

Cystic Fibrosis

Care Guidelines for Screening and Treating
Depression and Anxiety

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This document is based primarily on the consensus statement from the International Committee on Mental Health in Cystic Fibrosis¹, in addition to a consensus of additional evidence and/or clinical expert opinion.

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General Age Range Guide

Infant	Preschool	Child	Adolescent	Adult
0 to 2 years	2 to 6 years	6 to 12 years	12 to 18 years	≥ 18 years

Abbreviation Guide

BMI	Body Mass Index
BPM	Beats per minute
CBT.	Cognitive Behavioural Therapy
CF	Cystic Fibrosis
GAD	General Anxiety Disorders
ICMH	International Committee on Mental Health
IPT	Interpersonal Psychotherapy
PHQ	Patient Health Questionnaire
QTc	Q wave to T wave interval corrected to 60 BPM
SSRI	Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors

Introduction

Studies measuring psychological burdens in individuals with CF and their caregivers have found rates of depression and anxiety^{1,2} are 2 to 3 times higher than in the general population.

	Anxiety	Depression
Children	22%	8% to 29%
Adolescents		
Adults	32%	13% to 33%
Caregivers	36%-48%	20% to 35%

Other important findings from these studies...

- Adolescents were more than twice as likely to report depression or anxiety if either parent did.
- CF Foundation registry data reported 1.6% of deaths were due to suicide.³
- Psychological symptoms in those with CF and parents are associated with:
 - decreased lung function
 - lower body mass index (BMI)
 - reduced adherence to treatment
 - poorer quality of life
 - more hospitalizations and increased health care costs

Despite these problems, it is important that appropriate resources are available before implementing a screening and treatment pathway for depression and anxiety.

Appropriate resources should include:

- CF clinic staff with training in mental health
- Protected time needed to deliver mental health services
- Educational materials for assessing and treating depression and anxiety
- Referral sources, both hospital-based and within the community
- A plan to address suicidal ideation

The information and recommendations in this care guideline are based primarily on the recent consensus statement from the International Committee on Mental Health (ICMH) in Cystic Fibrosis (CF).⁴

While there are a number of evidence-based guidelines for the treatment of depression and anxiety in the general population and in those with chronic illness, there is minimal research in those with CF. As

a result, the ICMH used developmentally appropriate, existing guidelines to formulate its CF-specific recommendations.

Note: The 15 recommendations from the ICMH consensus statement along with the complete article appear in the APPENDIX.

Best Practice Recommendations

Prevention

- Provide preventative interventions in a sensitive manner and offered from the time of first diagnosis through the end of life.
- Offer educational and preventative interventions to both the individual and their caregivers that promote good physical and mental health (including exercise, good nutrition, and sleep hygiene), as well as ways to balance the demands of CF with education, work, and pleasurable activities.
- Specific preventative strategies, such as problem-solving and cognitive behavioural skills, can decrease anxiety and improve resilience.
- Use behavioural approaches (psychological interventions) to help reduce distress during painful medical procedures (a frequent part of CF care).⁵

Screening

- Use the Patient Health Questionnaire 9 (PHQ-9) and the Generalized Anxiety Disorders 7-item Scale (GAD-7) to standardize screening.
- Before administering the screening tool, provide a brief explanation and discuss the rationale for screening to both the patient and parent caregivers.
- In view of the link between mental health and worse health outcomes, screen the following annually for depression and anxiety:
 - patients aged 12 and older
 - parent caregivers of children aged birth to 17 years
- Because there is limited information on screening of children younger than 12 years, refer to a mental health expert for a clinical assessment if either parent scores are in the elevated range or the patient themselves demonstrate concerns.
- Figure 1 in the APPENDIX illustrates a model for screening for depression and anxiety.

For full scoring instructions for the PHQ-9 and GAD-7, refer to phqscreeners.com. See the ICMH [Data Supplement: Online Appendix C](#) for the PHQ-9 and the PHQ-9 Modified for Teens scoring (page 10/Appendix 4), and for the GAD-7 scoring (page 11/Appendix 5).¹

Clinical Assessment

- Base treatment decisions on clinical diagnosis and not solely on the screening results.
- Include the following in the clinical assessment: presence, duration, and severity of symptoms, as well as prior history and risk factors.
- Allow for the development of a differential diagnosis.

- Advise caregivers who screen positive and have significant clinical symptoms to follow-up with their primary care provider or local mental health services.
- Use a stepped-care model for assessing and treating anxiety and depression in patients and their caregivers (see Figures 2 and 3 in the APPENDIX).
- Provide immediate follow-up to those patients or caregivers who screen positive for suicide risk (Question 9 on the PHQ-9) using a tool such as The Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale to determine severity.⁶

The Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale is a free, well validated tool for assessing risk in children, adolescents, and adults – Available in paper and electronic formats in multiple languages from cssrs.columbia.edu.

Treatment / Interventions

- Always consider the potential adverse effects and the increased burden of care against the risks of not treating (such as reduced adherence to CF treatments and increased healthcare utilization and costs).
- Develop and implement treatment plans in close collaboration with patients and caregivers, the CF team, and primary care providers.
- Actively treat CF symptoms while depression and anxiety are being managed.
- Use the PHQ-9 and GAD-7 both for screening and for assessing and monitoring response to treatment.
- Consider additional or alternative interventions when elevated scores or symptoms persist after 12 weeks of interventions.
The differential diagnosis should also include bipolar disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse, sleep disorders, pain⁷ and vitamin D deficiency⁸.

a. Psychological Interventions

- For patients aged 7 to 11, use psychological interventions as a first-line treatment. (There is limited evidence for pharmacological treatment of depression and anxiety in children).
- Obtain specialized consultation if these interventions are not effective.
- For patients 12 years and older with mild depression or anxiety, provide educational, preventive, or supportive psychological interventions.
- Rescreen at their next clinic visit.
- Offer psychological interventions, such as cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), to all adolescents and adults with at least moderately severe symptoms.

CBT is supported by an extensive body of literature as an effective treatment for both anxiety and depression. See Tables 1 to 3 in the ICMH [Data Supplement: Online Appendix D](#).

b. Pharmacological Interventions

- For those with severe depression, use a combination of antidepressant medication and psychological interventions.⁹
- For adolescents and adults with moderate depression or moderate to severe anxiety, consider antidepressants when psychological interventions are not effective or feasible.
- For most adolescents and adults, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) such as citalopram, escitalopram, sertraline, or fluoxetine are appropriate initial choices.
 - **Note:** SSRIs are commonly referred to as antidepressants but are recommended by many published guidelines as first-line medications for both depression and anxiety, conditions which frequently co-exist in those with CF.
- Only those familiar with psychopharmacological agents should prescribe these medications and do so in close consultation with a CF specialist.
- **Special considerations** for the use of psychopharmacologic agents in CF include:
 - Close monitoring for the optimal dose of psychopharmacological agents since pharmacokinetics are altered in CF.
 - Dose reduction might be needed in those with renal or hepatic impairment or for drug-drug interactions (e.g. with lumacaftor).
 - Dose increases might be needed in those with reduced absorption or drug-drug interactions.
 - To reduce drug-drug interactions, prescribing physicians need to be aware of all medications used daily, regularly cycled, or used for exacerbations.
 - While not usually clinically significant, QTc prolongation is more likely with citalopram than other SSRIs.

Episodic Anxiety related to Medical Procedures

- Use behavioural approaches as the first-line treatment to help reduce anxiety.
- Lorazepam can be used when behavioural approaches have not been effective.
- Use benzodiazepines with caution in those with a history of substance abuse, depression, or an increased risk of respiratory depression.

Specialized Referral

- Obtain specialized consultation for treatment resistant depression or anxiety when:
 - the diagnosis is uncertain
 - an urgent safety risk is present
 - the complexity of the case exceeds the CF team's level of training or treatment options

Appendix

Figure 1: Care Path - Screening for Anxiety and Depression in Cystic Fibrosis

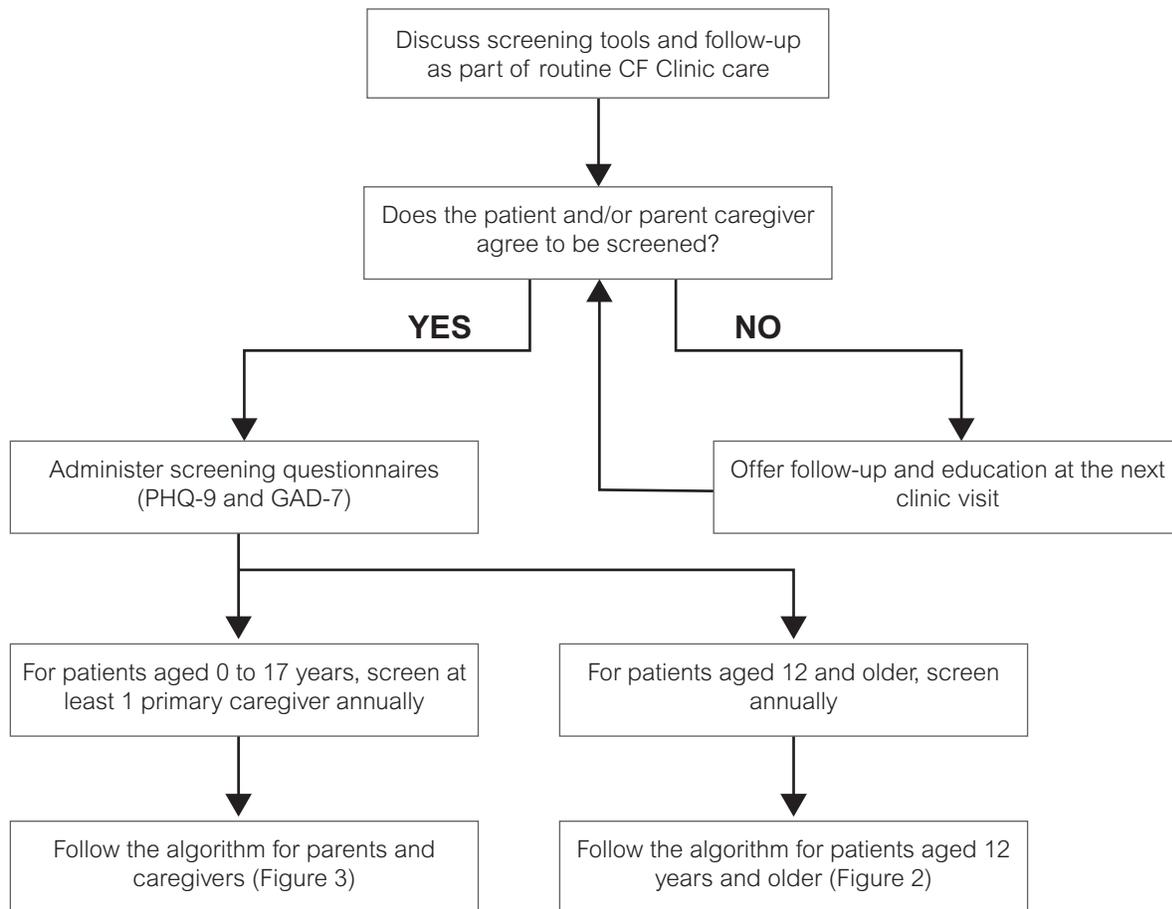
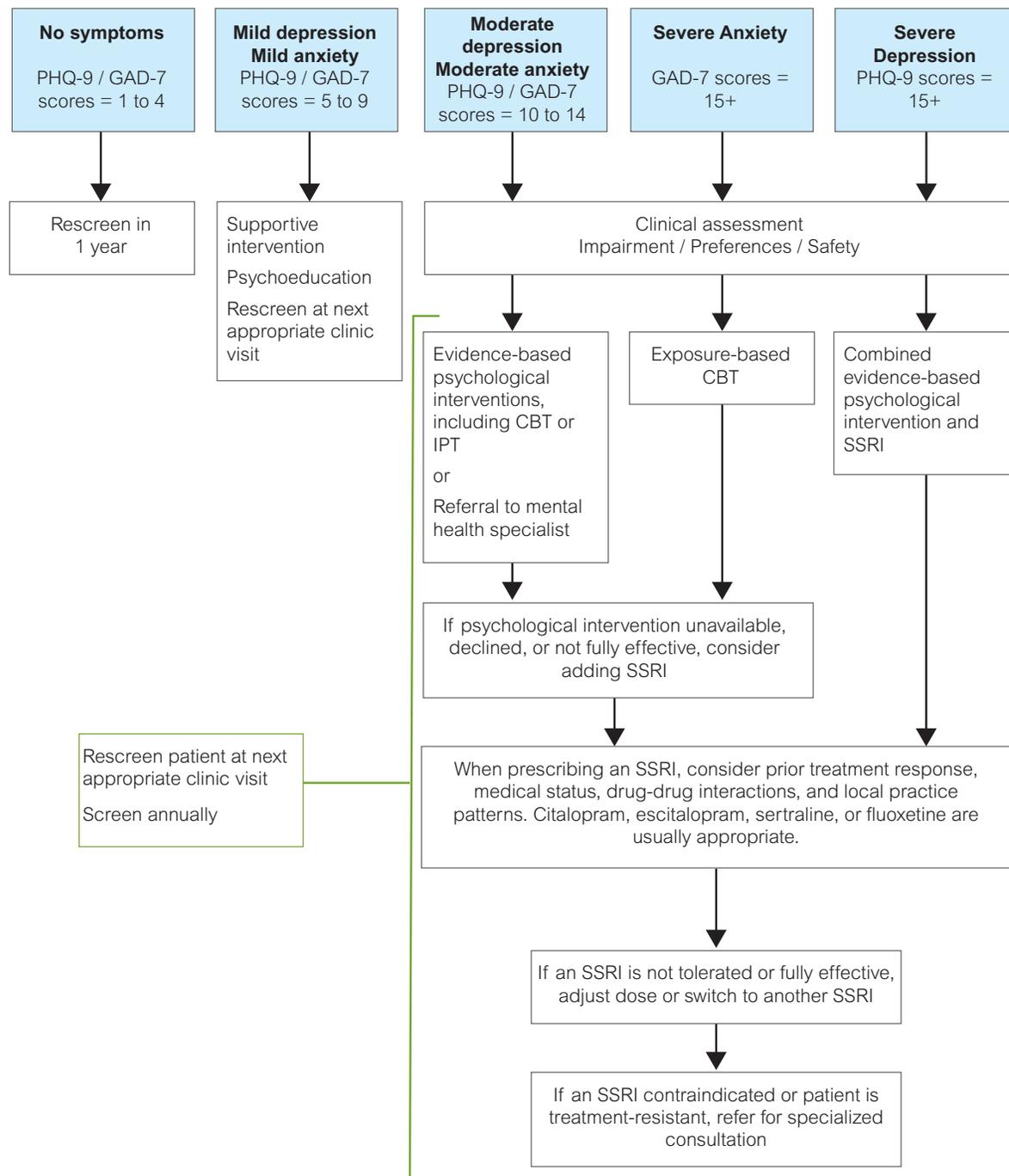
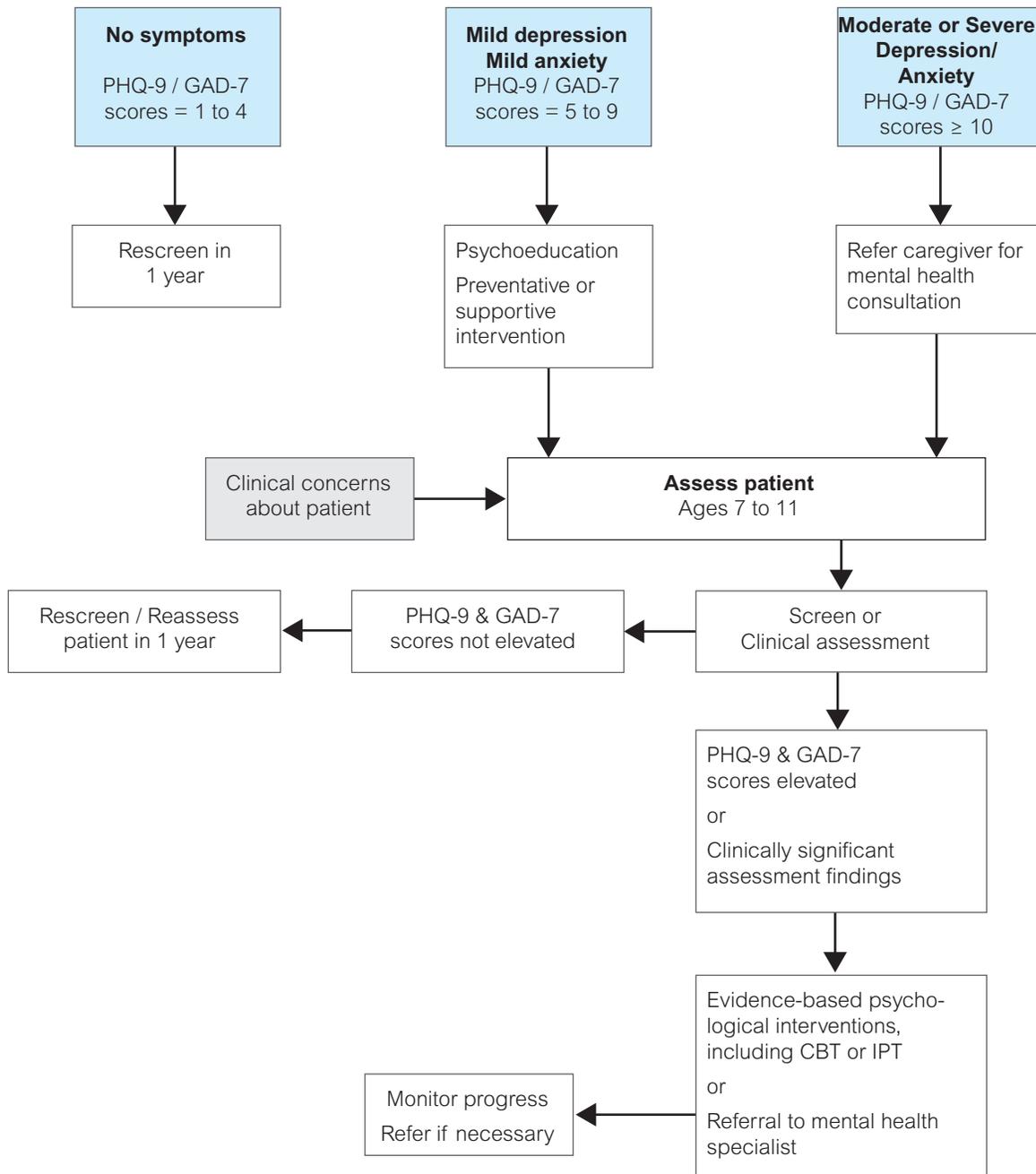


Figure 2: Screening for Anxiety and Depression in Cystic Fibrosis: Algorithm for individuals ages 12 to adulthood



(Adapted from Havermans et.al. 2008, Page 31.)

Figure 3: Screening for Anxiety and Depression in Cystic Fibrosis: Algorithm for parents/caregivers of patients ages 0 to 17 years



(Adapted from Havermans et.al. 2008, Page 31.)

Consensus Statements: International Committee on Mental Health in Cystic Fibrosis

Recommendation statement	Consensus (%)
Prevention	
1. For all individuals with CF and caregivers, the CFF/ECFS International Committee on Mental Health in CF (ICMH) recommends that ongoing education and preventative, supportive interventions, such as training in stress management and the development of coping skills, aligned with appropriate developmental stage and disease events be offered.	100
2. For all individuals with CF undergoing medical procedures, the ICMH recommends that behavioural approaches be used to reduce the risk of distress.	100
Screening	
3. The ICMH recommends that children with CF ages 7–11 be clinically evaluated for depression and anxiety when caregiver depression or anxiety scores are elevated, or when significant symptoms of depression or anxiety in the child are reported or observed by patients, caregivers or members of the CF multidisciplinary team.	100
4. The ICMH recommends annual screening for depression and anxiety with the PHQ-9 and GAD-7 for adolescents and adults with CF (ages 12–adulthood).	100
5. The ICMH recommends offering annual screening for depression and anxiety to at least one primary caregiver of children and adolescents with CF (ages 0–17) using one of the following approaches listed below, depending on staffing and resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Screening with the PHQ-9 and GAD-7 ■ Screening with the PHQ-8 and GAD-7 ■ Screening with the PHQ-2 and GAD-2 	100
Clinical Assessment	
6. The ICMH recommends that any treatment for depression and anxiety in individuals with CF and caregivers be based on clinical diagnosis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A healthcare provider with appropriate training and expertise should evaluate the clinical significance of elevated screening scores and presenting symptoms to perform a differential diagnosis before initiating treatment. 	100
7. For caregivers of individuals with CF who have clinically significant symptoms of depression/anxiety, the ICMH recommends referral for treatment to primary care or mental health services after initial assessment with the CF team.	100

Recommendation statement	Consensus (%)
Intervention	
<p>8. For all individuals with CF and symptoms of depression/anxiety, the ICMH recommends a flexible, stepped care model of clinical intervention developed and implemented in close collaboration with patients and caregivers, the multidisciplinary CF team and other treatment providers or consultants, such as primary care or mental health specialists.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CF teams must identify who will be responsible to initiate and coordinate care and monitor treatment effects. 	100
<p>9. The ICMH recommends that in children with CF ages 7–11, who have clinically significant depression or anxiety, evidence-based psychological interventions are recommended as the first-line treatment.</p>	100
<p>10. For individuals with CF ages 12–adulthood and mild depression or anxiety symptoms, the ICMH recommends education about depression/anxiety, preventative or supportive interventions and rescreening at the next clinic visit.</p>	100
<p>11. For individuals with CF ages 12–adulthood and moderate depression or anxiety, the ICMH recommends offering or providing a referral for evidence-based psychological interventions, including CBT or IPT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ When psychological intervention is unavailable, declined or not fully effective, antidepressant treatment should be considered. 	100
<p>12. For individuals with CF ages 12–adulthood and severe depression, the ICMH recommends use of combined evidence-based psychological interventions and antidepressant pharmacotherapy.</p>	100
<p>13. For individuals with CF ages 12–adulthood and severe anxiety, the ICMH recommends offering exposure-based CBT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ When exposure-based CBT is unavailable, declined or not fully effective, antidepressant medications can be considered. 	100
<p>14. The ICMH recommends that the SSRIs citalopram, escitalopram, sertraline and fluoxetine are appropriate first-line antidepressants for most individuals with CF, ages 12–adulthood, requiring pharmacotherapy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In selecting an antidepressant and adjusting its dosage, close monitoring of therapeutic effects, adverse effects, drug–drug interactions and medical comorbidities is recommended. 	100
<p>15. The ICMH recommends that lorazepam be considered for short-term use in individuals with CF with moderate-to-severe anxiety symptoms, associated with medical procedures, who have not responded to behavioural approaches.</p>	100
<p>CBT, cognitive behavioural therapy; CF, cystic fibrosis; CFF, Cystic Fibrosis Foundation; ECFS, European Cystic Fibrosis Society; GAD, Generalised Anxiety Disorder Questionnaire; IPT, interpersonal therapy; PHQ, Patient Health Questionnaire; SSRIs, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors.</p>	

(Havermans et.al. 2008, Page 28. Reproduced from <http://thorax.bmj.com/content/71/1/26>)

Original Article: International Committee on Mental Health in Cystic Fibrosis

'International Committee on Mental Health in Cystic Fibrosis: Cystic Fibrosis Foundation and European Cystic Fibrosis Society consensus statements for screening and treating depression and anxiety' **PLUS** link to Supplementary Data (online appendix A to E).

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Cystic fibrosis



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

International Committee on Mental Health in Cystic Fibrosis: Cystic Fibrosis Foundation and European Cystic Fibrosis Society consensus statements for screening and treating depression and anxiety

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ABSTRACT

Studies measuring psychological distress in individuals with cystic fibrosis (CF) have found high rates of both depression and anxiety. Psychological symptoms in both individuals with CF and parent caregivers have been associated with decreased lung function, lower body mass index, worse adherence, worse health-related quality of life, more frequent hospitalisations and increased healthcare costs. To identify and treat depression and anxiety in CF, the CF Foundation and the European CF Society invited a panel of experts, including physicians, psychologists, psychiatrists, nurses, social workers, a pharmacist, parents and an individual with CF, to develop consensus recommendations for clinical care. Over 18 months, this 22-member committee was divided into four workgroups: Screening; Psychological Interventions; Pharmacological Treatments and Implementation and Future Research, and used the Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome methodology to develop questions for literature search and review. Searches were conducted in PubMed, PsychINFO, ScienceDirect, Google Scholar, Psychiatry online and ABSTRACT by a methodologist at Dartmouth. The committee reviewed 344 articles, drafted statements and set an 80% acceptance for each recommendation statement as a consensus threshold prior to an anonymous voting process. Fifteen guideline recommendation statements for screening and treatment of depression and anxiety in individuals with CF and parent caregivers were finalised by vote. As these recommendations are implemented in CF centres internationally, the process of dissemination, implementation and resource provision should be closely monitored to assess barriers and concerns, validity and use.

INTRODUCTION

Original studies, meta-analyses and systematic reviews have shown that adults and children with chronic conditions, as well as parent caregivers, are at higher risk for depression and anxiety in comparison with community samples^{1,2} (see online supplementary appendix A). Cystic fibrosis (CF), a common genetic, life-shortening chronic illness, leading to frequent infections and progressive

Key messages

What is the key question?

► Given the high prevalence of depression and anxiety among individuals with cystic fibrosis (CF) and parent caregivers, the International Committee on Mental Health in CF (ICMH) tackled the question of how we can change clinical practice to improve mental health outcomes.

What is the bottom line?

► The ICMH is recommending that when annual screening shows elevated levels of depression and anxiety, clinical diagnostic procedures should be implemented, followed by evidence-based psychological and/or pharmacological interventions, if needed.

Why read on?

► International implementation of the guidelines, which were developed over nearly 3 years by a number of international experts, will address the needs of individuals with CF and parent caregivers, and will likely improve their health outcomes and quality of life.

failure of most organ systems (eg, lungs, pancreas) was the focus of our study.³ Despite recent advances in diagnosis and treatment, management of CF requires a complex, time-consuming daily regimen taking 2–4 h/day.⁴ Thus, CF continues to be one of the most difficult chronic conditions to manage.

There is strong consensus that depression is defined as “a mood disorder that affects the way a person feels, thinks or behaves, which impairs social or occupational functioning” (ref., 5 p.775). Central to this is depressed mood or loss of interest in most activities.⁶ Risk for suicide is a core component of depression, is a major cause of death among adolescents and adults in the general population and in recent Cystic Fibrosis Foundation (CFF) Registry data, 1.6% of deaths were



categorised as explicit suicide.⁷ Anxiety is a "state of intense apprehension, uncertainty, and fear resulting from the anticipation of a threatening event or situation to the degree that normal physical and psychological functioning is disrupted."⁸ Procedural anxiety, which is particularly important for individuals with CF, has been defined as an acute and excessive fear of a medical or surgical procedure that results in acute stress or avoidance. Patients may experience anxiety in anticipation of or during procedures. Avoidance due to procedural anxiety can have negative health consequences.⁹

Studies measuring psychological distress in individuals with CF have found high rates of both depression and anxiety. The prevalence of depression ranges from 8% to 29% among children and adolescents, and 13–33% among adults;^{10–11} anxiety in adults has ranged from 30% to 33%.⁷ Caregivers have also reported elevations in depression scores ranging from 20% to 35%.¹² A recent study in nine countries screened 6088 patients with CF ages 12 years through adulthood and 4102 parents.¹³ Elevated symptoms of depression were found in 130 adolescents (10%), 913 adults (19%), 1165 mothers (37%), and 305 fathers (31%). Anxiety was reported by 281 adolescents (22%), 1503 adults (32%), 1496 mothers (48%), and 343 fathers (36%). Elevations were 2–3 times those reported in community samples. High rates of comorbidity were found between depression and anxiety symptoms across patient and parent samples. Further, among 1122 parent–teen dyads, adolescents were more than twice as likely to report elevated depression or anxiety if either parent was elevated.

Importantly, psychological symptoms in both patients and parents have been associated with decreased lung function,¹⁴ lower body mass index,¹⁵ worse adherence,^{10–16} worse health-related quality of life,¹⁷ more frequent hospitalisations and increased healthcare costs¹⁵ (see online supplementary appendix B). Given these high rates of depression and anxiety and their effects on quality of life and key health outcomes, the CFF and the European Cystic Fibrosis Society (ECFS) supported the formation of an International Committee on Mental Health in CF (ICMH).

METHODS

The CFF and ECFS formed a 22-member multidisciplinary committee including professionals, parents of individuals with CF and an adult with CF by invitation. They met in May 2013 and elected to focus on the assessment and treatment of depression and anxiety. Four workgroups were created: Screening; Psychological Interventions; Pharmacological Treatments and Implementation and Future Research. Each workgroup developed topic-specific questions using the Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome (PICO) format.¹⁸ These questions were reviewed and approved by the entire committee before literature searches were conducted.

The PICO questions were used to guide literature searches in PubMed, PsychINFO, ScienceDirect, Google Scholar, Psychiatry online and ABData conducted by a methodologist at the Dartmouth Institute of Health Policy and Clinical Practice at the Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth. Searches were limited to the English language and the period of 1960–2015. Standard textbooks were also consulted. Additional topic-relevant guidelines and reviews targeting general, chronically ill and CF-specific populations were identified through searches of the websites of organisations, including American Thoracic Society, Cochrane Collaboration, American Academy of Pediatrics, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, National Health and Medical Research Council, Canadian Psychiatric Association, National Institute for Health Care Excellence,

American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, American Psychiatric Association, British Association for Psychopharmacology, World Federation of Societies of Biological Psychiatry and US Department of Veterans Affairs.

In April 2014, the committee reconvened to finalise the recommendation statements. A threshold consensus vote of 80% acceptance for each statement was set prior to the meeting. At the meeting, each workgroup presented draft recommendation statements and rationale to the full committee. After review and discussion of each statement, committee members voted anonymously. Review and voting continued until the 80% or higher acceptance rate was reached for each statement.

A preliminary version of the manuscript was distributed for public comment to the CF clinical, parent and patient communities in Europe and the USA. Feedback and comments were collected via a web-based survey. The committee reviewed and responded to this feedback.

RESULTS

A total of 21 756 references were retrieved in the creation of these recommendation statements. Of those, 980 abstracts and books were reviewed, and 344 articles were chosen for more in-depth review. Articles were excluded if they focused on children under the age of 7 because there is less evidence supporting screening and treatment of depression and anxiety in this age group. However, attention to the mental health of families from the time of diagnosis is recommended by other guidelines¹⁹ and in this review, we included articles on parents of children with CF from birth to adulthood. After review, key articles were selected to address the PICO questions under consideration by the committee. Articles not referenced in this document appear in the online supplementary appendices. Fifteen guideline recommendation statements for screening and treatment of depression and anxiety in individuals with CF and parent caregivers were finalised by vote (table 1).

PREVENTION

In the course of routine care, all individuals with CF and caregivers should be offered education and preventative, supportive interventions to promote effective coping skills and disease management. Care teams should provide support in a sensitive and empathic manner, paying attention to individual and family functioning, encouraging habits that promote good physical and mental health—including CF centres that are already using preventive interventions every day from the time of first diagnosis through the end of life, in the form of providing education about CF in a sensitive and empathic manner, paying attention to individual and family functioning and coping and encouraging habits that promote good physical *and* mental health—including exercise, good nutrition, sleep hygiene and finding ways to balance the demands of CF with education, work and pleasurable activities that make life satisfying and meaningful.²⁰ Specific preventive strategies may be developed to reduce the risk of anxiety and depression in CF. For example, training in specific problem-solving and cognitive behavioural skills can decrease anxiety and improve resilience.^{9–21} See Recommendation 1 in table 1.

In addition, there are a number of painful medical procedures experienced by patients with CF, including blood draws and intravenous or peripherally inserted central catheter insertions, and behavioural approaches can reduce distress related to these procedures.⁹ For individuals with CF undergoing medical procedures, the ICMH recommends that behavioural approaches be used to reduce the risk of distress. See Recommendation 2 in table 1.

Cystic fibrosis

Table 1 Consensus statements

Recommendation statement	Consensus (%)
Prevention	
1. For all individuals with CF and caregivers, the CF/EFCFS International Committee on Mental Health in CF (ICMH) recommends that ongoing education and preventative, supportive interventions, such as training in stress management and the development of coping skills, aligned with appropriate developmental stage and disease events be offered.	100
2. For all individuals with CF undergoing medical procedures, the ICMH recommends that behavioural approaches be used to reduce the risk of distress.	100
Screening	
3. The ICMH recommends that children with CF ages 7–11 be clinically evaluated for depression and anxiety when caregiver depression or anxiety scores are elevated, or when significant symptoms of depression or anxiety in the child are reported or observed by patients, caregivers or members of the CF multidisciplinary team.	100
4. The ICMH recommends annual screening for depression and anxiety with the PHQ-9 and GAD-7 for adolescents and adults with CF (ages 12–adulthood).	100
5. The ICMH recommends offering annual screening for depression and anxiety to at least one primary caregiver of children and adolescents with CF (ages 0–17) using one of the following approaches listed below, depending on staffing and resources:	100
▶ Screening with the PHQ-9 and GAD-7	
▶ Screening with the PHQ-8 and GAD-7	
▶ Screening with the PHQ-2 and GAD-2	
Clinical Assessment	
6. The ICMH recommends that any treatment for depression and anxiety in individuals with CF and caregivers be based on clinical diagnosis.	100
▶ A healthcare provider with appropriate training and expertise should evaluate the clinical significance of elevated screening scores and presenting symptoms to perform a differential diagnosis before initiating treatment.	
7. For caregivers of individuals with CF who have clinically significant symptoms of depression/anxiety, the ICMH recommends referral for treatment to primary care or mental health services after initial assessment with the CF team.	100
Intervention	
8. For all individuals with CF and symptoms of depression/anxiety, the ICMH recommends a flexible, stepped care model of clinical intervention developed and implemented in close collaboration with patients and caregivers, the multidisciplinary CF team and other treatment providers or consultants, such as primary care or mental health specialists.	100
▶ CF teams must identify who will be responsible to initiate and coordinate care and monitor treatment effects.	
9. The ICMH recommends that in children with CF ages 7–11, who have clinically significant depression or anxiety, evidence-based psychological interventions are recommended as the first-line treatment.	100
10. For individuals with CF ages 12–adulthood and mild depression or anxiety symptoms, the ICMH recommends education about depression/anxiety, preventative or supportive interventions and re-assessment at the next clinic visit.	100
11. For individuals with CF ages 12–adulthood and moderate depression or anxiety, the ICMH recommends offering or providing a referral for evidence-based psychological interventions, including CBT or IPT.	100
▶ When psychological intervention is unavailable, declined or not fully effective, antidepressant treatment should be considered.	
12. For individuals with CF ages 12–adulthood and severe depression, the ICMH recommends use of combined evidence-based psychological interventions and antidepressant pharmacotherapy.	100
13. For individuals with CF ages 12–adulthood and severe anxiety, the ICMH recommends offering exposure-based CBT.	100
▶ When exposure-based CBT is unavailable, declined or not fully effective, antidepressant medications can be considered.	
14. The ICMH recommends that the SSRIs citalopram, escitalopram, sertraline and fluoxetine are appropriate first-line antidepressants for most individuals with CF, ages 12–adulthood, requiring pharmacotherapy.	100
▶ In selecting an antidepressant and adjusting its dosage, close monitoring of therapeutic effects, adverse effects, drug-drug interactions and medical comorbidities is recommended.	
15. The ICMH recommends that lorazepam be considered for short-term use in individuals with CF with moderate-to-severe anxiety symptoms, associated with medical procedures, who have not responded to behavioural approaches.	100

CBT, cognitive behavioural therapy; CF, cystic fibrosis; CF, Cystic Fibrosis Foundation; EFCFS, European Cystic Fibrosis Society; GAD, Generalised Anxiety Disorder Questionnaire; IPT, interpersonal therapy; PHQ, Patient Health Questionnaire; SSRIs, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors.

SCREENING

Care pathways and provision of high-quality care for depression/anxiety should be in place prior to implementation of a screening programme.²² Given that models of healthcare delivery and availability of resources differ worldwide, it is difficult to specify the qualifications and training of the team member who will assess and treat mental health issues.²² In Europe, CF teams can consult the ECFS Standards of Care documents,²⁰ but in the USA this document does not exist and the designated professional may be a social worker, nurse practitioner, psychologist or psychiatrist. Before initiating annual screening, CF Teams should (1) identify a clinician with specialised expertise and training in mental health (e.g., licensed social worker, psychologist, psychiatrist), (2) develop educational materials on the importance of assessing and treating depression and anxiety and (3) develop a list of referral sources within the hospital and surrounding community. A plan to address suicidal ideation,

which can be associated with depression, should also be established (eg, clinical assessment or interview visit to emergency department). See online supplementary appendix C for a Manual of Procedures and Toolkit for Implementation.

Evidence from The International Depression Epidemiological Study (IDES) indicated that when a parent reported elevated depressive or anxious symptoms, the adolescent with CF was more than twice as likely to also experience depression and anxiety.¹³ There is limited guidance on routine screening of younger children below age 12. Thus, for children with CF, ages 7–11, whose parents score in the elevated range or who themselves have clinical concerns, referrals for screening or clinical assessment for these younger children should be made to mental health experts in the CF team, in the hospital or in the community. See Recommendation 3 in table 1.

The US Screening Guidelines recommend universal screening for depression in adolescents and adults and the UK

recommends screening for high-risk populations.^{6 5 23-26} In addition, chronic disease practice guidelines⁹ recommend mental health screening because of their link to worse health outcomes. These practice guidelines, in combination with recent screening evidence in CF,¹³ support our recommendation for annual screening of depression and anxiety in patients with CF ages 12 years and older and parent caregivers of children with CF aged from birth to 17 years of age.

Internationally more than 48 different screening tools were in use at CF centres.²² To standardise the screening process using reliable, valid measures that yield clinically relevant scores, the committee recommends the use of the Patient Health Questionnaire 9 (PHQ-9), which includes an item to assess suicide risk, and Generalised Anxiety Disorder 7-item (GAD-7) Scale for annual screening of adolescents (ages 12 years and older) and adults with CF and offered annually to at least one primary caregiver of children with CF (ages 0-17 years). The PHQ-9 and GAD-7 are free, brief, reliable and valid, with optimal cut-off scores for detecting psychological symptoms, map onto current diagnostic criteria Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th Edition (DSM-5)⁸ and are available in all major languages.

Guidelines from US and UK societies advocate for the use of PHQ-9 when appropriate diagnostic, treatment and follow-up services are available.^{6 24 25 27} The PHQ-9 is also recommended for depression severity assessment.⁸ When screening anxiety, UK societies endorse the use of the GAD-7.²⁸ Figure 1 outlines the meta-strategy for screening and treating depression and anxiety.

A brief explanation and discussion of the rationale for screening mental health issues is recommended for all patients and parent caregivers, followed by administration of the PHQ-9 and GAD-7 (<http://www.phqscreeners.com/>). For caregivers, centres that do not have the resources or expertise to assess suicidality may choose to omit the question on the PHQ-9 that assesses self-harm and administer the PHQ-8. An alternative approach is to use two items from the PHQ-9 on low mood and anhedonia (PHQ-2, http://www.cqaimh.org/pdf/tool_phq2.pdf) and two items from the GAD-7 on feeling anxious/nervous and not being able to stop or control worrying (GAD-2, http://depression.aconline.org/content/all/tools/dcg_011.pdf). See Recommendations 4 and 5 in table 1.

CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

We recommend that a mental health specialist (eg, a licensed social worker, psychologist, psychiatrist) perform the screening. However, there may be other providers (eg, nurse, physician), with additional training or consultation, who can conduct the screening. Individuals with CF who screen positive for depression/anxiety must have a clinical assessment prior to initiation of or referral for treatment to identify the presence, duration and severity of these symptoms, as well as prior history and risk factors. Severity of CF, prior history of depression or anxiety, previous treatment and response to treatment(s), family history of psychiatric illnesses, comorbid psychiatric diagnoses and the presence of other chronic illnesses should be assessed. Treatment decisions should be based on clinical diagnosis and not solely on the screening results. CF healthcare professionals should decide when referral to a trained mental health professional is required.

All caregivers who screen positive and have clinically significant symptoms of depression/anxiety should be advised to follow up with their primary care provider or mental health services (outside the CF centre), with provision of referrals as needed. Although some CF centres may have the expertise and

resources to treat parental depression and anxiety within their centre, this will not be the case in a majority of countries. Thus, we are recommending provision of psychological services for parents outside the CF team.

For patients or caregivers who screen positive for suicide risk (Question 9 on the PHQ-9), the designated mental health expert in the CF team should follow up immediately to determine the severity. This should include a clinical interview or further assessment. There are formal tools, such as the Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS; <http://www.ccrs.columbia.edu/ccsrs.html>), which can also be used to evaluate this risk. This measure is free, well validated and available in over 100 languages. This tool was designed for use by 'lay professionals' (eg, teacher, law enforcement) and has an on-line training course and certification available. It is appropriate for children, adolescents and adults.²⁹ See Recommendations 6 and 7 in table 1.

INTERVENTION

A variety of international authorities and professional associations have issued evidence-based guidelines for the treatment of depression and anxiety in the general population and in those with chronic illness (see online supplementary appendix D tables 1 and 2). Given that minimal research has specifically examined the treatment of depression and anxiety in CF,³⁰ the ICMH used developmentally appropriate, existing guidelines to frame CF-specific recommendations. Although treatment plans should consider potential adverse effects and overall burden of care, the risks of *not* treating depression or anxiety are often heightened in individuals with CF leading to worse adherence to CF treatments and increased healthcare utilisation and costs.^{10 15 17}

Treatment plans for depression/anxiety must be developed and implemented in close collaboration with patients and caregivers, the multidisciplinary CF healthcare professionals and other providers, such as primary care or mental health specialists. Figures 2 and 3 illustrate a flexible stepped care model for prevention, screening and intervention for individuals with CF and caregivers. Factors such as patient age, screening scores, clinical assessment, functional impairment and safety should be considered in developing a treatment plan. In addition, interventions should be adjusted to account for patient/caregiver preferences, medical status, psychiatric comorbidities, treatment history, resource availability, access to treatments and local practice patterns. See Recommendation 8 in table 1.

The PHQ-9 and GAD-7 can be used both to screen these symptoms and to assess and monitor treatment response and adequacy of the treatment plan. If depression or anxiety symptoms continue to be elevated or functioning remains impaired 12 weeks later, additional or alternative interventions should be offered until symptoms return to within normal range.

Depending on the clinical context, the differential diagnosis in individuals with symptoms of depression and anxiety may include bipolar disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, delirium, substance abuse or disease-related factors, such as fatigue, sleep disturbance, dyspnoea, pain³¹ and vitamin D deficiency.³² Concomitant CF symptoms should be actively treated while depression and anxiety are being addressed. CF pulmonary exacerbations may worsen depression and anxiety through multiple biopsychosocial mechanisms, including the adverse impact of demoralisation, stress and inflammation.³³

Considering the limited evidence for psychopharmacological treatment of depression and anxiety in children, psychological interventions tailored to individual and family needs are

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Cystic fibrosis

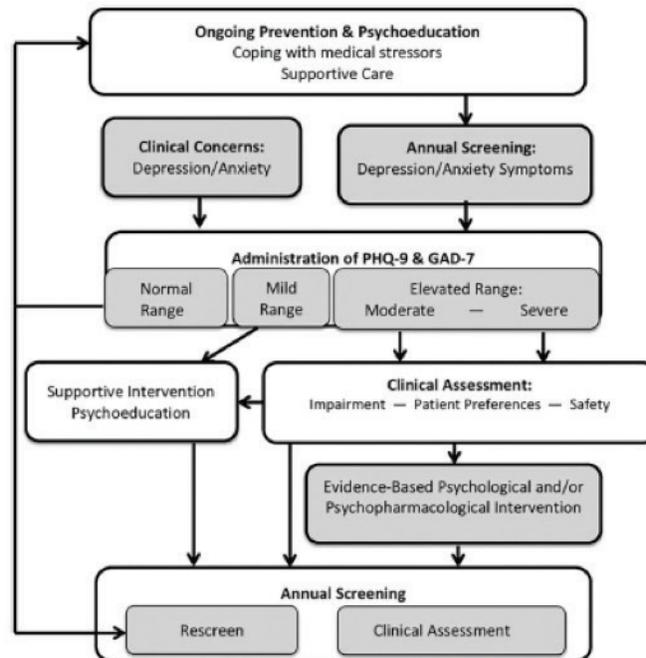


Figure 1 A flexible, stepped-care model for assessing and treating depression and anxiety.

recommended as the first-line approach in all children with CF ages 7–11 who require treatment. Specialised consultation should be obtained if psychological interventions are not sufficiently effective. See Recommendation 9 in table 1.

Psychological interventions

Adolescents and adults with CF (ages 12 and above) whose depression or anxiety is in the mild range should receive education, preventive or supportive psychological interventions and rescreening at the next CF visit. Evidence-based psychological interventions should be offered to all adolescents and adults with CF whose depression or anxiety is of at least moderate severity. An extensive body of literature supports the efficacy and effectiveness of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) for the treatment of both depression and anxiety, whereas some evidence indicates that interpersonal therapy (IPT) is an effective treatment for depression (see online supplementary appendix D tables 1–3).⁶ CBT is a psychotherapeutic approach that addresses dysfunctional emotions, behaviours and cognitions. It combines cognitive interventions (ie, challenge and replace negative thoughts with more functional cognitions) with the principles of behaviour modification (eg, training of skills and behaviours, using classical and operant learning principles).^{3,4} See Recommendations 10 and 11 in table 1.

Education and cognitive restructuring are included in CBT interventions for both depression and anxiety, whereas behavioural activation (eg, engaging in pleasant activities) is an

additional core ingredient of most CBT manuals for the treatment of depression. Relaxation training and gradual exposure to triggers of anxiety are considered essential components of anxiety-specific CBT. IPT is a short-term treatment that encourages patients to regain control of mood and functioning. It is based on a treatment alliance in which the therapist empathically engages the patient, helps the patient feel understood and structures success experiences.^{3,5} Comparisons of CBT and IPT suggest there is broader empirical support, dissemination and training and worldwide adoption of CBT versus IPT. CBT has also demonstrated efficacy in treating comorbid depression and anxiety, which occur commonly among those with CF.¹³

Pharmacological interventions

In individuals with CF, antidepressant medication should generally be prescribed in conjunction with psychological interventions, as part of a comprehensive treatment plan. For those with severe depression, evidence supports the combined use of antidepressants and psychological interventions as the most effective initial therapy.^{3,6} For adolescents and adults with CF who report moderate depression or moderate-to-severe anxiety, antidepressant medication should be considered when psychological interventions are not feasible or fully effective (see figures 2 and 3). See Recommendations 11, 12 and 13 in table 1.

When pharmacotherapy is needed, the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) citalopram, escitalopram, sertraline

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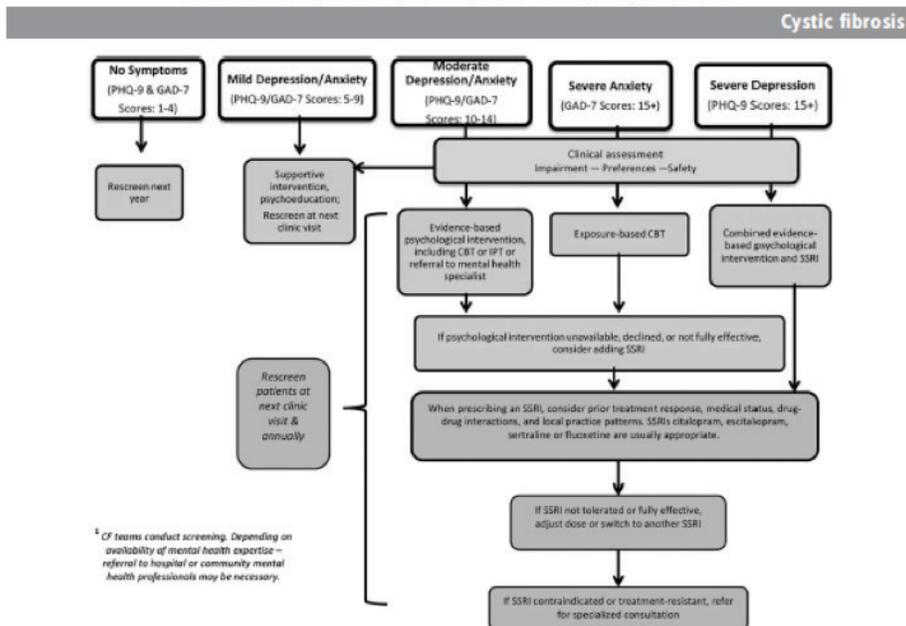


Figure 2 Screening and treatment of depression and anxiety: algorithm for individuals with cystic fibrosis (CF) (ages 12–adulthood). CBT, cognitive behavioural therapy; GAD-7, Generalised Anxiety Disorder 7-item Scale; IPT, interpersonal therapy; PHQ-9, Patient Health Questionnaire 9; SSRI, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

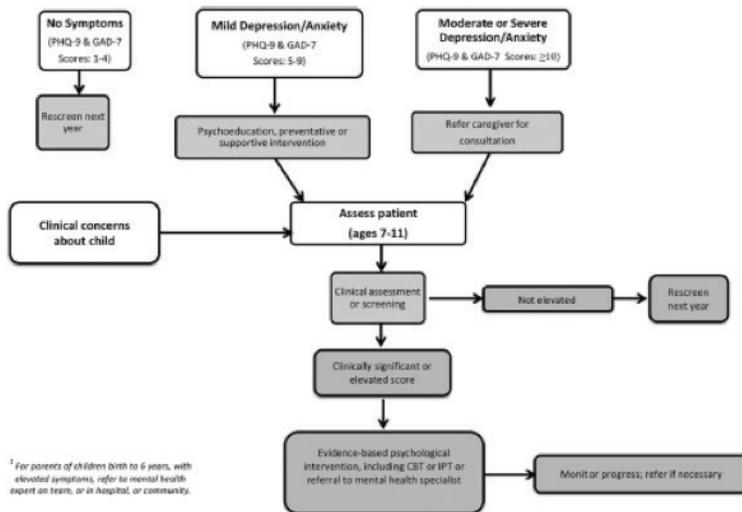


Figure 3 Screening and treatment of depression and anxiety: algorithm for parents/caregivers. CBT, cognitive behavioural therapy; GAD-7, Generalised Anxiety Disorder 7-item Scale; IPT, interpersonal therapy; PHQ-9, Patient Health Questionnaire 9.

Cystic fibrosis

and fluoxetine are appropriate initial choices for most adolescents and adults with CF (see online supplementary appendix D and table 4). The ICMH sought to identify a short list of medications with strong evidence for their use in medical populations. SSRIs, although commonly referred to as antidepressants, are recommended by virtually all published guidelines as first-line medications for both depression and anxiety. Given the frequent co-occurrence of depression and anxiety in CF,¹³ the effectiveness of SSRIs in treating either condition or both simultaneously is advantageous; this has not been demonstrated for many alternative antidepressants or anti-anxiety agents. Among the SSRIs and alternative agents, citalopram, escitalopram, sertraline and fluoxetine are more likely to be available inexpensively in many countries, covered by health plans, have regulatory approvals in a variety of age groups and minimise the potential for medication interactions and side effects. See Recommendation 14 in table 1.

Since the pharmacokinetics of medications may be altered in CF and may be variable across individuals, optimal dose adjustment of psychopharmacological agents requires close monitoring of therapeutic benefits, adverse effects and medical status. In CF, pulmonary, gastrointestinal/hepatic, renal and nutritional changes are particularly salient. Dose reduction may be required in individuals with renal or hepatic impairment, treatment-emergent adverse effects or drug–drug interactions. Dose increases may be required for those with impaired absorption or enhanced hepatic metabolism, partial response to treatment or drug–drug interactions. Therapeutic drug monitoring of blood levels, when available, may supplement clinical monitoring of psychotropic medication dosing. See Recommendation 14 in table 1.

To reduce the risk of drug–drug interactions, prescribing clinicians should be informed of all medications used daily regularly cycled or used periodically for CF exacerbations. For example, when used with lumacaftor, the doses of citalopram, escitalopram and sertraline may need to be increased. Linezolid is not recommended for use with serotonergic antidepressants when alternatives are readily available. When both are clinically necessary, the lowest effective doses should be used, with informed consent and monitoring for serotonin syndrome. QTc prolongation, while not usually clinically significant, is more likely with citalopram than other SSRIs; electrocardiogram (EKG) and electrolyte monitoring can be considered when simultaneous use of multiple medications known to prolong the QTc is clinically necessary.³⁷

Anxiety in relation to medical procedures

For moderate-to-severe episodic anxiety associated with medical procedures that have not responded to behavioural approaches, the benzodiazepine lorazepam may be considered for short-term use. Benzodiazepines require additional caution and monitoring for those with a history of substance abuse, depression or an elevated risk for respiratory depression, and local practice patterns differ regarding their use to treat anxiety. Benzodiazepines are preferable to SSRIs primarily when rapid onset of action is needed or when serotonergic agents are contraindicated. Lorazepam is available in both oral and intravenous forms, and its duration of action is short enough to avoid a prolonged period of sedation following a procedure. It is renally excreted with no hepatic metabolism, which reduces medication interactions and may be useful in the context of CF liver disease. However, dose reduction may be necessary in patients who develop renal insufficiency. See Recommendation 15 in table 1.

Medications used for treatment-resistant depression or anxiety, which may carry increased risks of drug–drug interactions and adverse effects in individuals with CF, are outside the scope of this guideline. When necessary, they should be prescribed and monitored by a psychiatric specialist in close collaboration with the CF team. Specialised consultation should also be obtained when the psychiatric diagnosis is uncertain, the complexity of the case exceeds the CF team's level of training and experience or when an urgent safety risk is identified.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

As screening for depression and anxiety is implemented in CF centres internationally, the process of dissemination, implementation and resource provision should be closely monitored to address barriers and concerns. As many international healthcare providers do not have a colleague trained in mental health,²² implementation will require providing CF healthcare professionals with (1) training, easy access to resources and a 'toolkit' to facilitate implementation of annual mental health screening (see online supplementary appendix D); (2) training in the provision of preventive and supportive interventions and (3) development of referral networks within the hospital and community for subsequent psychological and/or pharmacological management of clinically diagnosed depression and anxiety. Many initiatives directly tied to these recommendations are in process. For example, the CFF in the USA recently convened a Task Force on Mental Health, which outlined both the challenges and the importance of implementing these new guidelines, is sponsoring short courses and conference sessions on this topic at the North American CF Conference and is launching a 'request for applications' to provide resources to CF centres that implement screening and treatment. Addressing mental health issues systematically is likely to improve health outcomes, quality of life and reduce healthcare utilisation.^{10,38}

Despite evidence in the TIDES study¹³ that a new diagnosis of CF-related diabetes, and events such as haemoptysis and pneumothorax, may precede elevations in symptoms of depression and anxiety, little is also known about the 'triggers' of psychological symptoms, or how mood affects health outcomes in this complex disease. The development of preventative strategies will be enhanced by research which identifies psychosocial and clinical risk factors, such as maladaptive coping, social isolation, CF clinical complications, markers of inflammation or vitamin deficiencies that predict the onset of depression or anxiety in individuals with CF. Large-scale studies are also required to examine how psychological symptoms affect disease management (eg, adherence) and health outcomes. In terms of cutting edge questions, new evidence in other chronic conditions (eg, cardiovascular disease) indicates that depression, independent of disease state, can increase inflammation and lead directly to a worsening of disease.³⁹ New studies in CF are actively testing this hypothesis, which if supported, adds urgency to the initiation of both screening and treatment.

Although psychotherapy and medication treatments for depression and anxiety are already used in CF,^{13,14} these interventions require further systematic research to inform future recommendations. A recent Cochrane Review of psychological treatments for individuals with CF found no controlled studies evaluating interventions that address depression and anxiety in either individuals with CF or parent caregivers.³⁰ Randomised, comparative effectiveness studies of psychotherapeutic and psychopharmacological interventions for depression and anxiety in CF are recommended. Additional studies are needed to

understand not only the efficacy of cognitive behavioural interventions, but also the pharmacokinetics, the frequency of gastrointestinal or pulmonary side effects or beneficial weight gain. To understand the full potential of psychological and pharmacological treatments to improve care, beyond the reduction of symptoms of depression and anxiety, studies evaluating changes in adherence to CF treatments and/or medical outcomes, as well as the indirect effects of mental health treatment on parental caregivers, should be investigated. Multicentre studies are recommended to increase sample sizes and enhance statistical power in trials of a rare condition, such as CF.

Finally, the inclusion of screening data, as well as intervention efforts, in our national registries will greatly facilitate answers to such pressing questions, including (1) evaluation of the prevalence of psychological symptoms by age, gender and disease severity, (2) identification of the predictors of elevated symptoms, (3) outcomes of both the screening and intervention processes, (4) consequences of psychological symptoms on adherence and health outcomes and (5) impact of psychological distress on healthcare utilisation and cost. Novel forms of service delivery, such as integrated care models or internet-based education and treatment, are also worthy of investigation.⁴⁰⁻⁴¹

CONCLUSION

Robust evidence indicates that adolescents, adults with CF and parent caregivers report elevations in depression and anxiety that should be identified and treated. Data also suggest that these symptoms affect both disease management and health outcomes. Systematic screening of these symptoms, with appropriate intervention, offers the opportunity to significantly improve the quality of life and health of individuals with CF and their parent caregivers.

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International Committee on Mental Health in Cystic Fibrosis: Cystic Fibrosis Foundation and European Cystic Fibrosis Society consensus statements for screening and treating depression and anxiety

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Supplementary Data

- [Data supplement 1](#) - Online appendix A
(Prevalence of depression and anxiety in patients and parent caregivers across chronic conditions)
- [Data supplement 2](#) - Online appendix B
(Prevalence of depression and anxiety in cystic fibrosis patients and parent caregivers)
- [Data supplement 3](#) - Online appendix C (Manual of procedures and toolkit for implementations)
- [Data supplement 4](#) - Online appendix D (Intervention)
- [Data supplement 5](#) - Online appendix E (Screening Measures)

Endnotes

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