Influence of social deprivation on psychotropic drugs dispensing in adults: a large cross-sectional population-based study in France (ISDepPSY)

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Study Ongoing

Administrative details

EU PAS number

EUPAS29862

Study ID

36959

DARWIN EU® study

No

Study countries

☐ France

Study description

Introduction: Links between lower socioeconomic position (SEP) and prevalence of common mental health disorders (CMHD) have been identified in the literature, and adequacy of treatments seems to differ according to SEP. We assume that lower SEP is associated with more psychotropic drugs consumption and more inadequate use.Primary objective: to assess correlation between the number of dispensing of anxiolytic and hypnotic drugs and social deprivation (EDI).Methods: Retrospective cross-sectional population-based study. Based on the joint use of French healthcare insurance population-based data on reimbursement of out-of-hospital care during the year 2012, which included 2,574,310 individuals and an ecological indicator of social deprivation in the Midi-Pyrénées region of France. Main outcomes and data of interest:- Number of distinct anxiolytic and hypnotic drugs (ATC: N05) dispensing.- Number of distinct antidepressant drugs (ATC: N06A) dispensing.- Adequacy with guidelines regarding psychotropic drug dispensing patterns among patients being dispensed at least one psychotropic drug, defined as: . Six or more distinct dispensing dates of antidepressant drugs (ATC: N06A), if any antidepressant drugs dispensingAND. Three or less distinct dispensing dates of anxiolytic drugs (ATC: N05BA) AND. Two or less distinct dispensing dates of hypnotic drugs (ATC: N05CD and N05CF)- European Deprivation Index (EDI): a validated ecological deprivation index that approaches SEPStatistical analysis: Univariate analyses (linear regression) and then multivariate analysis of the association between the number of anxiolytic and hypnotic drugs dispensed and EDI (primary objective), then other covariates and EDI (secondary objectives), will be performed to obtain correlation coefficients. If the assumptions for linear regression are not met, logistic regression will be performed to obtain Odds Ratios.

Study status

Ongoing

Research institutions and networks

Institutions

University Toulouse III

France

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Institution | Educational Institution

INSERM 1027

Contact details

Study institution contact

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Primary lead investigator

Marie-Eve Rougé-Bugat

Primary lead investigator

Study timelines

Date when funding contract was signed
Actual: 10/12/2018

Study start date
Planned: 01/11/2019

Actual: 01/11/2019

Data analysis start date
Planned: 01/11/2019

Actual: 01/12/2019

Date of final study report
Planned: 15/09/2020

Sources of funding

- Other

More details on funding

self-funding

Regulatory

Was the study required by a regulatory body?

No

Is the study required by a Risk Management Plan (RMP)?

Not applicable

Methodological aspects

Study type

Study type:

Non-interventional study

Scope of the study:

Drug utilisation

Main study objective:

To assess correlation between the number of dispensing of anxiolytic and hypnotic drugs and social deprivation (EDI).

Study Design

Non-interventional study design

Cross-sectional

Study drug and medical condition

Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) code

(N05) PSYCHOLEPTICS

PSYCHOLEPTICS

(N06A) ANTIDEPRESSANTS

ANTIDEPRESSANTS

Population studied

Age groups

Adults (18 to < 46 years)

Adults (46 to < 65 years)

Adults (65 to < 75 years)

Adults (75 to < 85 years)

Adults (85 years and over)

Estimated number of subjects

2574310

Study design details

Outcomes

Correlation between EDI and number of distinct anxiolytic and hypnotic drugs (ATC: N05) dispensing. Correlation between EDI and number of distinct antidepressant drugs (ATC: N06A) dispensing.Correlation between EDI and adequacy with guidelines regarding psychotropic drug dispensing patterns among patients being dispensed at least one psychotropic drug.

Data analysis plan

- Descriptive analyses- Comparative analyses between groups with Chi2 for categorical variables, and Student’s T test or variances analyses.- p-value <0.05 will be considered as statistically significant- Univariate analyses (linear regression) of the association between the number of anxiolytic and hypnotic drugs dispensed and EDI (primary objective), then other covariates and EDI (secondary objectives), will be performed to obtain correlation coefficients. If the assumptions for linear regression are not met, logistic regression will be performed to obtain Odds Ratios.- Then, a multivariate analysis (linear regression, otherwise logistic regression), will be performed. Covariates known to be associated with psychotropic drug misuse in the literature, and those associated in the univariate analysis (p-value < 0.20) will be selected for inclusion in the multivariate model, and secondarily excluded by a backward stepwise procedure.

Documents

Study publications

Delpierre C, Fantin R, Chehoud H, Nicoules V, Bayle A, Souche A, Tanguy M, Vali…

Murcia M, Chastang JF, Niedhammer I. Educational inequalities in major depressi…

Sjöstedt C, Ohlsson H, Li X, Sundquist K. Socio-demographic factors and long-te…

Surault P. Mental health and social determinants. L'encephale. 2010 Jan 1;36(3 …

Ducros D, Nicoules V, Chehoud H, Bayle A, Souche A, Tanguy M, Valière JP, Cayla…

Data management

ENCePP Seal

This study has been awarded the ENCePP seal

Conflicts of interest of investigators

EUPAS29862 PDFsam_merge.pdf(1.61 MB)

Composition of steering group and observers

Composition of Steering Group and Observer1.pdf(56.96 KB)

Signed code of conduct

EUPAS29862 annexe3signemerb2.pdf(637.41 KB)

Signed code of conduct checklist

EUPAS29862 03ENCePPCoCAnnex2_ChecklistofCodeofConduct.pdf(1002.66 KB)

Signed checklist for study protocols

EUPAS29862 ENCePPChecklistforStudyProtocolsRevision4_000merb.pdf(227.76 KB)

Data sources

Data sources (types)

Other

Data sources (types), other

Prospective patient-based data collection

Use of a Common Data Model (CDM)

CDM mapping

No

Data quality specifications

Check conformance

Unknown

Check completeness

Unknown

Check stability

Unknown

Check logical consistency

Unknown

Data characterisation

Data characterisation conducted

No