Results of meta-analyses of direct comparisons of drugs

Standardized mean differences (Hedges's g) for efficacy or odds ratios for efficacy for acceptability in pairwise meta-analyses of direct comparisons between each pair of antipsychotic agents or placebo. A random effects model was used throughout.

Comparisons			N	n	Overall efficacy	Acceptability
					SMD (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)
Citalopram	vs	Placebo	1	66	-0.59 [-1.09, -0.10]	4.17 [0.80, 21.85]
Paroxetine	vs	Placebo	1	48	-2.71 [-3.51, -1.91]	2.50 [0.64, 9.82]
Doxepin	vs	Placebo	1	48	-2.63 [-3.42, -1.85]	0.09 [0.00, 1.83]
Fluoxetine	vs	Placebo	3	125	-0.24 [-1.04, 0.57]	2.45 [0.68, 8.76]
Nortriptyline	vs	Placebo	3	114	-0.88 [-1.27, -0.49]	1.16 [0.33, 4.05]
Sertraline	vs	Placebo	1	123	-0.82 [-1.19, -0.45]	0.98 [0.30, 3.23]
Trazodone	vs	Placebo	1	22	-1.44 [-2.40, -0.49]	Not estimable
Reboxetine	vs	Placebo	1	31	-6.54 [-8.42, -4.66]	Not estimable
Nefiracetam	vs	Placebo	1	111	0.05 [-0.32, 0.42]	1.42 [0.46, 4.40]
Duloxetine	vs	Citalopram	1	40	-0.89 [-1.55, -0.24]	Not estimable
Duloxetine	vs	Sertraline	1	40	-0.85 [-1.50, -0.20]	Not estimable
Citalopram	vs	Sertraline	1	40	0.02 [-0.60, 0.64]	Not estimable
Paroxetine	vs	Doxepin	1	48	-0.09 [-0.66, 0.47]	0.04 [0.00, 0.73]
Fluoxetine	vs	Nortriptyline	1	39	1.63 [0.88, 2.37]	2.79 [0.62, 12.60]

N = number of studies, n = number of participants, SMD = standardised meandifference, OR = Odds Ratio; vs.= versus; CI= Confidency Interval. For the continuous outcomes efficacy, negative values (standardised mean differences) favour the first treatment (in bold). For the dichotomous outcomes acceptability (retention in treatment), ORs lower than 1 favour the first treatment (in bold).