Fall Risk with Trazodone versus Zolpidem for the Treatment of Insomnia in the Elderly



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Background

- The prevalence of insomnia has been found to increase with age to more than 50% in the elderly population^{1,2}
- Zolpidem and trazodone are the two most commonly prescribed medications for insomnia²
- There is limited data demonstrating the efficacy of zolpidem and trazodone for the treatment of insomnia in the elderly population^{1,2}
- Zolpidem or trazodone use in the elderly has been associated with an increase in adverse effects that put patients at risk for falls and subsequent injury³⁻⁶

Objectives

- <u>Primary Objective</u>: To determine if there is a difference in fall risk with trazodone compared to zolpidem for the treatment of insomnia in patients 65 years or older in the ambulatory setting
- <u>Secondary Objective</u>: To determine if there is a difference in efficacy with trazodone compared to zolpidem for the treatment of insomnia in patients 65 years or older in the ambulatory setting

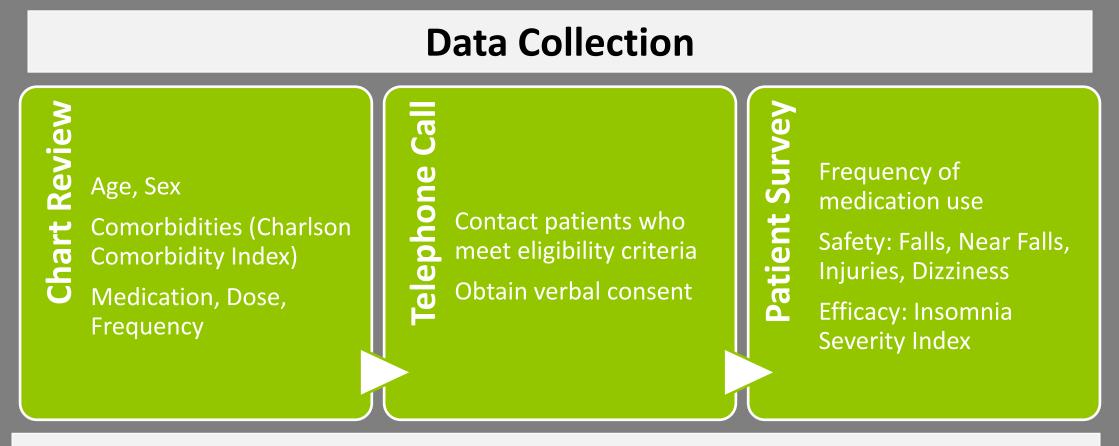
Endpoints

- <u>Primary Endpoint</u>: Difference in the composite of patient reported falls or near falls in patients treated with zolpidem versus trazodone over the preceding 12 months
- <u>Secondary Endpoints:</u>
 - Difference in patient reported falls over the preceding 12 months
 - Difference in patient reported near falls over the preceding 12 months
 - Difference in Insomnia Severity Index score

Methods

- IRB approved survey study of ambulatory patients meeting pre-specified eligibility criteria
- Patients with prescriptions for trazodone or zolpidem from Sept 2014 Mar 2015 identified retrospectively by chart review

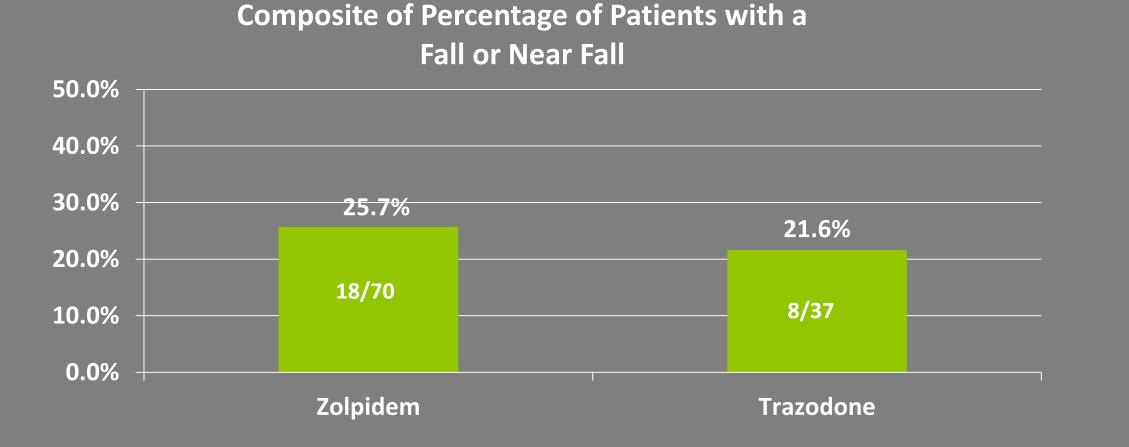
Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
 Age ≥ 65 years old Insomnia Active prescription for trazodone or zolpidem 	 Depression Parkinson's disease Dementia Concomitant prescriptions for: Antidepressants Benzodiazepines (BZDs) Non-BZD hypnotics < 3 month insomnia treatment duration



Baseline Characteristics

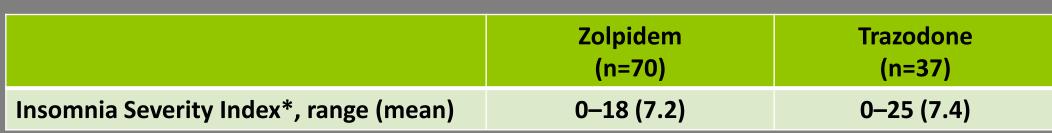
	Zolpidem (n=70)	Trazodone (n=37)
Age: 65 to 74	30 (42.9%)	17 (46.0%)
75 to 84	34 (48.6%)	14 (37.8%)
≥85	6 (8.6%)	6 (16.2%)
Sex: Female	41 (58.6%)	20 (54.1%)
BMI (mean)	28.3	28.4
1 st Generation Antihistamines	1 (1.4%)	0 (0%)
Vasodilators	38 (54.3%)	24 (64.9%)
Opioids	6 (8.6%)	5 (13.5%)
Charlson Comorbidity, range (mean)	2-8 (3.8)	2–11 (4.6)

Interim Results



% of Patients with a Fall & % of Patients with a Near Fall





*6.5% of patient's unable to complete the ISI

Insomnia Severity Inde

0–7: No clinically significant insomn 8–14: Sub threshold insomnia 15–21: Clinical insomnia (moderate)

Limitations



Interim Results Conclusions

- Zolpidem may be associated with more falls and near falls than trazodone
- Efficacy for the treatment of insomnia appears similar for zolpidem and trazodone
- Based on these results, clinicians may consider preferential use of trazodone in older patients with multiple comorbidities for insomnia treatment

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Disclosures

The authors of this presentation have nothing to disclose concerning possible financial or personal relationships with commercial entities that may have a direct or indirect interest in the subject matter of this presentation.