EFFECTS ON COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN TREATMENT RESISTANT BIPOLAR DEPRESSION: ECT COMPARED TO ALGORITHM BASED PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT

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Introduction: Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is a treatment alternative in bipolar disorder (BD) depression. Cognitive side effects are the major concern limiting its use.
Objectives: We present data from the Norwegian randomized controlled trial of ECT in treatment resistant depression in bipolar disorder.
Aims: To compare effects on cognitive function of ECT or algorithm based pharmacological treatment at the end of a six-week acute, BD depression treatment trial.
Methods: Prospective, randomised controlled multi-centre, six-week acute treatment trial. Pre- and post-treatment assessments with the MATRICS Consensus Cognitive Battery (MCCB); a neuropsychological test battery designed to be sensitive to changes in cognitive function.
Sample*:* N = 51 patients ≥ 18 years fulfilling criteria for treatment resistant BD depression (MADRS score ≥ 25).
Intervention: ECT group: Three sessions per week for up to six weeks, total up to 18 sessions, and right unilateral electrode placement. Algorithm-based pharmacological treatment group: Based on Goodwin & Jamison, 2007.
Results: Both groups showed a net gain on MCCB scores without significant differences between the study groups. Mean change in MCCB composite T-score was 4.0 (5.7) in the ECT group and 2.7 (3.6) in the pharmacological group ($F = 0.78$, $eta^2 = 0.021$, $p = 0.383$).
Conclusion: In treatment resistant BD depression ECT and algorithm-based pharmacological treatment have comparable effects on cognitive function assessed with the MATRICS.

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