

## Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors are effective for obsessive compulsive disorder

Clinical question	How effective are selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs) for obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) in adults?
Bottom line	Compared to placebo, SSRIs are more effective for OCD in adults, at least in the short term (up to 3 months). People receiving SSRIs are nearly twice as likely as those receiving placebo to achieve clinical response (defined as 25% or greater reduction in symptoms). In a group of patients where 10% might be expected to recover even without treatment, the NNT*=12, whereas in a group where 20% might be expected to recover even without treatment, the NNT=6. SSRIs included in the studies included citalopram, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine and sertraline. *NNT = number needed to treat to benefit 1 individual.
Caveat	Indirect comparisons of effectiveness suggested, although individual SSRIs were similar in their effectiveness, they differed in terms of their adverse effects, the commonest one overall being nausea.
Context	OCD is a common and disabling disorder, which frequently follows a chronic course. It has a lifetime prevalence of 2.2% in New Zealand.1
Cochrane Systematic Review	Soomro GM et al. Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs) versus placebo for obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD). Cochrane Reviews 2008, Issue 1. Article No. CD001765. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001765. This review contains 17 trials involving 3097 participants.
PEARLS 129, June 2008, written by Brian R McAvoy	

## [References]

## 1. Bebbington PE. Br J Psychiatry 1998; 35: 2-6.

PEARLS are succinct summaries of Cochrane Systematic Reviews for primary care practitioners. They are funded by the New Zealand Guidelines Group.

PEARLS provide guidance on whether a treatment is effective or ineffective. PEARLS are prepared as an educational resource and do not replace clinician judgement in the management of individual cases.

View PEARLS online at:

• www.cochraneprimarycare.org