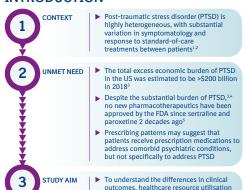
Examining real-world evidence of clinical outcomes, healthcare resource utilisation and treatment patterns of patients with post-traumatic stress disorder

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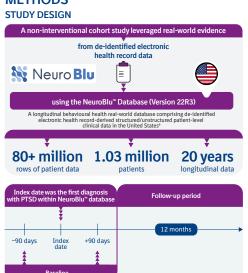


INTRODUCTION



outcomes, healthcare resource utilisation (HCRU) and treatment patterns across the treatment trajectory for patients with PTSD **AIM** To assess clinical outcomes, HCRU and treatment patterns for patients with PTSD at the time of first PTSD diagnosis and 12 months post-diagnosis

METHODS





KEY INCLUSION CRITERIA

Patients who received ≥2 PTSD diagnoses within 30 days between 2001-2020

Patients were divided into subgroups according

Patients from care sites with both inpatient and outpatient units

TREATMENT SUBGROUPS

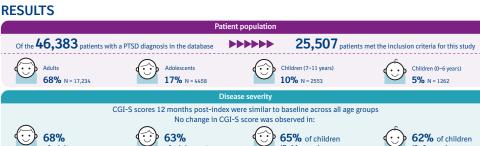




Descriptive statistics were used to examine the following measures overall and for each subgroup:

- · Patient demographics at baseline
- Disease severity using the Clinical Global Impression–Severity scale (CGI-S) at baseline and 12 months post-index HCRU at 6 months pre-index, 6 months post-index and 6 to 12 months
- Number of unique psychotropic medications prescribed together (overlap >30 days) or sequentially 6 months pre-index, 6 months post-index and 6 to 12 months post-index

KEY CONCLUSIONS HCRU is high in patients with PTSD (Figure 1) Figure 1. Proportion of patients with outpatient, inpatient and emergency room visits at 6 months pre-index and 6 to 12 months post-index across age groups Outpatient visits Inpatient visits



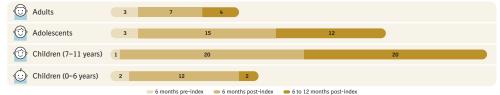
65% of children (7-11 years) *When calculated as a percentage of patients with CGI-S data both at baseline and Week 12.

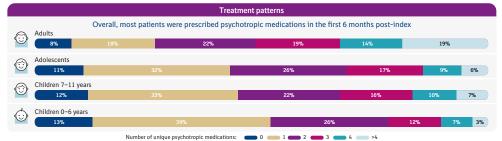
6 to 12 months post-index

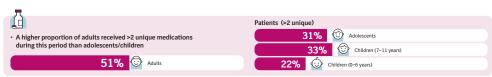
Healthcare resource utilisation

In children and adolescents median inpatient length of stay was generally longer post-index than pre-index; the longest median stays were for children aged 7-11 (20 days)

Median length of inpatient stay (days) by time period







ADDITIONAL CONCLUSIONS



prescribed psychotropic medications in the 6 months post-diagnosis



A greater number of unique psychotropic medications were prescribed to adults versus paediatric patients



Data are limited by observations recorded within the care network captured in the NeuroBlu* database, and it is possible that patients received treatments not captured by the database

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DISCLOSURES

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