# Antidepressant effects of esketamine in adolescents with major depressive disorder and suicidal ideation: a case series

# Reproducible analysis code

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# 1 Note on reproducibility

This R Markdown file will exactly reproduce our data tidying, transformation, analysis and graphing processes in the R software and produce an illustrative PDF file. Code-only scripts are also available in the Open Science Framework repository for this study, at https://osf.io/2ujqn/. The reproduction of this R Markdown file requires that the dataset available in the OSF repository is located in the same directory of this file, and that the user has the necessary dependencies to create a PDF using the {bookdown} package. Further information is available at the package website: https://bookdown.org. Please refer to the repository for a detailed description of each variable contained herein. All files in the repository, including this one, are licensed under CC-BY-4.0.

The {renv} package was used to help with reproducibility. The renv.lock file is available and should be imported to the same location on your computer as this script. For further information on how to use these files visit the package website: https://rstudio.github.io/renv/articles/renv.html.

# 2 Load the required packages

```
# Required Packages
library(tidyverse)
library(haven)
library(lsr)
library(rstatix)
library(boot)
library(kableExtra)
library(patchwork)
library(RColorBrewer)
library(ggsci)
library(car)
library(purrr)
library(broom)
library(ggpubr)
```

#### 3 Load the dataset

The first step is to load the dataset into R. You can load the dataset directly from the GitHub repository.

```
set.seed(2509)
## Load from GitHub repository

urlRemote <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/brenosouzamarques/"
pathGithub <- "LANP_Esketamine_Adolescents/master/"
fileName <- "Dataset.csv"

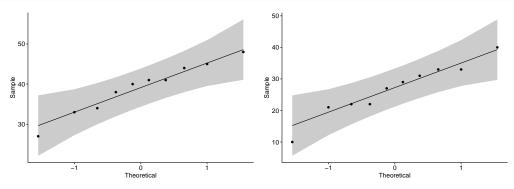
df <- pasteO(urlRemote, pathGithub, fileName) %>%
    read.csv()
```

# 4 Assess normality of outcomes

Q-Q Plots are used to assess the symmetry of dependent variables, that is,  $\mathbf{MADRS}$  total score and  $\mathbf{MADRS}$  item 10 at baseline and 24-h post-infusion.

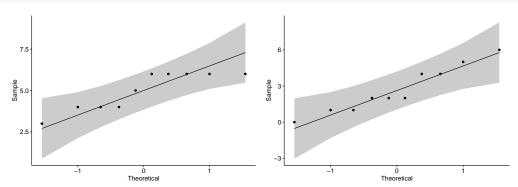
# 4.1 MADRS total score at baseline and 24h post-treatment

ggqqplot(df\$MADRS\_Baseline)
ggqqplot(df\$MADRS\_Post)



# 4.2 MADRS item 10 score at baseline and 24h post-treatment

ggqqplot(df\$MADRS\_Suicide\_Baseline)
ggqqplot(df\$MADRS\_Suicide\_Post)



# 5 Descriptives

Total depressive symptoms and suicidal ideation scores are presented as means and standard deviations.

#### 5.1 MADRS total scores

Table 1: MADRS total score

time	Mean	Std dev	Maximum	Minimum	Median
baseline		6.297266	48	27	40.5
post	26.8	8.403703	40	10	28.0

#### 5.2 MADRS item 10 scores

```
item_10_total <- c(df$MADRS_Suicide_Baseline, df$MADRS_Suicide_Post)
time <- rep(c("baseline", "post"), each = 10)
data_madrs_total <- tibble(time, item_10_total)
kbl(
    data_madrs_total %>%
    group_by(time) %>%
    summarise(
        Mean = mean(item_10_total),
        "Std dev" = sd(item_10_total),
        Maximum = max(item_10_total),
        Minimun = min(item_10_total),
        Median = median(item_10_total)),
        caption = "MADRS item 10 score",
        booktabs = T) %>% kable_styling(latex_options = c("hold_position"))
```

Table 2: MADRS item 10 score

time	Mean	Std dev	Maximum	Minimun	Median
baseline	0.0	1.154700	6	3	5.5
post		1.946507	6	0	2.0

#### 6 T-tests

We aimed to determine if a single 0.5mg/kg dose of esketamine can reduce depressive symptoms and suicidal ideation in adolescents. We test this hypothesis with a paired-samples t-test.

```
### T-test - MADRS Total Scores
ttest_total_madrs <- t.test(x = df$MADRS_Baseline,</pre>
                             y = df$MADRS_Post,
                             paired = T,
                             alternative = "two.sided")
ttest_item10_madrs <- t.test(x = df$MADRS_Suicide_Baseline,</pre>
                              y = df$MADRS_Suicide_Post,
                              paired = T,
                              alternative = "two.sided")
table_madrs <- map_df(list(ttest_total_madrs, ttest_item10_madrs), tidy)</pre>
table_madrs$'Outcome' <- c("MADRS total score",</pre>
                            "MADRS item 10")
table_madrs <- table_madrs %>% rename(
  "Mean Difference" = estimate,
  "T statistic" = statistic,
  "DF" = parameter,
  "95% CI lower" = conf.high,
  "95% CI higher" = conf.low,
  "P-value" = p.value)
kbl(table_madrs[c(9, 4, 2, 3, 1, 5, 6)],
      caption = "T-tests", booktabs = T) %>%
  kable_styling(latex_options = c("hold_position"))
```

Table 3: T-tests

Outcome	DF	T statistic	P-value	Mean Difference	95% CI higher	95% CI lower
MADRS total score MADRS item 10	9	4.221349 3.146129	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0022350 \\ 0.0118109 \end{array}$	12.3 2.3	5.708616 0.646234	18.891384 3.953766

#### 6.1 Effect sizes

Effect sizes allow further interpretation of changes from baseline to 24 hours post-ketamine treatment.

Table 4: Effect sizes

Outcome	Effect Size (Cohen's D)
MADRS total score MADRS item 10	$1.3349078 \\ 0.9948934$

# 7 Bootstrapped 95% confidence intervals

#### 7.1 Create a bootstrap function

This functions creates a main element, the data\_dens data frame. It stores the bootstrapped samples of means as they are calculated using the bias-corrected and accelerated (Bca) method. These are later used to plot density graphs that compare bootstrapped distributions of pre-and post-treatment symptoms.

```
boot_funs <- function(df, f1, f2){</pre>
            a <- df[[f1]]
            b <- df[[f2]]
            boot_a <- boot(a,
                            function(x, j) mean(x[j], na.rm = T), #Boot baseline variable
                            R = 10000
            boot_b <- boot(b,
                            function(x, j) mean(x[j], na.rm = T), #Boot 7 days variable
                            R = 10000
            boot_ci_a <- boot.ci(boot.out = boot_a, #Calculate baseline CI
                                   conf = 0.95,
                                   type = "bca")
            boot_ci_b <- boot.ci(boot.out = boot_b, #Calculate post-treatment CI
                                   conf = 0.95,
                                   type = "bca")
            print(boot_ci_a) # Return baseline bootstrapped CI
            print(boot_ci_b) # Return post-treatment bootstrapped CI
            ## Code to extract bootstrapped sample means
            densitiy_a <- boot_a$t</pre>
            densitiy_b <- boot_b$t</pre>
            dens <- c(densitiy_a, densitiy_b)</pre>
            time <- rep(c("Baseline", "Post-Treatment"), each = 10000)</pre>
            data_dens <<- data.frame(dens, time)</pre>
            data_dens$time <- factor(data_dens$time)</pre>
```

#### 7.2 Run bootstraps and create ggplot graph objects

#### 7.2.1 Bootstrap - MADRS total score

```
### Bootstrap CI - MADRS total score
boot_funs(df, "MADRS_Baseline", "MADRS_Post")
## BOOTSTRAP CONFIDENCE INTERVAL CALCULATIONS
## Based on 10000 bootstrap replicates
##
## CALL :
## boot.ci(boot.out = boot_a, conf = 0.95, type = "bca")
##
## Intervals :
               BCa
## Level
## 95%
       (34.9, 42.4)
## Calculations and Intervals on Original Scale
## BOOTSTRAP CONFIDENCE INTERVAL CALCULATIONS
## Based on 10000 bootstrap replicates
##
## CALL :
## boot.ci(boot.out = boot_b, conf = 0.95, type = "bca")
## Intervals :
## Level
               BCa
## 95%
        (21.2, 31.1)
## Calculations and Intervals on Original Scale
plot_madrs <- ggplot(data_dens)+</pre>
            geom_density(aes(x = dens, fill = time),
                         color = "white",
                         alpha = 0.9)+
            labs(x = "Total MADRS scores")+
            scale_fill_brewer(name = "Time of assessment:",
                              palette = "Dark2")+
  theme classic()+
  theme(text = element_text(family = "serif"),
       axis.text.x = element text(size = 14),
       axis.title.x = element_text(size = 14),
       axis.text.y = element_text(size = 14),
       axis.title.y = element_text(size = 14),
        legend.text = element_text(size = 13),
        legend.title = element_text(size = 13)) ##ggplot2 graph
```

#### 7.2.2 Bootstrap - MADRS item 10

```
### Bootstrap CI - MADRS item 10
boot_funs(df, "MADRS_Suicide_Baseline", "MADRS_Suicide_Post")
## BOOTSTRAP CONFIDENCE INTERVAL CALCULATIONS
## Based on 10000 bootstrap replicates
##
## CALL :
## boot.ci(boot.out = boot_a, conf = 0.95, type = "bca")
## Intervals :
## Level
               BCa
        (4.1, 5.5)
## 95%
## Calculations and Intervals on Original Scale
## BOOTSTRAP CONFIDENCE INTERVAL CALCULATIONS
## Based on 10000 bootstrap replicates
## CALL :
## boot.ci(boot.out = boot_b, conf = 0.95, type = "bca")
## Intervals :
               BCa
## Level
## 95%
        (1.5, 3.8)
## Calculations and Intervals on Original Scale
plot_madrs10 <- ggplot(data_dens)+</pre>
            geom_density(aes(x = dens, fill = factor(time)),
                         color = "white",
                         alpha = 0.9) +
            labs(x = "Item 10 MADRS scores",
                 y = element_blank())+
            scale_fill_brewer(name = "Time of assessment:",
                              palette = "Dark2")+
  theme_classic()+
  theme(text = element_text(family = "serif"),
       axis.text.x = element_text(size = 14),
       axis.title.x = element_text(size = 14),
       axis.text.y = element_text(size = 14),
        axis.title.y = element_text(size = 14),
        legend.text = element text(size = 13),
        legend.title = element_text(size = 13)) ##ggplot2 graph
```

# 8 Graphics

#### 8.1 Density plots of bootstrapped sample means

Creates an annotated plot using the {ggplot2} density plots for the bootstrapped sample means and the {patchwork} package.

# 8.2 Main plots: pre-and post-treatment effects for depressive symptoms and suicidal ideation

This next part uses a long formatted dataset to plot pre-and post-infusion scores for each patient.

```
## Create dataset for total MADRS scores
madrs_total <- c(df$MADRS_Baseline, df$MADRS_Post)</pre>
time <- rep(c("baseline", "post"), each = 10)</pre>
id \leftarrow rep(1:10, 2)
id <- factor(id)</pre>
madrs_data_plot <- tibble(id, time, madrs_total)</pre>
## plot total MADRS scores
madrs_plot <- madrs_data_plot %>% ggplot()+
            geom_boxplot(aes(x = time, y = madrs_total),
                          width = .3,
                          alpha = .3,
                          color = "grey")+
            scale_y_continuous(breaks = seq(from = 10,
                                               to = 50,
                                               bv = 5)) +
            scale_x_discrete(labels = c("Baseline", "24 hours post-infusion"))+
            geom_point(aes(x = time, y = madrs_total,
                            color = id,
                             group = id),
                        size = 1.5) +
            geom line(aes(x = time, y = madrs total,
                            color = id,
                            group = id,
                           alpha = .4),
                       size = 1.5) +
            scale_color_npg()+
            theme_classic()+
            guides(alpha = "none")+
            labs(x = "Time of assessment",
                  y = "Total MADRS scores",
                  color = "Patient ID")+
            theme(axis.title.x = element_text(size = 14,
                                                 face = "bold"),
                   axis.text.x = element_text(size = 13),
                   axis.title.y = element_text(size = 15,
                                                 face = "bold"),
                   axis.text.y = element_text(size = 13),
                   legend.position = "bottom",
                   legend.text = element_text(size = 13,
                                                face = "bold"))
## Create dataset for MADRS Item 10
si_pre <- df$MADRS_Suicide_Baseline</pre>
si_post <- df$MADRS_Suicide_Post</pre>
madrs_item10 <- c(si_pre, si_post)</pre>
time <- rep(c("baseline", "post"), each = 10)</pre>
id \leftarrow rep(1:10, 2)
```

```
id <- factor(id)</pre>
madrs_item_plot <- tibble(id, time, madrs_item10)</pre>
item10_plot <- madrs_item_plot %>% ggplot()+
            geom_boxplot(aes(x = time, y = madrs_item10),
                         width = .3,
                         alpha = .3,
                         color = "grey")+
            scale_y_continuous(breaks = c(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)) +
            scale_x_discrete(labels = c("Baseline", "24 hours post-infusion"))+
            geom_point(aes(x = time, y = madrs_item10,
                           color = id,
                           group = id),
                       size = 1.5,
                       position = position_dodge(0.08))+
            geom_line(aes(x = time, y = madrs_item10,
                          color = id,
                          group = id,
                          alpha = .4),
                      size = 1.5,
                       position = position_dodge(0.08))+
            scale_color_npg()+
            theme_classic()+
            guides(alpha = "none")+
            labs(x = "Time of assessment",
                 y = "MADRS item 10 scores")+
            theme(axis.title.x = element_text(size = 14,
                                               face = "bold"),
                  axis.text.x = element_text(size = 13),
                  axis.title.y = element_text(size = 15,
                                               face = "bold"),
                  axis.text.y = element_text(size = 13),
                  legend.position = "bottom",
                  legend.text = element_text(size = 13,
                                              face = "bold"),
                  text = element_text(family = "serif"))
```

#### 8.2.1 Code to join plots and produce the final image using {patchwork}.

```
## Saves plot in high resolution
ggsave("MADRS_plot.png", graficos_i10, width=23, height=12, units="cm", dpi=650)
ggsave("MADRS_plot.tiff", graficos_i10, width=23, height=12, units="cm", dpi=450)
ggsave("MADRS_plot.pdf", graficos_i10, width=23, height=12, units="cm", dpi=1200)
```