

Treatment of Panic Disorder

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Panic disorder with or without agoraphobia occurs commonly in patients in primary care settings. This article assesses multiple evidence-based reviews of effective treatments for panic disorder. Antidepressant medications successfully reduce the severity of panic symptoms and eliminate panic attacks. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and tricyclic antidepressants are equally effective in the treatment of panic disorder. The choice of medication is based on side effect profiles and patient preferences. Strong evidence supports the effectiveness of cognitive behavior therapy in treating panic disorder. Family physicians who are not trained in cognitive behavior therapy may refer patients with panic disorder to therapists with such training. Cognitive behavior therapy can be used alone or in combination with antidepressants to treat patients with panic disorder. Benzodiazepines are effective in treating panic disorder symptoms, but they are less effective than antidepressants and cognitive behavior therapy. (*Am Fam Physician* 2005;71:733-39,740. Copyright© 2005 American Academy of Family Physicians.)



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► **Patient information:** A handout on panic attacks, written by the authors of this article, is provided on page 740.

See page 639 for definitions of strength-of-recommendation labels.

About 17 to 25 percent of patients who present to emergency departments with chest pain meet the criteria for panic disorder.

Panic disorder is a disabling condition that is common in patients in primary care settings. Diagnosis may be difficult because symptoms such as chest pain and shortness of breath also are associated with potentially serious conditions. However, proper diagnosis and treatment with medications and/or skilled therapy may restore a better quality of life.

Patients with panic disorder typically have panic attacks, with rapid onset of the symptoms listed in *Table 1*¹ and a persistent concern about having an attack. Attacks occur suddenly and typically last more than 10 minutes (although the length of attacks is variable). They can occur one to several times per week, usually unpredictably, and may interfere with the patient's normal activities and work.² Although panic disorder often is chronic, the frequency of attacks and associated symptoms (e.g., depression, avoidant behavior) may wax and wane.

Panic disorder, as defined by the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th ed. (DSM-IV), affects 1 to 3 percent of the general population at some point in their lives.³ These patients, however, use health care resources to a disproportionately high extent. Psychiatric case-finding

studies^{4,5} of patients presenting to emergency departments with chest pain found that 17 to 25 percent of these patients also met the criteria for panic disorder. In a large multicenter study⁶ of primary care practices, the prevalence of panic disorder ranged from 1 to 6 percent across study sites.

Panic disorder often occurs in patients with agoraphobia (26 percent) or social phobia (33 percent), which includes widespread anxiety about social interaction and performance.² Approximately one in three patients with panic disorder is depressed, and one in five attempts suicide.⁷ Although patients with panic disorder may self-medicate with alcohol, the lifetime prevalence of alcohol and substance abuse is not significantly different in this group than in the general population.⁸ With their array of somatic and affective problems, patients with panic disorder may be some of the most complicated and time-consuming patients in a primary care setting.

Development of Panic Disorder

How do panic symptoms develop? A phobia of internal sensations is thought to drive the patient's avoidance behavior. In addition to neurochemical and genetic models for the disorder, some researchers have proposed a cognitive model, in which patients learn

Strength of Recommendations

Key clinical recommendation	Label	References
CBT reduces panic frequency and severity, and improves global functioning in patients with panic disorder, with or without agoraphobia.	B	13-15, 17, 25
CBT is more effective than general supportive psychotherapy in the treatment of panic disorder.	B	13, 16
Antidepressants improve panic symptoms and global functioning in patients with panic disorder. SSRIs and TCAs are equally efficacious.	A	3, 9, 10
Antidepressants plus CBT with a therapist familiar with exposure techniques improves panic symptoms.	B	14, 24, 25
Benzodiazepines alone effectively reduce panic severity but are most useful in improving depression and global functioning when used in combination with other therapies.	A	3, 14, 15, 25, 30, 32
Self-help videotapes or books with minimal therapist contact can reduce panic severity and may be useful when continuous therapy with a skilled therapist is not feasible.	B	18-20
Alcoholic patients with panic disorder should be referred for standard alcohol treatment.	C	22

CBT = cognitive behavior therapy; SSRIs = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors; TCAs = tricyclic antidepressants.

A = consistent, good-quality patient-oriented evidence; B = inconsistent or limited-quality patient-oriented evidence; C = consensus, disease-oriented evidence, usual practice, opinion, or case series. See page 639 for more information.

TABLE 1
DSM-IV Criteria for Panic Attack

A discrete period of intense fear or discomfort, in which four (or more) of the following symptoms developed abruptly and reached a peak within 10 minutes:

- Palpitations, pounding heart, or accelerated heart rate
- Sweating
- Trembling or shaking
- Sensations of shortness of breath or smothering
- Feeling of choking
- Chest pain or discomfort
- Nausea or abdominal distress
- Feeling dizzy, unsteady, lightheaded, or faint
- Derealization (feelings of unreality) or depersonalization (being detached from oneself)
- Fear of losing control or going crazy
- Fear of dying
- Paresthesias (numbness or tingling sensations)
- Chills or hot flashes

DSM-IV = Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th ed.

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to misinterpret thoughts and emotions as physical symptoms. For example, a woman who is afraid of being left alone when her husband leaves for work may experience that fear physiologically (e.g., shortness of breath, sweating), which in turn makes her feel more anxious (“What is wrong with me?”), deepening the spiral and leading to more symptoms. Another theory is that patients escalate otherwise benign body sensations into panic attacks (the behavioral model). For example, a man whose heart rate accelerates when he becomes angry may escalate that sensation and the resulting anxiety into the chest pain of a “heart attack.” Both examples demonstrate the patient’s phobia of internal sensations.

Treatment

Patients with panic disorder have several treatment options. Determining which treatment is best for a given patient is done through a shared decision-making process between the patient and physician. A suggested approach to treatment is outlined in *Figure 1*.

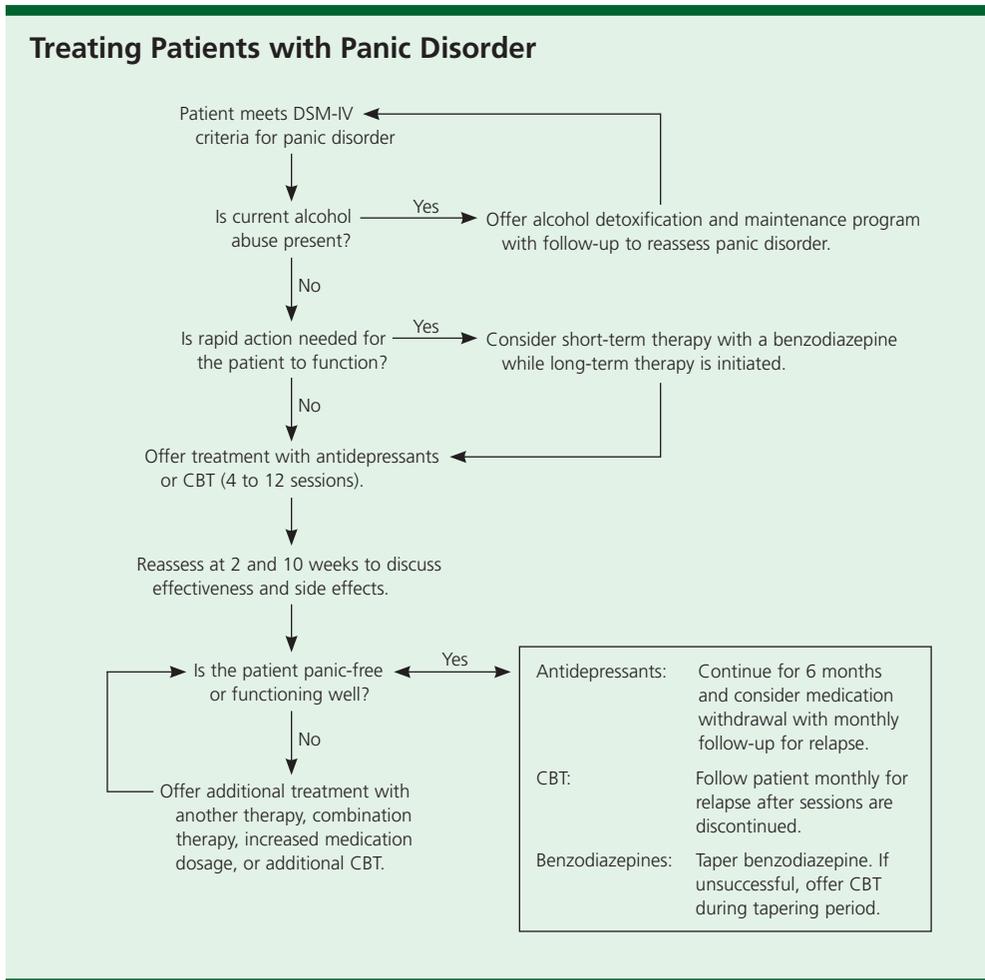


Figure 1. Algorithm for the treatment of panic disorder. (DSM-IV = *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th ed.; CBT = cognitive behavior therapy.)

ANTIDEPRESSANTS

Antidepressant medications have been shown to reduce panic severity, eliminate attacks, and improve overall quality-of-life measures in patients with panic disorder.³ Two recent meta-analyses^{9,10} found that selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) are equally effective in reducing panic severity and the number of attacks. In these studies, 61 percent of patients were panic-free after six to 12 weeks of treatment, compared with 41 percent of control patients. These studies differ on whether SSRIs are better tolerated than TCAs. An earlier meta-analysis¹¹ found SSRIs to be superior to TCAs. However, the

benefits of SSRIs may have been overstated in the latter study because of its failure to account for publication bias (i.e., the greater likelihood that small studies finding no difference between treatments will not be published).

Table 2¹² lists dosing and cost information for the antidepressants that have been proved in randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to be effective in the treatment of panic disorder. The choice of antidepressant should be based on side effect profiles and patient preferences. Monoamine oxidase inhibitors also are effective in the treatment of panic disorder, but their use is limited by safety concerns.

COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR THERAPY

Cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) includes many techniques, such as applied relaxation, exposure in vivo, exposure through imagery, panic management, breathing retraining, and cognitive restructuring. Meta-analyses¹³⁻¹⁵ support the efficacy of CBT in improving panic symptoms and overall disability. Most of the RCTs included in these meta-analyses included eight to 15 sessions of CBT, although a few studies have reported similar efficacy with only four sessions.¹³ Meta-

analyses have found that specialized cognitive therapy, behavior therapy, and combined CBTs are superior to general emotionally supportive psychotherapy in patients with panic disorder.¹⁶

In the CBT trials, an average of 73 percent of treated patients were panic-free at three to four months, compared with 27 percent of control patients (number needed to

treat, 2),¹³ and 46 percent of treated patients remained panic-free at two years.¹⁴ Although these statistics are impressive, they represent studies in selected populations that may not reflect typical general practice patients. CBT appears to be effective over the long term (trials ranged from six months to nine years).^{13,14,17} However, these results should be interpreted with caution; the loss of patients to follow-up, unknown role of other therapies in maintaining remission, and lack of intention-to-treat analyses in many studies limit the reliability of CBT when used alone.

It is unclear which component of CBT is more important: cognitive therapy (e.g., identifying misinterpreted feelings, educating patients about panic attacks) or behavior therapy (e.g., breathing exercises, relaxation, exposure). However, the efficacy of exposure techniques alone, in which the patient repeatedly confronts the anxiety-provoking stimulus through imagery or in vivo, is well established in patients with panic disorder, particularly in patients with agoraphobia.¹³⁻¹⁵ When possible, referral to a therapist experienced in exposure techniques is preferred.

Self-Directed CBT. If referral for formal CBT is not an option, self-directed CBT videotapes and books have been proved effective in controlled studies,¹⁸ although less so than standard CBT.¹⁹ At least minimal contact with a therapist is necessary to reduce panic symptoms.²⁰ Clum's²¹ *Coping with Panic: A Drug-Free Approach to Dealing with Anxiety Attacks* is a widely available self-help book that has been studied in RCTs.

Alcohol Use and CBT. Some patients with panic disorder, particularly men, tend to self-medicate with alcohol, which interferes with therapy. A single study²² of alcoholic patients with panic disorder found that the addition of CBT to an alcohol-treatment program was no more effective than alcohol treatment alone in reducing panic symptoms.

ANTIDEPRESSANTS PLUS CBT

Although the evidence indicates that antidepressants and CBT alone are effective in treating panic disorder, it remains unclear

Cognitive behavior therapy includes applied relaxation, exposure in vivo, exposure through imagery, panic management, breathing retraining, and cognitive restructuring.

TABLE 2
Medicines Used in the Treatment of Panic Disorder

Agent	Dosage	Cost (generic)*
Benzodiazepines		
Alprazolam (Xanax)	0.5 mg three times daily	\$115 (79 to 88)
Clonazepam (Klonopin)	0.5 mg three times daily	94 (67 to 71)
SSRIs		
Citalopram (Celexa)	40 mg daily	82
Fluoxetine (Prozac)	40 mg daily	229 (42 to 96)
Fluvoxamine (Luvox)	150 mg daily	(118)
Paroxetine (Paxil)	40 mg daily	95 (86 to 96)
Sertraline (Zoloft)	50 to 200 mg daily	82 to 90
TCAs		
Clomipramine (Anafranil)	75 to 150 mg at bedtime	168 (40 to 44)
Imipramine (Tofranil-PM)	150 mg at bedtime	173 (18 to 40)
Other agents		
Mirtazapine (Remeron) ¹²	15 to 30 mg daily	91 (70 to 81)

SSRIs = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors; TCAs = tricyclic antidepressants.

*—Estimated cost to the pharmacist for one month's treatment based on average wholesale prices for listed quantity in Red book. Montvale, N.J.: Medical Economics Data, 2004. Cost to the patient will be higher, depending on prescription filling fee.

Some information from reference 12.

whether one treatment modality is superior to the other. Several meta-analyses^{14,15} suggest that antidepressants are less effective than CBT in reducing panic symptoms; however, these studies have serious methodologic flaws.²³ Studies conflict on whether combining antidepressants with CBT improves outcomes. Overall, a combination of antidepressant plus some form of CBT produces the greatest benefit in meta-analyses of short-term studies.^{24,25} The results of a more recent study²⁶ indicated that CBT plus antidepressants initially was slightly more effective during therapy, but after all therapies were discontinued, patients who used CBT alone or CBT plus placebo had better outcomes than patients using combined CBT and antidepressants.

Studies also are conflicting about how long to continue antidepressant therapy (with or without CBT). Studies have shown a relatively low relapse rate after six months of antidepressant therapy.²⁷ Moreover, continued antidepressant therapy beyond six months does not decrease relapse rates.²⁸ A recent study²⁹ that controlled for post-treatment therapy after CBT found no difference in relapse rates after continuing or discontinuing antidepressants. However, this study was too small to detect potentially important differences in outcomes.

BENZODIAZEPINES

Benzodiazepines are as effective as antidepressants in reducing panic symptoms and frequency of attacks, are well tolerated, and have a short onset of action.^{14,30} However, benzodiazepines may cause depression²⁵ and are associated with adverse effects during use and after discontinuation of therapy.³ They also fare less well than antidepressants in other outcome measures such as global functioning.¹⁵ Patients with panic disorder and preexisting comorbid depression who are treated with benzodiazepines have poorer outcomes than patients taking antidepressants.³¹ One good-quality RCT³² found that the addition of 0.5 mg of clonazepam three times daily to 100 mg of sertraline per day resulted in less severe symptoms and fewer panic episodes at one week (41 versus

4 percent with sertraline alone) but not at four weeks. In patients who already are taking benzodiazepines for panic disorder, the addition of CBT can help maintain a low severity of panic symptoms when the benzodiazepine is discontinued.³³

Approach to the Patient

Until research better determines which subset of patients will spontaneously remit, physicians should treat all patients who meet the DSM-IV criteria for panic disorder, particularly those whose quality of life is affected by social avoidance or agoraphobia. Antidepressants alone are highly effective in reducing attacks and improving function, with SSRIs and TCAs showing equal efficacy. Each class of antidepressant has side effects, and patients' adherence to therapy varies based on their tolerance of those effects. Antidepressant therapy should continue for at least six months after the patient is symptom-free. When the antidepressant is discontinued, the patient should be followed closely to detect recurrence of anxiety symptoms before they become debilitating.²⁷

Family physicians may wish to refer patients with panic disorder to a cognitive behavior therapist for four to 15 sessions of CBT, ideally with exposure techniques. Although long-term data are lacking, it is likely that combining antidepressant therapy and CBT benefits the patient more than either treatment alone and provides the option of discontinuing the antidepressant. Benzodiazepines are effective for short-term stabilization and long-term management of panic symptoms. However, they are inferior to CBT and antidepressants in terms of patient disability and should be used as a bridge to other therapies. CBT can facilitate discontinuation of drug therapy in patients already taking benzodiazepines. Self-help videotapes or reading materials are effective when combined with at least minimal cognitive therapy. Alcoholic patients should be referred for usual alcohol treatment.

Patients with panic disorder and preexisting comorbid depression who are treated with benzodiazepines have poorer outcomes than patients taking antidepressants.

Literature Search Methodology

The authors and a reference librarian familiar with medical literature searched the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, BMJ's Clinical Evidence, the Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects, Evidence-Based Medicine Reviews, MEDLINE (1966 to 2003), Web of Science, and PsychLit for meta-analyses and RCTs, using the search terms "panic disorder" and "panic attack." The validity of all meta-analyses and systematic reviews was determined using criteria developed at McMaster University for assessing the usefulness of review articles. When a good-quality review provided strong evidence for a particular therapy, only more recent RCTs of those therapies were read. When no valid meta-analysis existed, the authors reviewed individual RCTs. Only RCTs that assessed outcomes potentially important to patients (e.g., panic frequency, severity, depression, anxiety scores, global functioning) were included in the analysis. No effort was made to find unpublished data.

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