking and behavior (suicidality) in children, adolescents, and young adults in short-term studies of major depressive disorder (MDD) and other psychiatric disorders. Patients of all ages who are started on antidepressant therapy should be monitored appropriately and observed closely for clinical worsening, suicidality, or unusual changes in behavior."

2015 - Restoring Study 329

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Research

Restoring Study 329: efficacy and harms of paroxetine and imipramine in treatment of major depression in adolescence

BMJ 2015 ; 351 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.h4320> (Published 16 September 2015)

Cite this as: *BMJ* 2015;351:h4320

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Clinical Trial Conclusions/Results

Study 329 (2001)

Paroxetine is generally well tolerated and effective for treating major depression in adolescents.

5% taking paroxetine (5/93) and 1% on a placebo (1/87) experienced “emotional lability”

Restoring Study 329 (2015)

Paroxetine is not effective for treating major depression in adolescents and there is an increased risk of harm including suicidal ideation and behaviour.

12% taking paroxetine (11/93) and 1% on a placebo (1/87) became suicidal



2017 - Drug label for Paroxetine (Paxil)

Homicidal ideation was added as an adverse reaction based on reports from postmarketing experiences.

Mechanisms for SSRI antidepressants causing suicide, violence and homicide

Dr. David Healy

1. Akathisia
2. Emotional blunting
3. Delirium - psychosis