



Clinical Study Protocol

OMEGA-3 FATTY ACIDS AS FIRST-LINE TREATMENT IN PAEDIATRIC DEPRESSION.

A phase III, 36-week, multi-centre, double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized superiority Study.

The Omega-3-pMDD Study

Study Type:	Intervention with Investigational Medicinal Product (IMP)
Study Categorisation:	Clinical Trial with IMP Category C
Study Registration:	Swiss Federal Complementary Database Clinicaltrials.gov
Study Identifier:	SNF 33IC30_166826
Sponsor, Sponsor- Investigator and Principal Investigator:	Gregor Berger Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry University Hospital of Psychiatry University of Zurich Neumünsterallee 9



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Investigational Product: Omega-3 fatty acids
(1000mg EPA / 500mg DHA in > in 13 years old and
500mg EPA / 250mg DHA in < in 13 years old)
Protocol Version and Date: Version3 of 13..07.2017

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SIGNATURE PAGES

Study number Swiss Federal Complementary Database

Study Title Omega-3 fatty acids as first-line treatment in Paediatric Depression. A phase III, 36-week, multi-centre, double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized superiority Study.

Sponsor-Investigator (Principal Investigator):

The Sponsor-Investigator and trial statistician have approved the protocol version 3 of 13.07.2017, and confirm hereby to conduct the study according to the protocol, current version of the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki, ICH-GCP guidelines and the local legally applicable requirements.

Gregor Berger

Place/Date

Signature



Trial Statistican:

The Sponsor-Investigator and trial statistician have approved the protocol version 3 of 13.07.2017, and confirm hereby to conduct the study according to the protocol, current version of the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki, ICH-GCP guidelines and the local legally applicable requirements.

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Signature



Local Principal Investigator at study site:

I have read and understood this trial protocol and agree to conduct the trial as set out in this study protocol, the current version of the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki, ICH-GCP guidelines and the local legally applicable requirements.

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Place/Date

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Coordinating investigator

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Gregor Berger

Place/Date

Signature



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STUDY SYNOPSIS

Sponsor / Sponsor-Investigator	Gregor Berger Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry University Hospital of Zurich University of Zurich Neumünsterallee 3 Postfach 1482 8032 Zürich Switzerland
Study Title:	Omega-3 fatty acids as first-line treatment in paediatric depression. A phase III, 36-week, multi-centre, double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized superiority Study.
Short Title / Study ID:	Omega-3-pMDD
Protocol Version and Date:	Version 3 of 13.07.2017
Trial registration:	Swiss Federal Complementary Database Clinicaltrials.gov
Study category and Rationale	Clinical Phase with IMP Category C
Clinical Phase:	Clinical Phase III



Background and Rationale:	About 10% teenagers report moderate to marked depressive symptoms and between 1-6% will develop a paediatric major depressive disorder (pMDD) until adulthood. However, evidence-based treatment approaches are sparse and the use of SSRIs is heavily debated due to reports of an increase in suicidal ideation and limited efficacy in this age group. Growing evidence suggests that omega-3 fatty acids may be a beneficial treatment in adult MDD (aMDD) with no published study in teenagers, despite of its face validity as a valuable first-line treatment. Meta-analyses of published randomized controlled trials (RCTs) in aMDD show moderate effect sizes, if the proportion of eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) is >60% of the total omega-3 fatty acids. One small RCT in prepubertal children shows an even larger effect size in favour of omega-3 fatty acids. Higher inflammatory mediators (e.g. c-reactive protein, interleukins and others) have been reported in aMDD and pMDD. Preliminary data suggests that a pro-inflammatory state may serve as predictor for omega-3 fatty acids response. Furthermore, low levels of omega-3 fatty acids have been found in aMDD and pMDD potentially also serving as EPA-response predictors. As MDD is a heterogeneous disease entity, such response predictors should be incorporated into MDD RCTs.
Objective(s):	1) To investigate the therapeutic efficacy and safety of omega-3 fatty acids rich in EPA in pMDD, 2) to demonstrate clinical meaningful effects of omega-3 fatty acid treatment, 3) to investigate inflammatory and bioactive lipid markers as response predictors, and 4) to investigate the relationship between psychopathology (in particular suicidal ideation), illness course and cognition in relation to inflammatory and bioactive lipid markers. 5.) To establish a tissue repository of phenotypically well characterised children and adolescents with pMDD.
Outcome(s):	The German S3 Guidelines for the treatment of depression in children and youth define the background treatment for all participants. All clinical partners will be trained and monitored accordingly. The primary outcomes are the (continuous) Children's Depression Rating Scale-revised (CDRS-R) total score and the (dichotomous) rates of recovery defined by the absence of pMDD for >4months at 36 weeks, as well as response and remission rates at 12 and 36 weeks. Inflammatory mediators in serum using immunoassays, red blood cell omega-3, 6, 9 and trans fatty acids using gas chromatography (GC) and bioactive lipid mediators (e.g. E-series resolvins) using mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) will be measured as potential response predictors. Adverse events/ harm endpoints (in particular suicidality) will be coded using MedDRA. Adherence measurements are pill counts, as well as n-3 EPA/DHA levels across the study. Blood samples will be taken at study entry, week 12 and 36.



Study design:	A Swiss, multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial.
Inclusion / Exclusion criteria:	The study aims to recruit a sample of 220 individuals aged 8 -17 years, who are in- or outpatients of a participating centre and have a present primary diagnosis of major depression disorder with depressive symptoms of at least moderate severity. Participants with pre-existing neurological or medical conditions likely to be responsible for the depressive symptoms or other psychopathological diagnoses are excluded.
Measurements and procedures:	The study design incorporates a 1-2week screening, a 1week lead-in placebo and a 36week double-blind placebo-controlled treatment phase. The severity of the depression and psychosocial functioning will be assessed at baseline and at each study visit (twice in the acute phase and twice in the maintenance phase) using a variety of different questionnaires and rating scales. Cognitive testing and biological markers (blood, urine and saliva) will be sampled at baseline and at 12 and 36 weeks. Adherence to the study will be checked by pill count at each study visit and PUFA level measurements in red blood cell membranes at baseline, 12 and 36 weeks will be performed.
Study Product / Intervention:	In the proposed study we use for the active treatment a daily dose of 500mg EPA/ 250mg DHA in our 8 to <13 year olds, and 1000mg EPA / 500mg DHA in our 13 to <18 years olds (which corresponds with the omega-3 fatty acid doses used in adult MDD RCTs). The drug will be administered for 36 weeks.
Control Intervention (if applicable):	Placebo capsules will contain mostly medium chain triglycerides (MCT) and also 10mg of fish oil to mimic the fishy flavour and taste.
Number of Participants with Rationale:	We aim to include 220 participants in total, resulting in 110 participants per treatment group. We performed a sample size calculation based on the effect size of 0.54 found in a previous meta-analysis on the effect of omega-3 fatty acids in aMDD. Sample size calculations were then adjusted for a higher placebo-response rate in minors given our multi-centre study. The analysis resulted in the inclusion of 108 patients per treatment group to achieve 80% or greater power to detect a difference of 20% in response rates between the two treatment groups. Our sample of 220 participants exceeds therefore the projected sample size needed to detect a clinical meaningful difference. A detailed explanation of the sample size calculation can be found under Section 11.2.
Study Duration:	The study duration is projected to be about two years and nine months (March 2017 – December 2019) for patient recruitment and assessment and another year to finish up all the analysis and generate the final study report.



Study Schedule:	First participant in: 01.03.2017 Last participant in: 01.03.2019 Last participant out: 01.12.2019 Database closure: 01.02.2020 Final analysis: 01.05.2020 Study report: 1.12.2020
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Study Centre(s):	A total of five Cantons of the German part of Switzerland agreed to participate in the multi-centre Omega-3-pMDD trial. The five Cantons include two academic centres (Zürich ZH, Basel-Stadt BS) as well as the inpatient and outpatient services of Canton St. Gallen (SG), Thurgau (TG) and Basel-Land (BL) encompassing all public child- and adolescent psychiatric services in a catchment area of 2.7 Million habitants (ZH 1446.4M, BS 190.6M, SG 495.8M, TG 263.7, BL 283.2).



Statistical Considerations:	The continuous primary outcome measure is the CDRS-R total score. The dichotomous primary outcome measures are recovery, response and remission. Data analysis will be performed in the intention-to-treat sample using a (generalized) linear random coefficient regression model. We will use multiple imputations for missing data. Under the assumption of random intercepts and slopes for each patient, the overall and treatment group-specific rate of change for the two treatment groups for the primary outcomes will be examined. A comparison on treatment slopes (linear trends with time) will then be conducted.
GCP Statement:	This study will be conducted in compliance with the protocol, the current version of the Declaration of Helsinki, the ICH-GCP as well as all national legal and regulatory requirements.



ABBREVIATIONS

5-HIAA	5-Hydroxindoleacetic Acid
5-HT2	5-Hydroxytryptamine
AA	Arachidonic Acid
ADHD	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
AE	Adverse Event
ALA	Alpha-Linolenic Acid
ALAT	Alanine Transaminase
ANT	Amsterdam Neuropsychological Tasks
aMDD	Adult Major Depressive Disorder
APA	American Psychological Association
ASAT	Aspartate Transaminase
ASEC	Antidepressant Side Effect Checklist
ASR	Annual Safety Report
AWMF	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften
BAI	Beck Anxiety Inventory
BDI	Beck Depression Inventory
BHS	Beck Hopelessness Scale
BL	Basel -Land
BPD	Borderline Personality Disorder
BRIEF	Behaviour Rating Inventory of Executive Function
BS	Basel-Stadt
CA	Competent Authority (e.g. Swissmedic)
CAM	Complementary Alternative Medicine
CBCL	Child Behaviour Checklist
CBT	Cognitive behavioural therapy
CDI-2	Children's Depression Inventory
CD-RISC	Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale



CDRS-R	Children's Depression Rating Scale-revised
CEC	Competent Ethics Committee
CGAS	Children's Global Assessment of Functioning
CGI	Clinical Global Impression rating scale
CGI-I	Clinical Global Impression rating scale-improvement
ClinO	Clinical Trials Ordinance
CRF	Case Report Form
CRH	Corticotropin-releasing Hormone
CSF	Cerebrospinal Fluid
CTC	Clinical Trials Centre
CTQ-SV	Childhood Trauma Questionnaire-Short Version
D2	Dopaminreceptor 2
DHA	Docosahexaenoic acid
DNA	Desoxyribonuclein acid
DM	Data Management
DSM-IV	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-4th edition
EBPI	Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Prevention Institute
ECNP	European College of Neuropsychopharmacology
eCRF	Electronic Case Report Form
EFAs	Essential fatty acids
EPA	Eicosapentaenoic acid
EPS	Extrapyramidal-motorische Störung
ES	Effect Size
FDA	Food and Drug Administration (USA)
FFQ	Food Frequency Questionnaire
fMRI	Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging
GC	Gas Chromatography
GCP	Good Clinical Practice
HETE	Hydroxyeicosatetraenoic Acid
HFG	Humanforschungsgesetz
HFV	Verordnung über die Humanforschung mit Ausnahme der klinischen Versuche
HoNOSCA	Health of the Nation Outcome Scales for Children and Adolescents



HPA	Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal
hsCRP	High-sensitivity C-reactive Protein
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases- 10th edition
ICH	International Council on Harmonization
ICH-GCP	International Conference of Harmonisation- Good Clinical Practice
IDMC	Independent Data Monitoring Committee
IEPA	Early Intervention in Mental Health
IES-27-J&E	Jugend- & Elternfragebogen über impulsives Verhalten und Erleben
IFN	Interferon
IICT	Investigator Initiated Clinical Trials
IL	Interleukin
IMP	Investigational Medicinal Product
IQ	Intelligence Quotient
ITT	Intention to Treat
KAZ	Kantonsapotheke Zurich
KJPP	Klinik für Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie und Psychotherapie Zürich
KlinV	Verordnung über klinische Versuche in der Humanforschung
K-SADS-PL	Kiddie-Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia-Present & Lifetime
LA	Linoleic acid
LC-MS	Liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry
LC-PUFAs	Long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids
MARS	Medication Adherence Rating Scale
MARS-D	Medication Adherence Reporting Scale-Deutsch
MAQ	Medication Adherence Questionnaire
MCP-1	Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1
MCT	Medium Chain Triglycerides
MDD	Major Depressive Disorder
MedDRA	Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities
MS	Mass Spectrometry
n-3 FFQ	Omega-3 Food Frequency Questionnaire



OCD	Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
PI	Principal Investigator
pMDD	paediatric Major Depressive Disorder
PMS	Premenstrual Syndrome
PRN	Pro Re Nata (as needed)
PUFAs	Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids
RA	Responsible Applicant
Rbc	Red blood cell membranes
RCTs	Randomized Controlled Trials
RIAS	Reynolds Intellectual Assessment Scales
RR	Relative Risk
RWFT	Regensburger Wortflüssigkeits-Test
SAE	Serious Adverse Event
SD	Standard Deviation
SDQ	Strength and Difficulty Questionnaire
SG	St. Gallen
SIQ-Jr	Suicide Ideation Questionnaire-Junior
SMD	Standard Mean Difference
SNSF	Swiss national science foundation
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSRI	Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor
SUSAR	Suspected Unexpected Serious Adverse Reaction
TADS	Treatment for Adolescents with Depression Study
TARMED	Tarif Médical
TG	Thurgau
TNF	Tumor Necrosis Factor
TSH	Thyroid Stimulating Hormone
UHR	Ultra High Risk
UK	United Kingdom



USZ	Universitätsspital Zürich
VMLT	Verbaler Lern- und Merkfähigkeitstest
WH	Working Hypothesis
WHO	World Health Organization
WI	Working Instruction
WISC IV	Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children Version IV
WM	White Matter
ZH	Zürich



STUDY SCHEDULE

Study visit	Time (min)	Examiner	-1 Screening/ written consent	-1 Placebo Lead in	1 Baseline e	2	3	4	5	
Weeks			-2 ±5d	-1 ±5d	0	6 +/-3d	12 +/-3d	24 +/-5d	36 +/-5d	Drop-out
Study information	15	RC	x							
Informed consent	5	RSP	x							
Inclusion / exclusion	5	R	x		x					
Sociodemographic data	1	R	x							
Medical incl. psychiatric history	1	R	x							
Family history	1	RSP	x							
Physical Health (incl. Tanner)	1	R		x					x	
Current medication use	1	R	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Omega-3 Food questionnaire	5	S		x			x		x	x
WHO Assist 3.0 Drug Use	10	R	x				x		x	x
PTBS Checklist	5	S	x							
Intervention	-	-	-	Pla	Active/Placebo					
Main outcome variables										
Children's Depression Rating Scale CDRS-R	15	R	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Diagnostic interview (K-SADS-PL)	60	R	x		x*	x*	x*	x*	x	x
Clinician rated variables (at each clinical visit) +/- 2 weeks										
Clinical Global impression Scale CGI-S/I	1	C			x	x	x	x	x	x
Children Global Assessment Scale CGAS	1	C			x	x	x	x	x	x
Attrition check list inkl. HoNOSCA	8	C			x	x	x	x	x	x
Self-report variables (self rating for 13-<18yr, parent rating for 8-<13yr)										
Children's Depression Inventory DIKJ	15	S			x	x	x	x	x	x
Beck Hopelessness Scale II BHS	5	S			x	x	x	x	x	x
Beck Anxiety inventory BAI II	5	S			x	x	x	x	x	x
Suicidal ideation questionnaire SIQ-Jr	5	S			x	x	x	x	x	x
The Insomnia Severity Index	1	S			x	x	x	x	x	x
Perceived Stress Scale PSS-10	5	S			x		x		x	x
Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale	10	S			x	x	x	x	x	x
KIDscreen-CAT-27	15	SP	x(P)		x		x		x	x
SDQ	5	SP	x(P)		x		x		x	x
IES-27-J	15	SP	x(P)		x		x		x	x
ASEC (AD side effect self report scale)	5	S			x	x	x	x	x	x
Cognitive outcome variables										
BRIEF (executive Functioning questionnaire)	10	SP	X(P)	x (S)		x		x		
Cognitive battery	50	R		x			x		x	
RIAS (short IQ test for matching)	20	R						x		
Biological outcome variables										
Clinical bloods, hsCRP (2-3d prior randomization)	5	N N		x x			x		x x	x x
Red blood cells (PUFAs), Serum (e.g. immune multiplex marker chip), Buffy coat for tissue repository (e.g. genetic, epigenetic markers)										
Urine (drug screen, F2 isoprostane)	5	N		x			x		x	x
Saliva cortisol	1	N		x			x		x	x
Other measures										
Drug dispensing/ Pill count/appointment	1	R		x	x	x	x	x		
AE				x	x	x	x	x	x	x
MARS-D	3	S		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Approx. time requirement for patient / family only (min)			180	90	90	90	210	120	210	200
* Only subscale 'depressive disorders' will be performed										
R = researcher; C = clinician; S = self-rated; P = parent-rated; N = study nurse										



1 STUDY ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

This multicentre trial is centrally coordinated by the Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry of the University of Zurich and conducted in five Cantons of the German part of Switzerland (ZH, BS, BL, TG, SG). Below are the personnel involved in the study at this stage. A list of co-investigators and other study team members such as doctoral students and study nurses involved in the clinical trial will be given in the study team contact summary form in the Study Master File and at each Investigator Site File.

1.1 Sponsor, Sponsor-Investigator

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Main applicant and PI, overall governance of the project, responsible for the conceptualisation, trial design, overall management and implementation of the Omega-3-pMDD Study in the main and partner centres, development of the research protocol, case report forms (CRFs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), training and supervision of research staff, recruitment process, management of serious adverse events (SAE), data management (DM) and analysis, contact and coordination with laboratories and external agencies (incl. industrial partners, Clinical Trials Centre (CTC), clinical trials pharmacy and Independent Data Monitoring Committee (IDMC), local and national ethics committees, as well as the Antistress AG Burgerstein who provides the study medication incl. placebo, dissemination of trial results (organization of conference attendances, publication strategy, media releases).

1.2 Principal Investigator(s)

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Professor and Medical Director

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Clinical responsibility for the management / realization of the trial at Zurich. Overall governance of project, conceptualisation, realisation, data analysis, writing, publication and promotion of the project, support in networking, academic mentorship Dr. G. Berger.

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1.3 Neuropsychology

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Investigation of omega-3 fatty acids effects on cognition. PhD Supervisor.

1.4 Coordinating Investigator

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1.5 Statistician (“Biostatistician”)

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Inflammatory mediators / Blood processing / Tissue repository

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1.7 Monitoring Institution

Clinical Trials Centre (CTC)

University of Zurich
Rämistrasse 100
8091 Zürich



Monitoring and data management

1.8 Independent Data Monitoring Committee

The safety and integrity of the study will be judged on a regular basis by an independent committee of experts (Independent Data Monitoring Committee; IDMC), at a frequency of at least once a year. Members of the IDMC will include an expert in child and adolescent psychiatry (Prof. Dr. med. Romuald Brunner, Vice Director of the Centre for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Heidelberg University Hospital), an expert in biostatistics (Prof. Dr. Milo Puhan, Director of the Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Prevention Institute of the University of Zurich) and an expert in pharmacology and ethics (Prof. Dr. Med. Jürgen Drewe, Director of Preclinical Research of Max Zeller Soehne AG).

The members of this board will have access to all SAEs and SUSARs and to the inclusion and drop-out rates. Key task will be to monitor safety and harm data, in particular to monitor the number of suicide attempts. SAE will be reported to the ethics committee and the IDMC in writing. If the IDMC deems it necessary additional information can be provided. If the IDMC deems it necessary to perform an interim analysis of the safety or harms data, the IDMC can directly liaise with the CTC and clinical trials pharmacist to do so. In case that the IDMC deems it unethical to continue the trial because of a premature (prior to achieving the n=220) difference between active and placebo (either efficacy or safety data), the trial can be terminated at their request.

The IDMC is also authorised to suggest changes to the protocol or to provide an altered judgement of feasibility when information from the annual safety report or new information about the applied study medication has become available. If deemed necessary for their evaluation, the IDMC is allowed to review unblinded data. The central study team members will not be exposed to these data analysis, unless the study is terminated prematurely.

1.9 Any other relevant Committee, Person, Organisation, Institution

Clinical Trials Pharmacy

Kantonsapotheke Zürich

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Phone : +41 44 255 45 46

Email : info@kaz.zh.ch

Blinding, packaging and labelling of medication

Burgerstein Vitamine

Antistress AG

Fluhstrasse 30



2 PRODUCTION OF STUDY MEDICATION; ACTIVE AND PLACEBOETHICAL AND REGULATORY ASPECTS

Before this study will be conducted, the protocol, the proposed participant information and consent form as well as other study-specific documents will be submitted to a properly constituted Competent Ethics Committee (CEC) and Competent Authorities (Swissmedic) in agreement with local legal requirements, for formal approval. Any amendment to the protocol must as well be approved.

The decision of the CEC and Swissmedic concerning the conduct of the study will be made in writing to the Sponsor-Investigator before commencement of this study. The clinical study can only begin once approval from all required authorities has been received. Any additional requirements imposed by the authorities shall be implemented.

2.1 Study Registration

The study will be registered in both the Swiss Federal Complementary Database (“Portal”) and the Clinicaltrials.gov registry database, before participant recruitment in the study starts.

2.2 Categorisation of Study

The study is considered to fall under category C according to ClinO Art. 19.

2.3 Competent Ethics Committee (CEC)

Approval from the appropriate constituted Competent Ethics Committee is sought for each study site in the clinical trial (zuständige kantonale Ethikkommissionen) and the national competent authority (SwissMedic). The reporting duties and allowed time frame are respected. No substantial changes are made to the protocol without prior Sponsor, CEC, CA approval, except where necessary to eliminate apparent immediate hazards to study participants. Premature study end or interruption of the study is reported within 15 days. The regular end of the study is reported to the CEC within 90 days, the final study report shall be submitted within one year after study end. Amendments are reported according to chapter 2.10.



2.4 Competent authority (CA)

The Sponsor will obtain approval from Swissmedic before the start of the clinical trial. Reporting will be done within the allowed time frame. Planned or premature study end are reported within 90 and 15 days, respectively. The final report will be submitted to the CA within one year after the end of the study. Amendments are reported according to chapter 2.10.

2.5 Ethical Conduct of the Study

The study will be carried out in accordance with principles enunciated in the current version of the Declaration of Helsinki, the guidelines of Good Clinical Practice (GCP) issued by ICH, and Swiss competent authority's requirements.

CEC and competent authorities will receive annual safety and interim reports and be informed about study stop/ end in agreement with local requirements.

2.6 Declaration of Interest

We declare no conflict of interest.

2.7 Patient Information and Informed Consent

Participation in the study is preceded by counselling by the treating doctor/ psychologist or investigator in accordance with ICH-GCP guidelines, during which the patients and their guardians must be informed about the nature and entire course of the study, potential individual benefits and personal risk shall be explained. Here it will be re-emphasised that participation is absolutely voluntary. Given that this study is conducted in a psychiatric setting, the study information may also be given by a research psychologist. In this case, the research psychologist will sign the informed consent additionally to the psychiatrist. Potential participants and their parents/ guardians are given sufficient time to read all the provided information (approved by the appropriate authorities), and clarify any questions with the treating doctor/ psychologist or investigator. Participation only becomes possible after the patients, their guardians as well as the investigator/doctor have signed the informed consent document. This consent can be revoked at any time without citing reasons and without any consequences. No examinations or other activities will take place before the informed consent procedure is completed. A copy of the consent form and the patient information sheet will be given to the participants and their guardians.

In case the patient information sheet or the consent form change, participants will be informed immediately and relevant information will be passed on to the ethic committees for approval. New patient information and consent will be discussed in detail again, the participant will again be asked for written consent, and a copy of the documents will be given to the subject.

Given participants are between 8 and 17 years old at the start of the study, informed consent are provided by their legal representatives/parents, in line with the Clinical Trial Directive, the



Declaration of Helsinki and ICH-GCP. Their consent must represent the minor's presumed will and may be revoked at any time, without detriment to the minor. Whenever appropriate, the minor should participate in the informed consent process together with the parents. The researcher will also obtain the minor's assent in addition to the consent of the legal representatives/parents. The minor's assent is not sufficient to allow participation in the study; informed consent of the legal representatives/parents is required. Consent from legal representatives/parents and assent from the minor should be sought at the same time. In any case, the minor will receive information according to its capacity of understanding, from staff with experience in minors, regarding the study, its risks and benefits. The explicit wish of a minor who is capable of forming an opinion and assessing this information to refuse participation will be followed; in such case, the minor can be withdrawn from the study at any time. If a minor subject does not want to participate, they will not be included in the study. This is also explicitly stated in the patient information sheet.

In case a minor reaches adulthood (age of 18) during the study, the researcher is obliged to obtain informed consent from this participant as soon as possible. Informed consent from legal representatives/parent is no longer required, although it is recognised that an adolescent is still vulnerable and may require additional discussions and explanations.

2.8 Participant Privacy and Confidentiality

The investigator affirms and upholds the principle of the participant's right to privacy and that they shall comply with applicable privacy laws. Especially, anonymity of the participants shall be guaranteed when presenting the data at scientific meetings or publishing them in scientific journals.

Individual subject medical information obtained as a result of this study is considered confidential and disclosure to third parties is prohibited. Subject confidentiality will be further ensured by utilising subject identification code numbers to correspond to treatment data in the computer files.

Such medical information may be given to the participant's personal physician or to other appropriate medical personnel responsible for the participant's welfare, if the patient has given his/her written consent to do so.

For data verification purposes, authorised representatives of the Sponsor (-Investigator), a competent authority (e.g. Swissmedic), or an ethics committee may require direct access to parts of the medical records relevant to the study, including participants' medical history.

Regarding data privacy, subjects will be informed about pseudonymous recording. The allocation of a unique study number that can be traced back to the patient if necessary will be used. The list with patients' names and contact details are kept with the principal investigators. Outside laboratories will only be provided with coded documentation not enabling them to identify the individual patient. The sharing of data will be done in accordance with ICH-GCP guidelines. In case subjects cannot agree to this central collection of data they cannot participate in the study.



2.9 Early Termination of the Study

The Sponsor-Investigator may terminate the study prematurely according to the following circumstances:

- ethical concerns,
- insufficient participant recruitment,
- when the safety of the participants is doubtful or at risk, respectively,
- alterations in accepted clinical practice that make the continuation of a clinical trial unwise,
- early evidence of benefit or harm of the experimental intervention
- recommendations of the Independent Data Monitoring Committee
- the sponsors general expertise regarding the significance of the accumulating data or
- other important reasons such as accumulating external evidence or quality concerns.

2.10 Protocol Amendments

In order to maintain comparable conditions in all study sites and to obtain an unobjectionable data analysis changes of the protocol are not intended. If nonetheless changes become necessary they are reported as amendment and submitted to the responsible ethics committees (*die zuständigen kantonale Ethikkommissionen*) and, if necessary, to the national authorities (SwissMedic) according to the regulations, taking into account the distinction between substantial and non-substantial amendments.

Substantial amendments (significant changes) are only implemented after approval of the CEC and CA respectively.

Significant changes to be authorised by the CEC are the following:

- changes affecting the participants' safety and health, or their rights and obligations;
- changes to the protocol, and in particular changes based on new scientific knowledge which concern the trial design, the method of investigation, the endpoints or the form of statistical analysis;
- a change of trial site, or conducting the clinical trial at an additional site; or
- a change of sponsor, coordinating investigator or investigator responsible at a trial site.

Significant changes to be authorised by Swissmedic are the following:

- changes to the therapeutic product, or to its administration or use;
- changes based on new preclinical or clinical data which may affect product safety; or
- changes concerning the production of the therapeutic product which may affect product safety.

Under emergency circumstances, deviations from the protocol to protect the rights, safety and well-being of human participants may proceed without prior approval of the sponsor and the CEC/CA. Such deviations shall be documented and reported to the sponsor and the CEC/CA as soon as possible.



All Non-substantial amendments are communicated to the CA as soon as possible if applicable and to the CEC within the Annual Safety Report (ASR).

The sponsor is responsible for all protocol amendments and for communicating potential protocol modifications to all relevant parties. All principal investigators are allowed to make suggestions for protocol amendments to the sponsor, who will decide whether the proposed amendments are necessary. In case of an amendment, all study centres and other relevant parties will be informed by the sponsor by email, and the amendments will be submitted to the responsible ethic committees. In addition, a private protected study website will be provided. All the relevant documents will also be available in the master trial file and at each individual site file.

3 INTRODUCTION

3.1 Background and Rationale

3.1.1. Adult and paediatric major depressive disorders

Adult Major Depressive Disorders (aMDDs) are characterized by the presence of at least five of the following symptoms for most of the time lasting for at least 2 weeks or more: sadness, emptiness or hopelessness (in children and adolescents sadness often manifests as irritable mood); loss of interest or pleasure in activities; psychomotor retardation or agitation (observed); decreased energy or fatigue; worthlessness or inappropriate guilt; thoughts of death and suicide; diminished concentration or indecisiveness; insomnia or hypersomnia; change in weight or appetite [1]. In childhood most presentations are first-onset presentations that have a slightly better prognosis than recurrent forms of MDD. About 60% of a clinical cohort meeting DSM criteria for paediatric major depressive disorder (pMDD) will recover within 9 months (in contrast to adjustment disorders with depressive features that have a faster and better recovery rate). The mean length of pMDD is about 9 months [2, 3]. Childhood- and adolescent-onset depression have similar clinical presentations except of the melancholic symptoms that are more prevalent in adolescence [4]. The natural illness course warrants a long study duration to address the efficacy and effectiveness of a proposed treatment.

In a recent school survey about one in ten adolescents in Zürich reported moderate to marked depressive symptoms, and one in three if you include mild depressive symptoms [5], which corresponds quite well to national and international surveys [6]. Upon use of structured clinical interviews in <18 year olds 1-6% meet criteria for a MDD [7]. Depressive disorders are often emerging in adolescence, are often not recognized even by professionals [8] and only about a quarter receive appropriate treatment [9]. These findings are alarming given that between 10 and 24 year olds MDD is the leading cause of disability [10]. An early onset of the disease is a risk factor for chronic and recurrent forms of depression in adulthood with more than half experiencing a first relapse within five years [11]. MDD is associated with difficulties in relationships, impaired school and work functioning, and an increased risk of substance abuse



[12, 13]. MDD is a major contributor to the burden of suicide and poor long-term health later in life (in particular ischaemic heart disease) [14, 15].

3.1.2 MDD and suicidality

Three recent Cochrane reviews analysing psychological [16], pharmacological [17] and relapse preventive interventions [18] in pMDD illustrate how poor the currently available evidence-based knowledge is for treating this vulnerable patient population. In fact, there have been major concerns that the use of antidepressant medications in this age group may worsen suicidal behaviours [19]. Following a thorough and comprehensive review of all available published and unpublished RCTs of antidepressants in children and adolescents in October 2004, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued a public warning about an increased risk of suicidal thoughts or behaviours in children and adolescents treated with SSRI medications. In 2006, the FDA extended the warning to include young adults up to the age of 25. Other agencies across the world such as the Swissmedic, the UK Medicines and Health Care Products Regulatory Agency and the European Medicines Agency followed [20]. The debate that SSRIs may increase suicidal ideation has contributed to a lot of insecurity in affected individuals and their families, as well as in the professional community [21-23]. A consequence of the “black box warning” was that prescribing practices of antidepressants have decreased for young people [24]. Additionally a recent reanalysis of the SmithKline Beecham study 329, a placebo-controlled RCT with paroxetine in pMDD [25, 26] provides evidence that despite negative findings on all a priori primary outcomes, the study was “sold” as a positive study based on a post-hoc outcome that was introduced after trial initiation. As a consequence Paroxetine has been prescribed to tens of thousands of children and adolescents with pMDD without sound scientific evidence. In contrary, the safety data showed that the paroxetine group reported more suicidal ideations than the placebo group [27]. However, epidemiological data provides some evidence that in regions with the strongest decrease in antidepressant use showed an increase in suicide rates in children and adolescents [28]. More recent data in severe forms of depression provides some evidence that the regular intake of fluoxetine, sertraline and to some extent citalopram in severe forms of depression may be protective against suicide (probably by treating the underlying illness) despite of an increase in suicidal ideation [29]. This debate is certainly also of relevance for Switzerland, as the age-corrected mean suicide rate in this age group over the last 13 years is 7.6 per 100'000 teenagers and is above the worldwide average [30].

Based on the current partially conflicting evidence, the use of SSRIs in the treatment of pMDD should be evaluated very carefully and should mainly be considered in the more severe cases of pMDD. Nevertheless, in regions where child and adolescent therapists trained in cognitive behavioural or interpersonal therapy practices are not readily available, the use of antidepressants may often be the only choice [16]. However, patients and their parents are often very sceptical about the use of antidepressants, in particular since the intensive media attention about the increase in suicidal ideation has emerged [31]. In some cases this critical attitude probably results in a delay or premature discontinuation of necessary treatments of severe forms of pMDD potentially contributing to a poorer outcome, or even to suicides [32, 33]. Experts in the field propose a stepwise approach from more benign to more invasive treatments. In line with the German S3 Guidelines (AWMF-Nr. 028-043) [34] cognitive



behavioural or interpersonal psychotherapy is considered a good first-line treatment and the golden standard in the treatment of pMDD. The timing at what point a combination of fluoxetine with CBT shall be introduced depends on the severity of depression and the availability of psychological treatment options. The decision to start an antidepressant should whenever possible be reserved for the more severe cases and be based upon a careful clinical expert decision. The latter decision should not be made easily as no single novel antidepressant is approved for pMDD in Switzerland (e.g. Swissmedic even does not recommend the use of Fluoxetine in <18 year olds despite the strongest evidence within its class; in Switzerland any SSRI use in pMDD is therefore “off label”). Nevertheless, in the real world about 50% of all SSRIs in children and adolescents are prescribed by general practitioners and paediatricians despite the fact that they themselves report that they have not been adequately trained to do so. Non-specialists often overestimate the benefit over the risk associated with SSRI use in minors [35, 36].

3.1.3 The importance of Omega-3 fatty acids

The precursors of omega-3 fatty acids (alpha-Linolenic acid ALA) and omega-6 fatty acids (Linoleic acid LA) are essential fatty acids (EFAs) meaning that humans cannot synthesise them *de novo*. Humans have to supply EFAs through diet similar to vitamins. Since the industrial revolution human lifestyle and diet underwent major changes, one of them being a dramatic shift from a balanced omega-6 to omega-3 fatty acids diet to an excess in omega-6 and trans fatty acids intake in Western societies [37]. Therefore, humans living in modern societies are exposed to a nutritional environment that does not match their genetic constitution resulting in the hypothesis that the rapid rise in civilization diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disorders, but also psychiatric disorders such as depression may beside other reasons also be the consequence to these dietary changes [38]. The source of the omega-3 LC-PUFAs is mainly oily fish, e.g. salmon or sardines, whereas the precursor ALA is also present in plant oils, such as canola oil, nut oils, or algae oils. A small proportion of the essential precursors ALA and LA can be transformed into bioactive long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids (LC-PUFAs), such as the omega-6 arachidonic acid (AA) and its metabolites, and the omega-3 eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) and their bioactive metabolites (see page 20 Fig.1). LC-PUFAs and their bioactive lipids have important physiological roles in normal brain development, but also other processes such as inflammation and immunity. A range of epidemiological and experimental studies provide some evidence for a link between cardiovascular disorders, metabolic syndrome or depressive disorders that are all proposed to be associated with an increase in proinflammatory cytokines and a deficiency in omega-3 fatty acids. The latter may have direct implications for prevention and treatment [38, 39].

3.1.4 Dietary intake of Omega-3 fatty acids and MDD

Epidemiological studies found an inverse association between the intake of oily fish (rich in omega-3 fatty acids) and the prevalence [40-45] and incidence [46-48] of depressive disorders, postpartum depression [49] and bipolar disorder [50]. A recent meta-analysis of 26 studies involving 150'278 participants found that fish intake may have a protective effect comparing the



highest versus lowest fish consumption group with a pooled relative risk (RR) of depression of 0.83 [51]. Furthermore, inverse relationships between fish intake, membrane omega-3 fatty acids and number of suicide attempts have also been reported by independent groups [41, 52, 53].

3.1.5 Omega-3 fatty acids deficiency in MDD

LC-PUFAs can be measured in red blood cell membranes (rbc) or plasma. Due to the high fluctuation of free fatty acids, the measurement of rbc LC-PUFAs is a better proxy for the mean LC-PUFA intake over the last couple of weeks. A meta-analysis including a total of 3318 patients with MDD [51, 54] confirms a significant decrease in total omega-3 fatty acids (ES=-0.51, p<0.0001), in particular in EPA (ES=-0.18, p=0.004) and DHA (ES=-0.35, p=0.0002) [49]. Similar deficits are also present in postpartum depression [55] and social anxiety disorder [56]. High n-6/n-3 omega fatty acid ratios are frequently reported [57-60]. Similar changes could also be observed in pMDD [61].

3.1.6 Inflammatory mediators, Omega-3 fatty acids and MDD

Proinflammatory cytokines in both plasma and CSF have been found to influence the progression and severity of depressive disorders in different populations. Studies have shown elevated serum levels of IL-1, IL-6, TNF-alpha und MCP-1 in depressed patients, but have presented mixed results with IL-8 serum levels and with IL-6 and MCP-1 CSF levels [62]. A recent omega-3 fatty acid RCT in aMDD found that the ratio between pro- and antiinflammatory markers (hsCRP, IL-6, IL-1ra, Leptin, Adiponectin) is a strong predictor of omega-3 fatty acids response [63].

3.2 Investigational Product and Indication

In the proposed study we decided to use for the active treatment a daily dose 500mg EPA/250mg DHA in our 8 to <13 year old, and 1000mg EPA / 500mg DHA for the 13 to <18 years old. Omega-3 fatty acids are used worldwide as nutritional supplements with important physical and psychosocial health benefits. Pre-clinical data demonstrate very low level of oral toxicity of omega-3 fatty acids. Please note that omega-3 fatty acids have been proven safe at much larger doses of up to 3 g/day in a total of more than 100'000 cardiovascular patients [64, 65].

Active and placebo will contain mixed tocopherol (vitamin E) to prevent oxidation and the capsule shell will be made out of gelatin (from fish) and glycerol. The main filling ingredient in the placebo capsules will be medium chain triglycerides, because they do not contain any insaturated fatty acids and are therefore very stable and in these small quantities they do not have any pharmacological effect. Placebo will also contain a very small amount of fish oil to mimic the fishy flavour and taste and prevent unblinding. More information can be found in the Investigator's Brochure.

Burgerstein will produce specially manufactured child capsules as study medication that can easily be swallowed by children.

3.3 Preclinical Evidence

The underlying mechanisms of the potential preventive and therapeutic actions of omega-3 fatty acids against depression are still unclear. Preclinical and clinical data point towards several mechanisms that most likely act in concert [66]. Some of them might be more responsible for the postulated short-term, other for the more long-term effects of omega-3 fatty acids:

- **Omega-3 fatty acids, stress and the HPA-axis:** Major depression is linked to a range of mediators of the stress response system (e.g. the subgenual prefrontal cortex, the hippocampus and the amygdala) that is mainly modulated by the noradrenergic system and the CRH/HPA axis resulting in a markedly exaggerated, persistent elevation of the stress response [67]. Omega-3 fatty acids have shown to attenuate stress-related changes in animal models with depressive features [68-71] and humans [72-74].
- **Omega-3 fatty acids and brain development:** An association between depression and abnormal brain development has been suggested [75]. Myelination and synaptic pruning are core processes during normal pubertal brain development. The regulation of PUFA metabolism is crucial for both processes [76, 77]. Of particular interest is a preclinical study investigating cognition and behaviour across different developmental stages. Omega-3 fatty acids deficient diets across consecutive generations produced a modality-selective and task-dependent impairment in cognitive and motivated behaviour in adolescence distinct from the deficits observed in adults [78, 79]. Omega-3 fatty acids attenuate such depression-like animal behaviours during critical periods of brain development [80]. Furthermore, the FADS haplotype determining LC-PUFAs availability and concentrations in white matter (WM) showed age-related WM differences (significant age x genotype interactions, $p(\text{corrected}) < 0.05$) in humans. PUFA metabolism is therefore likely to play a role in disorders of neurodevelopmental origin [81].
- **Omega-3 fatty acids, neuroplasticity, neurotrophic and protective hippocampal effects:** Hippocampal changes in depression are well documented [82]. Animal models with structural hippocampal alterations with depression-like and anxiety-like behaviours [83, 84] provide evidence that omega-3 fatty acids have a preventive and neurotrophic effect against such changes [85, 86]. Our own group could demonstrate that omega-3 fatty acids enhance hippocampal cell viability and are able to protect hippocampal cells from stress-related damage [87].
- **Omega-3 fatty acids and monoaminergic neurotransmission:** Monoaminergic transmitter systems are proposed to be involved in the pathogenesis of depression. Animal experiments of omega-3 fatty acids deprived rats provide evidence for an increase in serotonin 2 (5-HT2) and a decrease in dopamine 2 (D2) receptor density in the frontal cortex, as well as an increased serotonin turnover in the prefrontal cortex and decreased midbrain tryptophan hydroxylase-2 expression [88-94]. In humans, omega-3 intake is associated with an increase in cerebrospinal fluid 5-HIAA release [95, 96].
- **Omega-3 fatty acids, immune-modulation, anti-inflammation and anti-oxidation:** Several lines of evidence support an altered immune-modulation in the pathophysiology of depression [97-99]. Omega-3 fatty acids have immune-



modulatory, anti-inflammatory and pro-resolving properties [100], e.g. via the down-regulation of pro-inflammatory omega-6, the promotion of proresolvins, neuroprotectins and anti-inflammatory mediators [101-103]. Omega-3 fatty acids seem to induce protective in vivo brain mechanisms against oxidative stress. The main applicant could demonstrate that Ethyl-EPA supplementation is associated with a marked increase of glutathione, a strong intracellular antioxidant using proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy in patients with a first-episode psychosis [104]. Another group found similar effects in older patients at risk for depression [105]. Some evidence regarding the measurement of glutathione in peripheral blood is also suggestive that omega-3 fatty acids may support the antioxidative defence system in individuals at ultra-high risk for psychosis [106].

- **Omega-3 fatty acids, membrane structure and function:** A decrease in membrane fluidity can affect the rotation and diffusion of proteins and other biomolecules within the membrane, thereby affecting the functions of these molecules and processes. An increase in membrane fluidity results in a more flexible membrane and facilitates transmission (e.g. in the retina) [107]. In vivo imaging techniques such as diffusion tensor imaging could demonstrate that omega-3 fatty acids are closely linked to PUFA metabolism [81]. The effect of omega-3 fatty acids on membrane structure [108] may contribute to its clinical effects, in particular in augmentation studies. The principal investigator was involved in a study that could demonstrate that T2-relaxation time normalizes under the influence omega-3 fatty acids potentially being a signifier of normalization in membrane structure [109].

3.4 Clinical Evidence to Date

3.4.1 Omega-3 fatty acids RCTS in MDD and related disorders

Several clinical research groups investigated the use of omega-3 fatty acids in controlled treatment trials in a range of conditions that also assessed depressive symptoms:

- Primary diagnosis of adult major depressive disorders (MDD) [63, 110-123]
- Depressive episodes in bipolar affective disorders [124-130]
- Depression during or post pregnancy (postpartum depression) [131-133]
- Depression in non-MDD mood disorders (e.g. PMS, dysthymia) [134-139]
- Depression in other psychiatric conditions (e.g. borderline personality, self-harm, OCD) [140-144]
- Depression in established schizophrenia [110, 145]
- Depression in Alzheimer's dementia/mild cognitive impairment [121, 146, 147]
- Depression in Parkinson disease [148]
- Depression in medical conditions (cerebro-vascular and metabolic diseases or cancer) [149-153]
- Depressive symptoms in healthy individuals [154-159]

Several critical meta-analytic reviews have tried to integrate the above-mentioned very heterogeneous group of controlled treatment trials investigating the effects of omega-3 fatty acids on mood symptoms [160-166]. Most meta-analysis confirmed a statistical significant effect in favour of omega-3 fatty acids with minimal to moderate effect sizes depending on the



selection of studies (except of one meta-analysis [164]). Effect sizes in favour of omega-3 fatty acids [51] are larger if RCTs are selected based on 1.) a EPA/DHA ratio $>60\%$ of the overall omega-3 fatty acids [161, 163] and 2.) only RCTs with a primary diagnosis of MDD are included [161, 166]. To our knowledge, only one pilot RCT (n=20) in children with a mean age of 10 was performed [167].

3.4.2 Omega-3 fatty acids RCTs in MDD

Martins et al [161] meta-analysis including RCTs with primary and secondary MDD found a significant overall SMD = -0.291 but with study heterogeneity and evidence for publication bias. A more recent meta-analysis by Sublette et al [163] only including primary MDD RCTs dichotomized according to a EPA-content $>60\%$ of the overall omega-3 fatty acids content found a moderate effect size (SMD=0.558) with negligible contribution of random effects or heteroscedasticity. Bloch and Hannestadl's meta-analysis [164] including studies with mild depression could not replicate previous meta-analyses, however a sub-analysis restricted to moderate to marked depression confirmed a SMD of 0.42. It is likely that Rogers et al [134] study investigating the effects of omega-3 fatty acids in mild depression in a large non-clinical population was responsible for the negative overall outcome as the study accounted for 31.7% of the overall weight [168]. Grosso et al [166] found a SMD=0.56 for primary MDD, an SMD=0.22 for non-primary MDD, and an overall SMD=0.38 in favour of omega-3 fatty acids treatment compared to placebo. The above mentioned meta-analyses confirmed that the use of EPA rather than DHA rich formulations is responsible for the clinical efficacy of omega-3 fatty acids. Two RCTs encompassing a large proportion of patients with refractory depression highlight the potential use of EPA-enriched omega-3 fatty acids as an augmentation treatment (potentially via an increase in membrane fluidity) [110, 111]. Two RCTs in populations with other than a primary MDD provide evidence of an association between inflammation and omega-3 fatty acids response: 1.) A placebo-controlled trial investigating the positive effects of omega-3 fatty acids on depressive symptoms and chronic inflammation in haemodialysis patients [169], and 2.) a study [170] that found a preventive effect of EPA against the development of depressive symptoms in IFN-alpha-treated hepatitis C virus carriers (associated with a very high risk of drug-induced depressive symptoms). The latter two studies suggest that omega-3 fatty acids rich in EPA may modulate its antidepressant properties via immune-modulatory strategies (see below, mechanism of action), which is of interest in the light of more recent models of the underlying pathophysiology of depression [171].

Interestingly, the use of purified or DHA-enriched oils was not successful in treating depression, postnatal depression or OCD [112, 172, 173]. This finding is in contrast to the greater face validity of DHA, which is the major brain omega-3 fatty acids and lower in brain tissue of depressed suicide victims [174].

3.4.3 Omega-3 fatty acids RCTs in minors

To our knowledge no omega-3 fatty acids RCT in teenagers with MDD has been published so far. However, the above mentioned small pilot omega-3 RCT in prepubertal children with childhood-onset depression showed the largest effect size (SMD=1.2) of all omega-3 fatty acids RCTs in MDD [167]. Most other omega-3 fatty acids RCTs in children were done in attention deficit and hyperactivity disorders (ADHD). Bloch et al meta-analysis [175] including 699 ADHD



children of ten RCTs between 7 – 12 years found a beneficial effect in favour of omega-3 fatty acids with a SMD of 0.31 with no evidence of publication bias and a significant dose dependency; RCTs using a daily dose of 500 to 750mg EPA were the most effective ones [176]. But the effect size of stimulant treatment with methylphenidate or dexamphetamines is still two to three times stronger compared to omega-3 fatty acids. Future research has to address the question if subgroups of ADHD patients may benefit more from omega-3 fatty acids (e.g. those with co-morbid depression, or low baseline levels of omega-3 fatty acids or increased inflammatory mediators) [177]. Omega-3 fatty acids also seem to help children with developmental coordination disorders that often present with ADHD symptoms [178]. Furthermore, a RCT in adolescents with a first-episode psychosis [179], as well as a RCT in adolescents at ultra-high risk for psychosis [180] were performed. The use of omega-3 fatty acids in prevention of mental disorders is promising, yet an avenue to be further explored. The main applicant is the senior author of a pilot RCT in 81 adolescents at ultra-high risk (UHR) for developing a psychotic disorder (mean age 16.4) that used 1.2g of an EPA-enriched omega-3 fatty acids oil as a sole agent [180]. 27.5% in the placebo group progressed towards a first psychotic episode compared to only 4.9% in the omega-3 fatty acids group. This pilot study has recently been replicated but study results are not available yet (the NEURAPRO study [181]). Another multinational multi-centre omega-3 RCT in prodromal schizophrenia will start in the near future (the PURPOSE trial), where the main applicant acts as a consultant. A further study carried out by the main applicant demonstrates that omega-3 fatty acids augmentation treatment in first episode psychosis may result in a better tolerability (less EPS, less sexual side effects) and faster response to antipsychotic medication, however at the end of the three month treatment period, there was no difference in treatment effects on all primary outcome measures between active and placebo [179] (the main applicant was supported by a young investigator fellowship of the Swiss National Science Foundation (University of Basel)). A meta-analysis of Dr. Fusar-Poli and the main applicant came to the conclusion that omega-3 fatty acids in established (but not prodromal) schizophrenia have no or only minor additional efficacy compared to currently available treatments (also not on depressive symptoms in schizophrenia) [182].

3.4.4 Omega-3 fatty acids RCTs in other psychiatric conditions

There is some evidence that omega-3 fatty acids augmentation may have some beneficial effects in bipolar affective disorders [124], in particular against depressive symptoms [126, 183]. Furthermore, EPA-enriched omega-3 fatty acids may also attenuate impulsivity in patients with Borderline Personality Disorder [142, 184] and incarcerated young males [185]. The latter findings may be of particular importance for male pMDD individuals that sometimes presents with impulsive and aggressive behaviour rather than sadness [132]. A recently published trial in adolescents with conduct disorders highlights the importance to implement long study durations (e.g. one year) to be able to demonstrate potential positive effects of omega-3 fatty acids on difficult to treat behavioural traits [186]. Worth mentioning is a recent RCT in premenstrual syndrome (PMS) showing some beneficial effects on depression, nervousness, anxiety, lack of concentration and a reduction of somatic symptoms such as bloating, headaches and breast tenderness [139].



3.4.5 Unpublished RCTs with Omega-3 fatty acids in pMDD

We searched the US National (<https://clinicaltrials.gov/>) and the WHO trials registries (<http://apps.who.int/trialsearch/>) using “omega-3 fatty acids”, “depression” or “MDD”; “child” or “children” or “adolescents” to identify planned or currently on-going RCTs. We identified five RCTs: 1. Arnold et al from NIMH (NCT01341925) recruit children from 7-14 with MDD or dysthymic disorder. Gabbay et al (NCT00962598) from the Mount Sinai School of Medicine recruit 12-19 year old adolescents meeting the criteria for MDD using psychopathology and proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy as primary outcome. McNamara et al (NCT00511810) recruit children and adolescents with MDD using psychopathology and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) as primary outcomes. All these studies have target numbers of 40 to 80 and often use biological outcome measures as primary outcomes. Simon Rice et al (ACTRN12613001352796) aim to recruit 400 depressed adolescents and young adults aged 15 to 25 in a nationwide multi-centre RCT of omega-3 fatty acids supplementation (the YoDa-F study) [187]. Participants will be recruited in headspace centres across Australia (<http://headspace.org.au/about-us/>). Headspace centres are community health centres with a very low threshold (not like the specialist mental health service). The clients accessing the Headspace centres are comparable with our youth counselling services of the social welfare system in Zurich (e.g. Sozialzentren der Stadt Zürich oder die regionalen Jugend- und Familienberatungsstellen). The majority of the YoDA-F participants will be outpatients and most likely encompass less severe cases than in our planned omega-3 pMDD study that will solely enrol patients treated in specialised child and adolescent psychiatric inpatient and outpatient services. We can therefore expect that our sample will have a higher baseline depression severity. Furthermore, we will recruit in fewer centres compared to the YoDa-F study (across Australia 60 headspace centres are in the process of being established). The latter two aspects are of major concern for the YoDa-F study, as the Australian study will most likely need to deal with a large placebo-effect which might be quite challenging as demonstrated by two reviews [188, 189]. Based on previous studies conducted by the main applicant who worked at ORYGEN Youth Health, Melbourne Australia from 1999-2006 [104, 179], about 35% of participants in the YoDa-F study will be under the age 18. Our study will include younger pMDD cases with higher baseline depression severity compared to the Australian study. Finally, our study will implement several means to reduce the known placebo effect in adolescent depression studies (see below). Rice et al targets a n=400 based on the assumption of a relatively small effect size of 0.31, probably to account for exactly these challenges associated with their study design [187]. According to the WHO trials registry, the study has not started recruitment yet (18.9.2015).

3.5 Dose Rationale

Omega-3 fatty acids have been tested in many different conditions. However a wide array of omega-3 fatty acid compositions in different doses and EPA/ DHA ration has been used. In dyslipidaemia and cardiovascular disorders the efficacy has been proven in many studies encompassing several thousand patients with an excellent safety profile [190]. Thousands of hypertriglyceridemia patients have been treated with sometimes very large doses of omega-3 fatty acids up to 10g per day with no life-threatening side effects [191]. Omega-3 fatty acids



doses up to 4g per day have also been used in minors with metabolic disorders without any major tolerability issues [192, 193].

Most successful omega-3 fatty acids RCTs in adult MDD used around 1000mg EPA per day. As outlined above [163], any study drug should contain an EPA content > 60% of all omega-3 fatty acids as only those preparations seem to be more effective than placebo; a small amount of DHA seems to be favourable in comparison to purified Ethyl-EPA (probably by inhibiting the conversion of EPA to DHA). In prepubertal children Nemets et al [167] used 400mg EPA and 200mg DHA. Bloch et al meta-analysis in ADHD children [175] found a significant dose dependency with RCTs using a daily dose of 500 to 750mg EPA having the biggest effect. In the proposed study we decided to use for the active treatment a daily dose 500mg EPA/ 250mg DHA in our 8 to <13 year olds, and 1000mg EPA / 500mg DHA for the 13 to <18 years olds (which corresponds with the omega-3 fatty acid doses used in adult MDD RCTs).

3.6 Explanation for Choice of Comparator (or Placebo)

Placebo capsules will be matched to the active comparator in size and appearance and will contain medium chain triglycerides (MCT). MCT oils do not contain any unsaturated fatty acids and therefore are very stable and do not show tendency to rancidity. In addition, MCT oils in these quantities do not have any pharmacological effect. Worth mentioning is that many different forms of placebo have been used in previous trials, such as canola, sunflower or olive oil. However, these oils may be physiological active (e.g. olive oil is a constituent of the Mediterranean diet that has shown a range of health benefits [194, 195]). Mineral or liquid paraffin oils as placebo (like the first trial of the PI [179] or the YoDa-F trial [187]) may cause diarrhea, in particular in children that may already react quite sensitively to more than 1g of mineral oil.

A major concern is often that omega-3 fatty acids capsules could be “unblinded” because of the fishy taste. However, the recent formulations have nearly no fishy taste anymore. To further minimise the risk of “unblinding”, we will put a very small amount of fish oil into the placebo capsules to mimic the taste. A recent double blind controlled trial addressing exactly this question demonstrated that test persons were not able to differentiate between active (omega-3 fatty acids) and placebo [198]. Another concern could be the size of the capsules. Burgerstein will produce specially manufactured child capsules as study medication that can easily be swallowed by children. In addition, both capsules will contain natural orange oil for a pleasant odor when opening the bottle and so optimizing compliance.

3.7 Risk / Benefits

Children and adolescents suffering from mental problems, in particular depression often do not seek help because of the stigma associated with mental illness [196]. Parents are hesitant to see professionals because they are ashamed that they may have failed as parents. Three out of four patients with a mental illness are not treated [197-199]. Psychiatrists are often looked at as “drug vendors”. Being open to novel treatments such as omega-3 fatty acids that are closely linked to lifestyle, food and general wellbeing may indirectly encourage families of children and adolescents suffering from mental illness to seek help sooner. We can have the best and most effective treatments, but our patients need to take them early enough. In other areas of



medicine, early recognition and treatment has become the gold standard, but in psychiatry the opposite still often applies. However, the consequences for children and adolescents with an emerging serious mental illness such as depression are underestimated, as the duration of untreated illness is an important prognostic factor for long-term outcome in depression [9]. While patients and their families wait and see, consequences of an untreated depression for social, psychological and neurobiological development may be neglected for far too long. Omega-3 fatty acids as a benign first-line treatment are likely to be a well-accepted first step in a comprehensive treatment plan and may serve as a “door opener” to engage patients and families for other more invasive treatments if omega-3 fatty acids have failed. But if the omega-3 fatty acids prove ineffective, other more effective treatments might be delayed because of an unjustified trial of omega-3 fatty acids as a sole, but ‘ineffective’ treatment. There is a need to investigate novel evidence based treatment approaches as already today depression causes the largest burden of disease in the age group from 10 – 24 [10]. Despite over a dozen well-designed relatively small RCTs in adult MDD and several critical and well-performed meta-analyses, the available evidence is not conclusive enough to promote or refute the use of omega-3 fatty acids in standard clinical care (see above) [51]. There is a need to perform larger scale studies (similar to Phase III trials of novel drugs). Further small scale RCTs are unlikely to provide any additional value, as they can easily be questioned whatever outcome they will have. Omega-3 fatty acids are potentially even more efficacious in paediatric depression than in aMDD because of the bigger brain plasticity [200] and the underlying on-going major developmental processes, e.g. via the modulation of pruning and myelinisation that all involve a large turn-over of LC-PUFAs. The use of omega-3 fatty acids in child development and critical transition periods such as the onset of puberty might therefore be very relevant for its efficacy (see above: Potential mechanism of action). In line with this assumption are some animal studies and pilot studies in children that have shown some unexpected large effect sizes [167, 180].

Psychiatric patients often seek complementary alternative medicine (CAM) in addition to school medicine [201] that usually offer non-evidence based treatments. However, such treatments may delay or even hinder access to evidence-based treatments. Patients often do not inform their doctors about such alternative treatments [202]. The current lack of evidence-based data for CAM underscores the need for controlled trials like the proposed one that may lift omega-3 fatty acids from an alternative treatment approach into the field of evidence-based best practice. If omega-3 fatty acids prove efficient in pMDD, the consequences will be significant for several reasons 1.) routine clinical care, 2.) the health food industry (they are already now testing encapsulated omega-3 fatty acids to introduce larger doses of omega-3 fatty acids in processed food, and 3.) in basic and clinical research, for new drug targets, as well as future development and use of bioactive lipids in treatment of affective disorders. In particular the new avenues for the health food industry may finally even have an impact on the prevalence and incidence of depressive disorders (similar to the addition of iodine to the table salt which contributed to the near disappearance of thyroid goitres in Switzerland). At this stage, the epidemiological, preclinical and limited clinical evidence supports such a rather optimistic view of the omega-3 story in depression [49, 203, 204].

In the field of lipid research, increasing evidence is emerging that pro- and anti-inflammatory mediators are of pivotal importance for brain development, synaptic plasticity and brain functioning [62, 63, 101, 205]. The identification of inflammatory and/or bioactive lipid markers that are predictive for omega-3 fatty acids response might open up new treatment targets for future drug development for MDD. Our study includes the a priori hypothesis that in particular



pMDD cases with elevated inflammatory mediators may benefit from omega-3 fatty acids treatment. If such an approach can be proven, the measurement of such markers will identify omega-3 fatty acids responsive patients contributing towards a personalized and evidence-based decision-making process to indicate who might benefit at what point from the use of EPA-rich omega-3 fatty acids – and possibly even more importantly, under what conditions omega-3 fatty acids are not helpful.

The relationship between important psychopathological features such as suicidal ideation or overt aggression and bioactive lipids is another more explorative aim of the study that may help to further characterize subgroups of pMDD at increased risk of harm, a group of subjects where early detection and monitoring is critical.

The establishment of a BioBank in accordance with the Swiss HFG/KlinV/HFV regulations of this well-characterized patient population with medium-term follow up data will enable further exploration of identified candidate biomarkers at a gene and protein level. There are very few tissue repositories of pMDD or first onset depression cases. In our pMDD sample effects of chronicity of illness and past treatments are minimized enabling the investigation of the underlying neurobiology with minimal confounders. The resulting tissue repository will therefore become a source for other researchers to investigate the underlying causes and dysfunctions of pMDD and MDD. The repository will be open to the wider research community in accordance with the Swiss HFG/KlinV/HFV regulations.

3.8 Justification of Choice of Study Population

Depressive disorders already emerge in childhood and adolescence, but no pharmacological treatment with antidepressant medication is approved in Switzerland. All prescribed treatments are “off label”. There is some evidence that in particular adolescents respond with an increase in suicidal ideation in the early phase of SSRI treatment. There is a need for novel treatment as the treatment with cognitive behavioural therapy might not always be feasible or sufficiently effective.

Omega-3 fatty acids in adults have shown some beneficial effects in MDD, however, so far only small scale RCTs have been performed. Even so meta-analyses have shown moderate effect sizes in adults, results may not be directly transferrable to paediatric MDD given the bigger brain plasticity and the underlying on-going major developmental processes, as described above (see chapter 3.4.3). Therefore, the inclusion of minors is necessary. Participation in the study is preceded by counselling by the treating doctor / psychologist or investigator, during which the minor and its legal representative/parents are informed about the nature and entire course of the study. Age-adjusted patient information sheets for adults and for minors are available. Informed consent will be sought at the same time by the minors themselves and their legal representatives/ parents. The explicit wish of a minor who is capable of forming an opinion and assessing this information to refuse participation will be followed; in such case, the minor can be withdrawn from the study at any time. If a minor subject does not want to participate, they will not be included in the study. This is also explicitly stated in the patient information sheet.



4 STUDY OBJECTIVES

4.1 Overall Objective

The key research question is if omega-3 fatty acids rich in EPA are an effective and safe treatment for pMDD. In addition, we want to investigate if inflammatory mediators, LC-PUFAs and their bioactive lipid markers are response predictors for omega-3 fatty acids treatment or not. Furthermore, we want to investigate if LC-PUFAs and bioactive lipids are associated with particular phenotypic characteristics, e.g. suicidal ideation, impulsivity, cognitive impairment, symptom severity and illness course. Finally, we want to establish a tissue repository (BioBank) in accordance with the HFG/KlinV/HFV.

4.2 Primary Objective

Our primary objective is to investigate the therapeutic efficacy of omega-3 fatty acids in pMDD (WH 1).

4.3 Secondary Objectives

Our secondary objective is to demonstrate a clinical meaningful effectiveness of omega-3 fatty acids (WH 2a-d). Furthermore, we want to investigate immune-modulatory markers, LC-PUFAs and their bioactive lipids and inflammatory mediators (e.g. cytokines) as predictors for Omega-3 fatty acids treatment response (WH 3a-c). Additionally, we want to investigate if phenotypic characteristics (e.g. suicidal ideation, impulsivity, aggression, anhedonia, hopelessness, cognitive impairment and illness course) are associated with particular LC-PUFAs or their bioactive lipids (WH 4a-d).

Finally, we want to establish a Biobank of this phenotypically well-characterized pMDD sample with longitudinal outcome data that will be made available for future research in accordance with the Swiss HFG/KlinV/HFV.

4.4 Safety Objectives

Our safety objectives are to investigate if Omega-3 fatty acids have an impact on suicidal ideation (in particular because to the reported increased suicidal ideation in association with SSRIs), and is well tolerated in children and adolescents (WH 5a).



5 STUDY OUTCOMES

5.1 Primary Outcome

WH 1 – Based on the findings of Omega-3 fatty acids treatment studies in adult MDD [161, 163, 166], and one small RCT in prepubertal children [167], we assume that we will find a Treatment x Time interaction for the CDRS-R total score in pMDD in favour for Omega-3 fatty acids treatment. The recovery and remission rate based on the structured clinical interview (K-SADS-P) in conjunction with a CDRS-R total score ≤ 28 , as well as the response rates (a 30% decrease in total baseline CDRS-R score after the placebo-lead-in week as proposed by Emslie et al [206]) will be higher in the Omega-3 fatty acids compared to the placebo group at week 12 (response, remission rate) and 36 (recovery, remission rate).

5.2 Secondary Outcomes

WH 2a – We hypothesize that more pMDD patients in the placebo group will be put on antidepressant medication compared to the Omega-3 fatty acids group.

WH 2b – We hypothesize that the Omega-3 fatty acids group will achieve a higher level of functioning (a higher CGAS score) and a better quality of life (overall and within the five dimensions as assessed with KIDscreen-CAT -27) compared to the placebo group.

WH 2c – We hypothesize that the Omega-3 fatty acids group will spend fewer days in hospital and will have a lower outpatient service use (measured with the attrition check list) compared to the placebo group also resulting in a reduction in overall costs (calculated via TARMED points).

WH 2d – We hypothesize that the overall retention rate will be higher in the Omega-3 fatty acids group compared to the placebo group (or, in other words the placebo group will have more and earlier drop outs due to lack of efficacy). This hypothesis will be tested by two means: 1.) in the ITT sample independent if they received an antidepressant in the due course of the trial, as well as 2.) in a modified ITT sample, where those subjects that are put on an antidepressant will be considered as drop-outs from the day they received the first dose of an antidepressant.

WH 3a – Based on the recent meta-analysis [62] showing increased inflammatory mediators in adult MDD, we assume that at least 50% of participants will have a baseline increase of inflammatory mediators (in particular hsCRP, IL-1, IL-6) and a decrease of anti-inflammatory markers (IL-10). Based on a recent Omega-3 fatty acids treatment study in adult MDD [63], we hypothesize that Omega-3 fatty acid response will be predicted by the ratio between pro- and anti-inflammatory markers.

WH 3b – Based on the meta-analysis by Lin et al [54] as well as the study of Potalla et al [61] in pMDD, we hypothesize that about 80% of participants with pMDD will have a reduction in red blood cell Omega-3 fatty acids content, in particular EPA and DHA (used to calculate the Omega-3 index® [207, 208]). We hypothesize that those with an omega-3 index® < 4 at baseline will benefit more from Omega-3 fatty acids treatment, whereas those with an omega-3 index > 5 (approx. 20%) will not show a marked benefit from Omega-3 fatty acids treatment. We



further hypothesize that a high n-6/n-3 Omega ratio at baseline will be associated with a better response to Omega-3 fatty acids.

WH 3c – We hypothesize that low levels of direct metabolites of EPA, in particular HETEs and the E-series-resolvins (RvE1 & 2) will be a strong predictor of Omega-3 fatty acids response.

WH 4a – Based on the meta-analysis of Lin et al [54], we hypothesize that severity of depressive symptoms will be associated with a pro-inflammatory state, as well as an increase in omega-6/3 ratio and a decrease in omega-3 index. Normalization of these parameters will correlate with improvements in depression scores (CDRS-R, DIKJ).

WH 4b - Based on the study by Huan et al [52], we assume an inverse correlation between Omega-3 fatty acids and suicidal ideation (SIQ-Jr), in particular high levels of EPA will protect against suicidal ideation.

WH 4c – Based on the study by Beier et al [209] we assume that low Omega-3 fatty acids, in particular low EPA levels (and a low omega-3 index) will be associated with affect dysregulation, impulsivity/ emotionality (IES-27) and overall psychopathology.

WH 4d – Based on Kiecolt-Glaser et al [205], we hypothesize that high levels of overall stress (as measured with the PSS scale) will correlate with low levels of Omega-3 fatty acids, a pro-inflammatory state, increased saliva cortisol, and high levels of PUFAs oxidation products as measured by F2 Isoprostanes in the urine and be inversely correlated with the Conner-Davidsons Resilience Scale.

5.3 Other Outcomes of Interest

Cognitive deficits in MDD are consistent, replicable, nonspecific and clinically significant. Pronounced deficits in executive function (≥ 1 SD below the normative mean) are evident in about 20-30% of individuals with adult MDD. A recent meta-analysis of children and adolescents with MDD demonstrates that they perform 0.194-0.772 ($p < 0.001$) standardized mean differences worse than healthy controls in neuropsychological test procedures. The most pronounced deficits of children and adolescents with MDD were seen in inhibition capacity ($SMD = 0.772$; $p = 0.002$), phonemic verbal fluency ($SMD = 0.756$; $p = 0.0001$), sustained attention ($SMD = 0.522$; $p = 0.000$), verbal memory ($SMD = 0.516$; $p = 0.0009$) and planning ($SMD = 0.513$; $p = 0.014$) [210], with some conflicting results [211]. Other replicated abnormalities are in the domains of working memory, attention, and psychomotor processing speed. Cognitive deficits may account for the largest percentage of variance with respect to the link between psychosocial dysfunction (notably workforce performance) and MDD [212]. We expect that those with the lowest omega-3 index and the highest omega-6/omega-3 index will have the most severe impairments in cognition. We expect that those patients are the ones that benefit most from omega-3 fatty acids.



5.4 Safety Outcomes

WH 5a – We hypothesize that Omega-3 fatty acids treatment will be a safe treatment with no drug-related SUSARs, in particular with no increase in suicidal ideation (SIQ-Jr).

6 STUDY DESIGN AND COURSE OF STUDY

6.1 General Study Design and Justification of the Design

We will apply a 36week, multi-centre, double-blind, placebo-controlled, fixed dose, parallel group design to study the efficacy of Omega-3 fatty acids on pMDD. The double blind RCT includes a 12week acute treatment phase and a 26week maintenance phase. A single-blinded placebo-run in phase will try to minimize the initial placebo response and contribute to the elimination of false positive inclusions in rapid placebo responders. In order to do this reliably, 220 patients aged 8 – 17 years with a primary diagnosis of depression will be randomly allocated to receive a daily dose of omega-3 fatty acid (500mg EPA / 250 mg DHA for the 8 < 13 years old ; 1000mg EPA / 500mg DHA for the 13 < 18 years old) or matching placebo capsules for 36 weeks. A study of this size should have enough power to detect whether omega-3 fatty acid is an efficient treatment for pMDD.

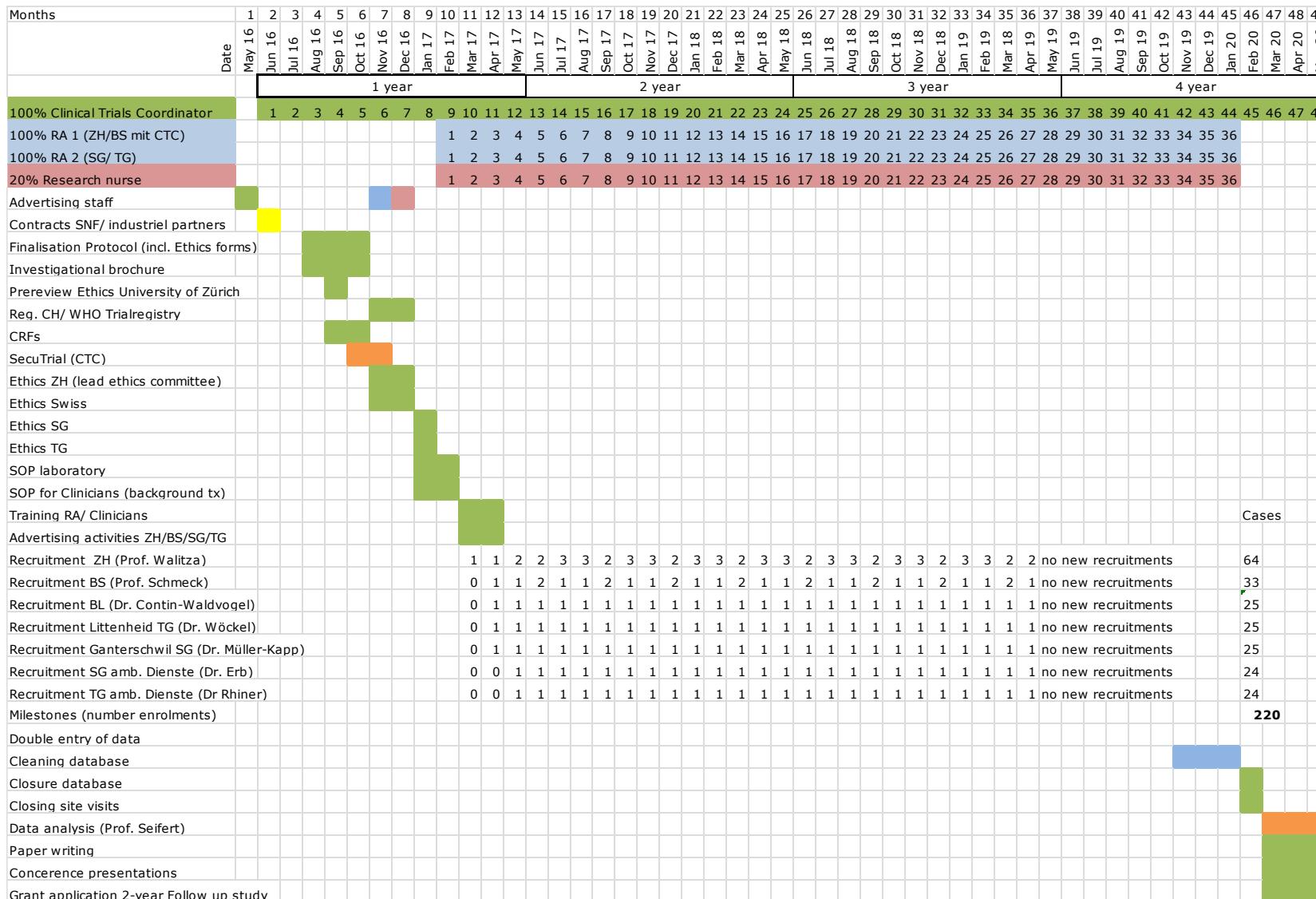
After written consent and extensive screening of the patients, the one-week placebo lead-in phase will commence. After completion of the placebo lead-in phase, the Children's Depression Rating Scale (CDRS-R) will be applied to determine whether the patients still fulfill the criterion of a moderate depression (score > 40), and then the patient will be randomly assigned to a study group. After an extensive baseline examination, subsequent assessments will occur at 6 weeks, 12 weeks, 24 weeks and 36 weeks. At each assessment depressive symptoms and other psychological variables will be assessed using a variety of different rating scales. Assessment of cognitive functioning occurs at baseline, week 12 and week 36. Blood, urine and saliva will be taken at the screening visit and after 12 and 36 weeks.

Assignment to a treatment arm will be performed randomly to eliminate the possible influence of arbitrary allocation of subjects on the study results. Using random assignment, known and currently unknown factors potentially influencing outcomes (e.g. demographic factors, findings at screening examination) are evenly distributed among the two groups, which increases the validity of statistical analyses. Administration of medication will be double-blind in order to minimize the influence of expectancy regarding the type of medication on data collection and analysis. A placebo arm is included as the effectiveness of omega-3 fatty acids in the treatment of depression will be examined, and no other psychopharmacological treatment is recommended in pMDD in children and adolescents. All the children will receive concomitant standard treatment as advised by their clinicians.



The study examines the effectiveness of omega-3 fatty acids in children aged 8-17 years old. Inclusion of minors is essential as no current pharmacological treatment for pMDD exists and data of adults might be not transferrable as fatty acids have been implicated in the process of adolescent brain maturation.

6.2 Study Duration and Study Schedule





Preparation phase	Study year 1	Study year 2	Study year 3	Study year 4
Milestones: 11/ 2016 Protocol finalized, Contracts/ agreements signed; Required approvals and authorizations (Swissmedic, ethics commission, etc.) for first study site November 2016 Data management system ready December 2016 QA/monitoring system ready January 2017 Safety reporting system ready; Milestones agreed with SNSF	Milestones: 1.3.2017 First patient first visit 1.4.2017 all study sites active	Milestones: All study sites on track with patient recruitment	Milestones: All study sites on track with patient recruitment	Milestones: 12/2019 Last patient last visit 2/2020 Database cleaned 5/2020 Final analysis
	n @ 6 months: 41	n @ 18 months: 131	n @ 30 months: 220	n @ end of the study: 220
	n @ 12 months: 86	n @ 24 months: 176	n @ 36 months: 220	

6.3 Methods of Minimising Bias

6.3.1 Randomisation

The active and maintenance treatment phase consists of a 1:1 randomized placebo-controlled allocation sequence for the 36-week study period. A dynamic computerized 1:1 randomisation stratified for age, gender, type of treatment (in- or outpatient) and hsCRP across each site will be applied. A minimisation algorithm integrated in SecuTrial® will provide a balanced distribution between the two treatment groups (active/ placebo) for each site and strata.

Access to the SecuTrial® generated randomisation list will be restricted to the Clinical Trial pharmacist, in case of an interim analysis to the IDMC, upon request to the regulatory authorities and to the data management at the USZ CTC. The study medication will be labelled at the KAZ and will be sent out to the study sites in two batches.

The algorithm and allocation process is implemented in SecuTrial and the development of the algorithm is done by the data manager of the Clinical Trial Centre and cannot be influenced by the investigators. The clinicians and researchers who enrol the patients just provide the relevant stratification data. The minimization algorithm contains an element of chance so that even with the knowledge of all previous allocations the next allocation cannot be determined.

Participants, parents, treating clinicians and doctors, research assistants, all involved researchers including the PI remain blind to the allocation of participants to the study drug (active/ placebo). SecuTrial® only provides one single randomisation number making it impossible to guess the allocation. Data analyst (Prof. B. Seifert, Dr. Alex Roth) will only get access to the randomisation code list after completion of data entry, double entry of a subset of data and final closure of the database. The only person who has access to the computer-



generated allocation code is the data manager of the CTC and the clinical trial pharmacist of the Clinical Trials Pharmacy of the Universities of Zürich (*Kantonsapotheke Zürich KAZ*).

If deemed necessary, the IDMC is allowed to review unblinded data as further specified in the IDMC SOP.

6.3.2 Other Methods of Minimising Bias

Based on two comprehensive meta-analyses on placebo-response [188, 189] and a RCT comparing fluoxetine versus placebo in pMDD with a low placebo-response [206] we implemented a number of measures to minimize the placebo-response:

- As the number of sites is a strong predictor of placebo-response, we have limited the number of sites (the lead centre (ZH), one additional academic centre (BS), as well as three further Cantons (TG, SG, BL) in the proximity of the lead centre (ZH)). Many of the senior clinicians in the regional centres were trained or worked as consultants in the academic lead centre (ZH). Furthermore, the academic and non-academic centres have a joint training program for their trainees for several years providing a good foundation that all participant will undergo a similar treatment approach.
- We will implement regular meetings with therapists from the participating centres to improve adherence with the S3 guidelines.
- The number of research assessments has also been identified as a predictor for placebo-response [188, 189]. We have limited the research assessments to three assessments during the active treatment phase (baseline, 6 and 12 week), and two further assessments in the maintenance phase (24 and 36 week), what is much lower than in comparable trials.
- Based on previous RCTs in pMDD [213], we expect a 10-20% drop in overall CDRS-R score during the 1week placebo-lead in phase. If a participant drops below a CDRS-R total score <40 at the end of the placebo lead in phase, the participant will not be enrolled in the double-blind randomized study period (as he does not meet inclusion criteria anymore). Similar strategies were already applied in other RCTs of pMDD and could attenuate placebo response and eliminated false-positive enrolments (a participants that has such a dramatic decrease in symptom load within the one week placebo lead-in phase is unlikely to suffer from “true MDD”, but more likely from an adjustment disorder) [213, 214]. We will offer placebo-responders to be followed up separately as a non-randomized comparison group to better understand the characteristics of such placebo-responders (an important “by-product” of the proposed study [215]). Finally, to reduce the likelihood that a site can estimate a possible allocation sequence, we will not provide stratification blocks to the clinicians (see allocation concealment) [206].

6.4 Unblinding Procedures (Code break)

An Emergency Code Break will be available through SecuTrial®. The only person authorised to unblind a patient is the sponsor-investigator Dr. Gregor Berger, and the two principal investigators Prof. S. Walitza and Prof. K. Schmeck who can do so in case of an emergency



unblinding, e.g. in case of a Suspected Unexpected Serious Adverse Reaction (SUSAR). The unblinding procedure can be triggered by SecuTrial®. Once a patient is unblinded by SecuTrial®, all users of the software will know the patient's assigned treatment group and the unblinding procedure cannot be reversed. Therefore, the participant will be considered a drop-out. A drop-out visit will be performed in a clinically meaningful time frame.

Emergency unblinding is indicated in the following situations:

- Unblinding is necessary for the subjects emergency treatment at the clinicians or investigator's discretion.
- Unblinding is required by local laws or regulations (in case of SUSAR).
- The IDMC decides that unblinding is necessary for proper study management of the subjects and the overall safety of the other subjects in the study.

After closing of the database every site will be informed about each subject's assigned treatment group.

7 STUDY POPULATION

A total of five Cantons of the German part of Switzerland agreed to participate in the multi-centre omega-3-pMDD trial. The five Cantons include two academic centres (Zürich ZH, Basel-Stadt BS) as well as the inpatient and outpatient services of Canton St. Gallen (SG), Thurgau (TG) and Basel-Land (BL) encompassing all public child- and adolescent psychiatric services in a catchment area of 2.7 Million habitants (ZH 1446.4M, BS 190.6M, SG 495.8M, TG 263.7, BL 283.2).

Based on the referral rates of previous years for each site, all participating centres provided their estimated annual referral rates of eligible patients for screening based on following codes ICD-10 F32, F33, F34.1, F38, F39, F43.2, F41.2, F92. Based on this information and based on the experience of each centre in recruitment, we estimated the following number of enrolments per site:

The main centre, the Clinic for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychotherapie KJPP in Zürich encompasses seven outpatient clinics (*Ambulatorien*), two inpatient facilities (Neumünsterallee/ Brüschhalde), three day clinics and the policlinic. The KJPP ZH has over 2000 new referrals per year. We expect that about 400 cases will be eligible for screening and that about half of them will meet inclusion criteria. We estimate that about 15-20% of those cases will agree to participate in the study resulting in a conservative enrolment estimate of 35-40 cases per year.

The sites have provided following recruitment estimates based on previous recruitment experiences, annual reports and PSYREC statistics:

- 64 at KJPP ZH
- 33 at the Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Services of Basel
- 25 at the Clienja Klinik Littenheid
- 25 at the Klinik Sonnenhof in Ganterschwil



- 24 at the child- and adolescent outpatient departments of the Canton St. Gallen
- 24 at the psychiatric outpatient services Thurgau
- 25 at the child- and adolescent outpatient departments of the Canton Basel-Land

We will first start to screen and recruit in the seven official centres including solely child and adolescent psychiatric services. If we will not achieve the expected numbers of recruits within the first six months since the first inclusion of a trial patient, we will extend our advertising strategy to paediatric centres of the Cantons Zürich, Basel-Stadt, Basel-Land, St. Gallen and Thurgau, as well as write letters with our study flyers to private child and adolescent psychiatrists, as well as paediatricians and general practitioners.

7.1 Eligibility Criteria

7.1.1 Inclusion Criteria

Participants fulfilling all of the following inclusion criteria are eligible for the study:

- Male or female in- or outpatients of a participating centre (ZH, BS, SG, TG, BL).
- Children aged 8 to \leq 13 years or teenagers 13 to $<$ 18 years at time of study entry (inclusion up to the 18th birthday is possible, as long as participants remain in the responsibility of a participating child and adolescent psychiatric service until completion of the 36 week trial period).
- Written informed consent of the subject (Appendix Informed Consent Forms). For individuals younger than 18 years of age the parents / legal representatives need to give consent, and the subject need to provide assent.
- Depressive symptoms of at least moderate severity as defined by a CDRS-R total score of ≥ 40 .
- A present primary diagnosis of major depressive disorder (single or recurrent) as defined by DSM-IV criteria and confirmed in the K-SADS-PL.
- Able to swallow the study medication without difficulty.
- No clinically significant laboratory findings in haematology, chemistry, and urine analysis at study entry based on the judgment of the treating doctor.

7.1.2 Exclusion Criteria

The presence of any one of the following exclusion criteria will lead to exclusion of the participant:

Exclusion criteria:



- Contraindications to the class of drugs under study, e.g. known hypersensitivity or allergy to class of drugs or the investigational product (i.e. a checklist will be provided asking patients about intolerance or hypersensitivity to fish and whether they have a coagulation disorder. Coagulation parameters will be additionally assessed through laboratory screening),
- More than 4 weeks of regular omega-3 supplementation (>2 daily capsules standard strength providing > 600mg combined EPA/DHA) within the last 6 months,
- Women who are pregnant or breast feeding,
- Intention to become pregnant during the course of the study,
- Lack of safe contraception, defined as: Female participants of childbearing potential and who are sexually active, not using and not willing to continue using a medically reliable method of contraception for the entire study duration, such as oral, injectable, or implantable contraceptives, or intrauterine contraceptive devices, or who are not using any other method considered sufficiently reliable by the investigator in individual cases,
- Pre-existing neurological (such as brain tumour, temporal lobe epilepsy, HIV encephalopathy) or medical conditions (ICD-10 F06-F07) likely to be responsible for the depressive symptoms,
- Laboratory screening values considered clinically relevant by a medical doctor for transaminases, thyroid hormones or coagulation parameters,
- Known or suspected non-compliance,
- Inability to follow the procedures of the study, e.g. due to language problems, psychological disorders, dementia, etc. of the participant,
- Participation in another study with investigational drug within the 30 days preceding and during the present study,
- Previous enrolment into the current study,
- Enrolment of the investigator, his/her family members, employees and other dependent persons,
- Substance dependency (ICD-10 F1x.2) within the last six months (but not misuse),
- Life-time diagnosis of schizophrenia and related disorders (ICD-10 F20-F25),
- Life-time diagnosis of bipolar affective disorder in the K-SADS-PL (ICD-10 F30, F31),
- Current eating disorders within the last six months (ICD-10 F50.0 & F50.2),
- Mental retardation (ICD-10 F70-73),
- Pervasive developmental disorders (ICD-10 F84.x).

7.2 Recruitment and Screening

Children and Adolescents meeting criteria for clinical depression will be recruited from mental health in- and outpatient units of the Cantons Zürich, Basel-Stadt, Basel-Land, St.Gallen and Thurgau.

There will be three different enrolment strategies:

- 1) The study site investigator will check all potential eligible new referrals on a weekly basis based on the clinical entry diagnosis. The investigator will check the clinical file and if a



patient is potentially suitable for the study, he will contact the responsible clinician and discuss if the patient may be eligible or not. If the treating doctor / psychologist agree on the suitability of the patient, the family will be contacted by the investigator.

- 2) The treating doctor / psychologist contact the investigator if he has a patient who might be eligible to participate.
- 3) Depressed children and adolescents or their families learn of the study through other participants or through flyers and posters available at each study site and contact the investigator directly. In that case, the investigator will contact the treating doctor / psychologist to determine eligibility.
- 4) A study website, accessible to the public, will be established containing the same information as the flyer, poster and patient information sheets.

After the eligibility of a patient has been established, the clinician and/ or the investigator will contact the patient, his parents or his/her guardian and explore the willingness to participate in the study in accordance with ICH-GCP guidelines.

The subject will be informed about the nature and entire course of the study, potential individual benefits and personal risk shall be explained. This may be carried out by a trained research psychologist. Here it will be re-emphasized that participation is absolutely voluntary. Potential patients and their parents/ guardians are given sufficient time to read all the provided information (approved by the appropriate authorities), and clarify any questions with the treating doctor/ psychologist or investigator. Regarding data privacy, subjects will be informed about pseudonymous recording. The allocation of a unique study number that can be traced back to the patient if necessary will be used. The list with patients' names and contact details are kept with the principal investigators. Outside laboratories will only be provided with coded documentation not enabling them to identify the individual patient. The sharing of data will be done in accordance with ICH-GCP guidelines. In case subjects cannot agree to this central collection of data they cannot participate in the study. Participation only becomes possible after the subject as well as the investigator/doctor have signed the informed consent document. This consent can be revoked at any time without citing reasons and without any consequences. No examinations or other activities will take place before the informed consent procedure is completed. A copy of the consent form and the patient information sheet will be given to the patient.

In case the patient information sheet or the consent form change, patients will be informed immediately and relevant information will be passed on to the ethic committees for approval. New patient information and consent will be discussed in detail again, the patient will again be asked for written consent, and a copy of the documents will be given to the subject.

After written informed consent is provided, the patient is screened extensively for in- and exclusion criteria as described in detail in chapter 9.3.1.

7.2.1 Incentives

There may not be any financial inducement to enroll a patient into the study; no financial incentive should be offered except compensation and expenses for the legal representatives/parents or for travel expenses. As a compensation for the invested time and the



burden caused by the blood taking procedure, patients will receive a cinema voucher or equivalent at following time points: baseline, week 12 and week 36.

7.3 Assignment to Study Groups

Once the patient/ parent/ guardian have given written informed consent, the investigator will enter the relevant information (Site, Gender, Age, Treatment Type (in- or outpatient) und hsCRP) in the SecuTrial® randomization form. SecuTrial® will then assign the subject to the group which leads to least imbalance within all strata. The software will then provide a randomization number from a list implemented previously and display only this number but not the group name. This number will be transmitted to the clinical trials pharmacy (KAZ) who will send out the trial medication accordingly. Numbered study medication sets will be sent out to the centres in advance with half of them consisting of the active treatment and the other one consisting of placebo capsules. Study medication will be sent out in two different batches. The randomization number of study medication sets will be provided by SecuTrial® to the research psychologist responsible for the study site, as well as the postdoctoral study coordinator. Every centre has slightly more medication sets to incorporate small deviations in recruitment numbers.

7.4 Criteria for Withdrawal/ Discontinuation of Participants

Clinicians/ treating doctors/ patients and their relatives can withdraw a patient at any time if they think it is in his best interest. To support clinicians in their decision making at what point a patients shall be withdrawn from the study for safety reasons, we defined following exit criteria.

Reasons to terminate a subject's participation:

- A subject withdraws her/his consent
- Non-compliance with medication (no intake of study medication for more than three out of seven days in two consecutive weeks)
- Daily omega-3 supplementation in addition to study medication (>600 mg combined EPA/DHA per day for more than one week)
- The clinician or investigator considers a subject's continued participation in the study to be unjustifiable on medical grounds (i.e. because of the emergence of another serious medical condition).
- The subject falls below a score of 40 on the Children's Depression Rating Scale at the end of the placebo lead-in phase.
- Acute Suicidality/ overt hostility: Clinicians and research assistants will monitor suicidality/hostility at each visit. If a clinician/ researcher considers the suicidal risk/ hostility as high requiring some sort of clinical action (e.g. a suicide watch plan as an outpatient, or restricted leave as an inpatient because of intense suicidal ideation/hostility), patients shall be withdrawn from the study if the clinician considers a potential connection with the study drug and a SUSAR shall



be reported. The number and type of SUSARs will be compared between the treatment groups (active versus placebo).

- Intolerance to the study drug. Life-threatening side effect other than suicidality/hostility (SUSAR): In case of an unexpected life-threatening side effect (e.g. a severe allergic reaction to one of the ingredients of the study medication), a patient must be withdrawn from the study.
- The development of a major axis one disorder listed under the exclusion criteria (e.g. a first psychotic or manic episode is considered as a serious adverse event).
- Unwanted but not life-threatening adverse events: If the side effect persists, the study medication shall be ceased and the patient discontinued due to lack of tolerability (an important further outcome criteria).

Given that drop-out is also one of our secondary outcome measures, patients who discontinued the study will not be replaced, except if the patient drops out prior to study visit 1 (six weeks) or meets criteria for non-compliance within the first six weeks of treatment. If a patient drops out of the study (e.g. if he changes diagnosis to bipolar affective disorder or schizophrenia) we will perform a drop out visit at the earliest convenient time, as described in section 9.2.5.

If somebody does not turn up to a study visit, we will contact the patient and his parents to clarify the reason of non-attendance and schedule a study visit at the earliest convenient time. To avoid “non-shows”, we will perform follow up visits at their parent’s home. During the acute treatment phase (visit 2, 3), research assessment range is ± 3 days, for the maintenance phase (visit 4, 5) research assessment range is ± 5 days. For the clinician-rated scales we allow a time window of ± 2 weeks to account for the usual contact frequency between clinicians and patients.

8 STUDY INTERVENTION

8.1 Identity of Investigational Product(s)

1.5 gram/day omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids will be given daily in six 0.6-g gelatin capsules, which contain a daily intake of 1000 mg of EPA and 500 mg of DHA. Patients younger than 13 years of age will receive half of the dose (three capsules a day) resulting in a daily intake of 500mg EPA / 250 mg DHA. This EPA:DHA ratio of 2:1 has been proven safe and effective in multiple clinical trials.

Additionally, the capsules will also contain mixed tocopherol (vitamin E) to prevent oxidation. The placebo-capsules will contain a small amount of fish oil to mimic the taste of the active compound. In addition, both types of capsules contain orange oil for a pleasant odour. The placebo capsules will be indistinguishable from the active treatment in form, size or taste.



8.1.1 Experimental Intervention

Treatment A (Omega-3 fatty acid)

- Omega-3 fatty acids
- Approx. 168 mg EPA and 84 mg DHA per capsule
- Children < 13 years of age are advised to take 3 capsules resulting in approx. 500 mg EPA and 250 mg DHA per day
- Teenagers > 13 years of age are advised to take 6 capsules resulting in approx. 1000 mg EPA and 500 mg DHA per day.
- In addition, the capsules also contain mixed tocopherols and d-alpha-tocopherol (vitamin E) derived from soy oil.
- They also contain 3mg of orange oil.

8.1.2 Control Intervention

Treatment B (placebo)

- 418 mg medium chain triglycerides
- In addition, the capsules also contain mixed tocopherols and d-alpha-tocopherol (vitamin E) derived from soy oil.
- The capsules contain about 1mg of fish oil and 3mg of orange oil
- As in the active treatment, children < 13 years of age are advised to take 3 capsules and teenagers > 13 years of age are advised to take 6 capsules, respectively.

Burgerstein will produce specially manufactures child capsules as study medication that can easily be swallowed by children. Further information can be found in the Investigator's Brochure.

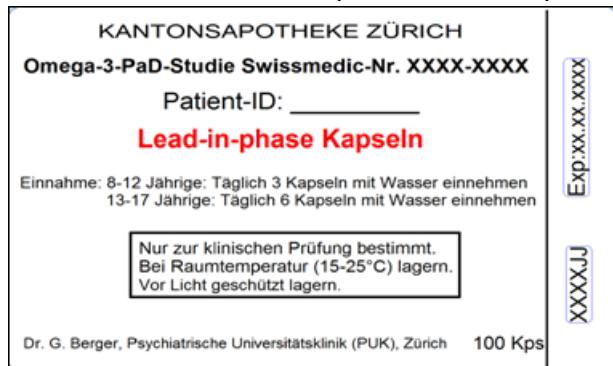
8.1.3 Packaging, Labelling and Supply (Re-Supply)

The Antistress AG will provide the clinical trials pharmacy of the canton of Zurich with active substance and placebo. The Cantonal Pharmacy will receive the randomization list from the CTC. Package, labelling and storage of study medication will be performed by the Cantonal Pharmacy according to the randomization procedure. Labelled study medication will then be shipped to the centres and study drug will be dispensed through the on-site person responsible for clinical trials.

An example of how the medication is labelled is below:



Below is the label for the placebo lead-in phase:



Labelled study medication containers will be dispensed for the whole study period (Clinical Trials unit, Zurich Cantonal Pharmacy) to the Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Service. Upon receipt of the study treatment supplies, an inventory must be performed and a drug receipt log filled out and signed by the person accepting the shipment. It is important that the designated study staff counts and verifies that the shipment contains all the items noted in the shipment inventory. Any damaged or unusable study drug in a given shipment will be documented in the study files.

The research psychologist will dispense the study drug at each study visit. Administration will be double-blinded throughout the trial period. Regular study drug reconciliation will be performed to document drug assigned; drug consumed, and drug remaining. Patients will be asked to return study medication bottles and unused medication, and/or report non-compliance at each visit. The number of used/ returned capsules will be recorded. Missed doses and reasons for missed doses are entered in the eCRF and explained. The reconciliation will be logged on the drug accountability form, and signed and dated by the study team.

8.1.4 Storage Conditions

The gel capsules used in the clinical trial will be packed in dark brown glass bottles, which are closed with a pressure seal lid in order to maximize stability of the capsules as well as possible. The bottles will be packed in cardboard boxes to further protect the capsules from light. Each single sample including packaging is labelled. Samples are kept in a secure, limited access storage area under the recommended storage condition (see IB).



8.2 Administration of Experimental and Control interventions

8.2.1 Experimental Intervention

Patients above the age of 13 years will be advised to take 6 pills containing a daily dose of 1000mg EPA/ 500mg DHA. Patients under the age of 13 years old will be advised to take only 3 pills receiving only half the dose of the study medication. Patients will be advised to take the study medication once a day with their main meal as the bioavailability seems to be better after intake of large doses compared to smaller split doses (probably due to a favourable oxidation rate and better incorporation into membrane phospholipids [216]).

There will be no titration phase because of the good tolerability of the study medication. If a dose has been forgotten, patients will be advised to take the forgotten dose with the next meal or the next study dose. Compliance will be measured and controlled for (see below).

8.2.2 Control Intervention

As in the experimental intervention, patients over the age of 13 will be advised to take 6 pills while patients under the age of 13 will be advised to take 3 pills. The placebo capsules contain a small amount of fish oil to mimic the fishy taste. All the instructions are exactly the same as in the experimental condition.

8.3 Dose Modifications

Given that side effects of omega-3 fatty acids are usually mild, no dose modifications are permitted during the trial. If a patient cannot tolerate the study medication, he or she will be discontinued from the study.

8.4 Compliance with Study Intervention

The investigator will perform pill counts at each study research visit and patients will complete the MARS-D questionnaire (in <13 year olds, with parents support) every week. Red blood cell omega-3 fatty acids measurements will be used to monitor compliance, a commonly used method in previous trials [180]. On a study team level, regular meetings with the omega-3-pMDD study side teams will address site specific adherence issues (e.g. the postdoctoral study coordinator or one of the applicants will join a clinical meeting where most clinicians are present to address questions around the trial).

Non-compliance is defined as the discontinuation of taking the study medication for longer than three days out of seven days in two consecutive weeks, regardless of the circumstances, prior to completion of the trial. If a patient fulfills criteria of non-compliance, the participation will be terminated. The data will still be included into statistical analyses as the number of drop outs



due to cessation/non-compliance is also an outcome measure between the groups. The reason for a subject discontinuing the study will be recorded in the eCRF.

8.5 Data Collection and Follow-up for Withdrawn Participants

If a patient drops out of the study we will try to perform a drop out visit at the earliest convenient time. During the drop out visit, the primary reason for discontinuation will be determined by the investigator and recorded in the eCRF. Current medication, drug use and intake of food rich in omega-3 fatty acids will be recorded. Depressive symptoms will be assessed with the Children's Depression Rating Scale (CDRS-R) and other psychopathological variables will be assessed using a diagnostic interview (K-SADS-PL). Clinician will rate the general functioning of the patients using the Clinical Global Impression rating scale (CGI), the Children's Global Assessment of Functioning (CGAS), and the attrition checklist (HoNOSCA). Further psychopathological variables and symptoms will be assessed using a variety of self- and parent-rated questionnaires (Children's Depression Inventory, Beck Hopelessness Scale, Beck Anxiety Inventory, Suicidal ideation questionnaire, Insomnia Severity Index, Perceived Stress Scale, Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale, KIDscreen-CAT-27, Strength and Difficulty Questionnaire, IES-27). In addition, a short IQ test (RIAS) will be performed. Potential side effects will be assessed with the Side Effect Self Report Scale (ASEC), and any AE will be determined and entered into the eCRF.

8.6 Trial Specific Preventive Measures

Patients will be monitored for the emergence of psychiatric illnesses other than major depression. Otherwise, patients will receive standard treatment for depression as advised by their clinician (see below). Female adolescents that are sexually active are advised to use proper contraceptive methods (the pill, coil). However, at the current state of research, omega-3 fatty acids have no teratogenic effects. We do not expect any impact on study objectives. Hormonal contraception may be associated with mood symptoms that will be monitored in the context of the trial. As this is a RCT, study participants will be excluded from the trial in case of pregnancy. They will be followed up clinically to determine any unwanted or unknown side effects on the unborn child by the sponsor-investigator. The sponsor-investigator will liaise with the responsible obstetrician to guarantee that all potential unknown side effects of the study medication will be recorded and relevant authorities will be informed.

8.7 Concomitant Intervention(s)

The background treatment across both groups (active/ placebo) is standardized based upon the German S3 Guidelines for the treatment of depression in children and adolescents [34]. All participating sites will be trained accordingly. The core elements of the standardized



background treatment will be based on the cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) method including individual CBT as well as psycho-educational family sessions. The involvement of the school/ employer (in case the adolescent has already started working) is an integral part of the treatment.

8.7.1 Hospitalisation

The clinician together with the responsible consultant will review the clinical progress at each clinical visit. If no clinical improvement or even a worsening in psychopathology and functioning occurs despite regular psychological treatment according to the S3 Guidelines for the treatment of pMDD, the treating team together with the patient, parents and significant others should consider starting a more intensive treatment (e.g. hospital admission and/ or the addition of an antidepressant). This decision shall be made completely independent of the research team.

8.7.2 Starting an antidepressant

Starting an antidepressant is not a withdrawal criterion, but will be considered as an outcome measure in data analysis (e.g. we assume that the omega-3 fatty acids group will need less antidepressants compared to the placebo group). As the number of patients and the time on antidepressants is a secondary outcome criteria, this decision shall be made completely independent of the research team.

8.7.3 Use of sedative medications (Benzodiazepine, antipsychotics)

The use of subtherapeutic doses of antipsychotic medication (e.g. 100-200mg quetiapine, or up to 2mg of risperidone) is permitted in case of medically required behavioural control (i.e. significant worsening of behavioural problems in an inpatient setting) at study entry, as well as during the study as long as it is not prescribed for one of the listed conditions under exclusion criteria.

Use of benzodiazepines is not limited or directed by the protocol. Subjects who start using or continue using PRN benzodiazepines (e.g. Temesta® for anxiety, or Stilnox® for sleeping) can do so. Existing prescriptions of other psychiatric medication is evaluated at baseline and continued if clinically indicated (e.g. stimulant treatment of a longstanding ADHD). We will compare the duration and dose of concomitant (PRN) medication between active and placebo, a further secondary outcome measure.

All concomitant and/or rescue treatment(s) will be recorded in the eCRF.

8.8 Study Drug Accountability

Subjects will be asked to return any unused medication to the site. Accountability and subject adherence will be assessed by maintaining drug dispensing and return records. Adherence to



the study medication will also be monitored by self-report, and the measurement of the omega-3 to omega-6 ratio in blood at screening and after six months will provide a measure of drug compliance (see above)

A Drug Accountability Log must be kept current and should contain the following information:

- the identification of the subject to whom the medication was dispensed
- the date[s], quantity of the medication dispensed to the subject
- the date[s] and quantity of the medication returned by the subject

This inventory must be available for inspection by the monitor. The shipping, receipt, returning and destruction will be tracked and documented in line with Good Clinical Practice (GCP) guidelines.

8.9 Return or Destruction of Study Drug

At the completion of the study, there will be a final reconciliation of drug shipped, drug consumed, and drug remaining. This reconciliation will be logged on the drug accountability form, signed and dated. Any discrepancies noted will be investigated, resolved, and documented prior to return or destruction of unused study drug. Drug destroyed on site will be documented in the study files.

9 STUDY ASSESSMENTS

Study assessments will be done according to the Study Flow Chart (9.1).



9.1 Study Flow Chart(s)/Table of Study Procedures and Assessments

Study visit				-1		1	2	3	4	5	
	Time (min)	Examiner	Screening/ written consent	Placebo Lead in	Baseline		Acute phase		Main- tenance phase		Drop-out
Weeks			-2 ±5d	-1 ±5d	0		6 +/-3d	12 +/-3d	24 +/-5d	36 +/-5d	
Study information	15	RC	x								
Informed consent	5	RSP	x								
Inclusion / exclusion	5	R	x		x						
Sociodemographic data	1	R	x								
Medical incl. psychiatric history	1	R	x								
Family history	1	RSP	x								
Physical Health (incl. Tanner)	1	R		x						x	
Current medication use	1	R	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Omega-3 Food questionnaire	5	S		x			x		x	x	x
WHO Assist 3.0 Drug Use	10	R	x				x		x	x	x
PTBS Checklist	5	S	x								
Intervention	-	-	-	Pla	Active/Placebo						
Main outcome variables											
Children's Depression Rating Scale CDRS-R	15	R	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Diagnostic interview (K-SADS-PL)	60	R	x		x*	x*	x*	x*	x*	x	x
Clinician rated variables (at each clinical visit) +/- 2 weeks											
Clinical Global impression Scale CGI-S/I	1	C			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Children Global Assessment Scale CGAS	1	C			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Attrition check list inkl. HoNOSCA	8	C			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Self-report variables (self rating for 13-<18yr, parent rating for 8-≤13yr)											
Children's Depression Inventory DIKJ	15	S			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Beck Hopelessness Scale II BHS	5	S			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Beck Anxiety inventory BAI II	5	S			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Suicidal ideation questionnaire SIQ-Jr	5	S			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Insomnia Severity Index	1	S			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Perceived Stress Scale PSS-10	5	S			x		x		x	x	x
Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale	10	S			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
KIDscreen-CAT-27	15	SP	x(P)		x		x		x	x	x
SDQ	5	SP	x(P)		x		x		x	x	x
IES-27-J	15	SP	x(P)		x		x		x	x	x
ASEC (AD side effect self report scale)	5	S			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cognitive outcome variables											
BRIEF (executive Functioning questionnaire)	10	SP	X(P)	x (S)			x		x		
Cognitive battery	50	R		x			x		x		
RIAS (short IQ test for matching)	20	R						x			
Biological outcome variables											
Clinical bloods, hsCRP (2-3d prior randomization)	5	N		x					x		x
Red blood cells (PUFAs), Serum (e.g. immune multiplex marker chip), Buffy coat for tissue repository (e.g. genetic, epigenetic markers)		N		x			x		x		x
Urine (drug screen, F2 isoprostane)	5	N		x			x		x		x
Saliva cortisol	1	N		x			x		x		x
Other measures											
Drug dispensing/ Pill count/appointment	1	R		x	x	x	x	x			
AE				x	x	x	x	x	x		x
MARS-D	3	S		x	x	x	x	x	x		
Approx. time requirement for patient / family only (min)			180	90	90	90	210	120	210	200	
* Only subscale 'depressive disorders' will be performed											
R = researcher; C = clinician; S = self-rated; P = parent-rated; N = study nurse											



9.2 Assessments of Outcomes

9.2.1 Assessment of Primary Outcome

- The Children's Depression Rating Scale-revised™ CDRS-R is the most widely used rating scale for assessing severity of depression and change in depressive symptoms for clinical research trials in children and adolescents. The CDRS-R quantifies childhood [217] and adolescent [218, 219] depressive symptoms and is evaluated in German [218]. The CDRS-R is a 17-item scale with items ranging from 1 to 5 or 1 to 7 (possible total score from 17 to 113), that will be rated by the research interviewer via interviews with the child and parent/ guardian. A score of ≥ 40 is indicative of moderate to severe depression (35-40 for mild depression), whereas a score ≤ 28 is often used to define remission (minimal or no symptoms). The CDRS-R will be completed at each research visit. The time requirement is about 15 minutes.
- The Kiddie - Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia - Present and Lifetime Version K-SADS-PL [220] is an interviewer-based diagnostic interview designed to assess current and past DSM-IV diagnoses in children and adolescents, by interviewing the parent(s) and child. The section for diagnosing the presence of a current major depressive disorder will confirm the presence of a MDD at baseline, and the recovery from a depressive episode in conjunction with the CDRS-R total score < 28 . Lifetime assessments will be completed at baseline and week 36, also to exclude the emergence of another major psychiatric disorder. At month three and six, the mood section of the K-SADS-P will be done to determine the recovery status of a study participant.

To increase inter-rater reliability the research coordinator and research interviewers will be trained in the use of all applied instruments. Inter-rater reliability sessions will be done. All researchers will also attend a GCP course module I&II.

9.2.2 Assessment of Secondary Outcomes

9.2.2.1 Clinician-Rated secondary outcome measures

- The Clinical Global Impression rating scales CGI [221] is three-item observer-rated scale to measure symptom severity, global improvement/ change and therapeutic response. The Clinical Global Impression – Severity scale (CGI-S) is a 7-point scale that requires the clinician to rate the overall severity. The Clinical Global Impression



(CGI-I) is a 7 point scale that requires the clinician to assess how much the patient's illness has improved or worsened relative to a baseline state (1, very much improved; 2, much improved; 3, minimally improved; 4, no change; 5, minimally worse; 6, much worse; or 7, very much worse). The Impression – Efficacy Index is a 4×4 point index that results out of the therapeutic effect versus side effects.

- The Children's Global Assessment of Functioning CGAS [222] is a numeric scale (1 through 100) used by mental health clinicians to rate the general functioning of children under the age of 18.
- The Health of the Nation Outcome Scales for Children and Adolescents – HoNOSCA [223] is a mandatory quality and outcome measure for clinicians working in child- and adolescent psychiatric services in Switzerland (many other countries have also implemented this short and comprehensive outcome scale for service evaluation). The HoNOSCA scores the behaviour, impairments, symptoms and social functioning of children and teenagers with mental health problems using 13 global items. The severity of each problem is scored on a scale of 0-4. Clinician will rate the HoNOSCA together with the CGI and CGAS and the attrition checklist requiring about 10 minutes.

All three scales will be administered at baseline and at each clinical visit. Given that these assessments depend on the clinicians' appointments with the patients, the time frame for these particular scales is extended to ± 1 week.

9.2.2.2 Self- and parent-rated secondary outcome measures

- The Children's Depression Inventory DIKJ [224] is a 26-item scale used to assess depressive symptoms in children and adolescents and has been evaluated in German. It is derived from the BDI but modifies some questions to be more appropriate for younger ages. The DIKJ asks about key symptoms of depression, such as a child's feelings of worthlessness and loss of interest in activities. Each item allows the patient to respond to 3 choices that indicate 3 levels of symptoms: 0 (absence of symptoms), 1 (mild or probable symptoms), or 2 (definite symptoms). The DIKJ can be used with patients who are aged 8 to <18years, and usually takes about 15 to 20 minutes to complete.
- The Beck Anxiety Inventory BAI [225] is a 21-question self-report inventory that is used for measuring the severity of anxiety in children and adults. The questions used in this measure ask about common symptoms of anxiety of the past month (such as numbness and tingling, sweating not due to heat, and fear of the worst happening). It is designed for individuals who are of 7 years of age or older and takes 5 to 10 minutes to complete. Several studies have found the Beck Anxiety Inventory to be an accurate measure of anxiety symptoms in children and adults. Scoring the BAI is based on a 0-3 point scale (0: "not at all", 3 severe: "It bothered me a lot"). The BAI has a maximum score of 63.
- The Beck Hopelessness Scale BHS [226, 227] is a 20-item self-report inventory that measures three major aspects of hopelessness: feelings about the future, loss of motivation, and expectations. The test was designed for adults, but is also used in adolescents [228, 229]. It measures the extent of the respondent's negative attitudes,



or pessimism about the future. It has been used as an indicator of suicidal risk in depressed people who have made suicide attempts. The scale will only be used in adolescents aged 13 to <18 years.

- The Suicide Ideation Questionnaire-Junior SIQ-Jr [230-232] is a 30-item version for 12-15 year old teenagers to assess suicidal risk, but can also be used with younger children. The 30-item questionnaire takes 5-10 minutes to complete.
- The Insomnia Severity Index [233, 234] consists of 7 items assessing subjective sleep quality and is completed within 1-2min.
- The Cohen's Perceived Stress Scale [235] is a very widely used 10-item self-report questionnaire to quantify the perception of stress (see also <http://www.psy.cmu.edu/~scohen/scales.html>). The PSS scale has a 5-point scale and has been translated and used in German (Prof. Dr. Arndt Büsing, University of Witten/Herdecke). It takes less than five minutes to complete.
- The 25-item Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale CD-RISC [236, 237] is a well validated instrument that assesses the stress coping ability and, as such. The CD-RISC comprises of 25 items, each rated on a 5-point scale (0-4), with higher scores reflecting greater resilience and can be administered in 5-10 minutes. Resilience is an important factor in depression outcome, as it may explain some of the variance in the illness course. The CDRISC has sound psychometric properties and distinguishes between those with greater and lesser resilience. The scale demonstrates that resilience is modifiable and can improve with treatment, with greater improvement corresponding to higher levels of global improvement. It has been translated and used in German [238].
- The KIDscreen-CAT-27 [239] is a widely used self-report questionnaire to measure quality of life in five dimensions in children and adolescents that has also been used in large-scale German studies. It can be completed in 10 - 15 minutes depending on reading capacity. A self-rated and a parent-rated version will be used.
- Der Jugend- & Elternfragebogen über impulsives Verhalten und Erleben von Kindern und Jugendlichen – IES-27-J&E [240] is a German questionnaire especially developed to measure impulsivity and emotionality in Borderline Personality Disorders. A currently unpublished study (provided to us by Priv.- Doz. Dr. Christoph Kröger, Humboldtstraße 33, D-38106 Braunschweig) was able to discriminate between impulsivity in the context of BPD and externalizing behaviour in minors. The assessment of Borderline features is of importance as several studies could demonstrate that omega-3 fatty acids exert some positive effects on Borderline-like behaviours [142]. Teenagers > 13 years of age will fill in the questionnaire themselves, while the parents will complete a parent-rated version for children < 13 years of age.
- The Strength and Difficulty Questionnaire SDQ is a brief behavioural screening questionnaire, consisting of 25 items asking about difficulties (emotional, conduct, hyperactivity, relationship problems) and strengths (prosocial behaviour). A self-rated (> 11 years of age) and a parent-rated version (< 11 years of age) are available. It takes about 5 min to complete.



9.2.2.3 Cognitive outcome measures

We have selected following battery of neuropsychological tests to capture the key deficits associated with depression at baseline, week 12 and week 36 after study entry: Verbal Memory:

- Verbal Memory Learning Test VMLT (with parallel versions for retests) [241] (20 min)
- Verbal fluency RWFT [242] (5 Min.)
- Inhibition/Flexibility: Shifting Attentional Visual Set (ANT) [243] (3 parts, a total of 12-15 min)
- Emotion Recognition: Identifying Facial Emotions (ANT) [243] (8-10 Min)
- Verbal Working memory: Digit Span forward and backward (WISC IV) [244] (5 min).

The BRIEF Cognition will be assessed at baseline, week 12 and week 36 after study entry [245].

Total duration of cognitive testing is approximately 50-55 minutes. A short IQ test (for group matching) will be conducted only once, at week 24 (RIAS, 20-25 min) [246].

9.2.2.4 Biological outcome measures

Blood sampling procedures will be described in a Standard Operating Procedure 'Blood Sampling' (jointly developed by Prof. Dr. E. Grünblatt and Prof. Dr. M. Hersberger together with the main applicant). Blood samples will be drawn from pMDD subjects after enrolment, at week12 and week36 to assess routine laboratory parameters.

- Haemoglobin
- Haematocrit
- Leucocytes
- Thrombocytes
- Thyroid (TSH only)
- Liver function test (ALAT, ASAT)
- hsCRP

The remaining blood will be stored for PUFAs (omega-3, 6 and 9 and trans fatty acids), bioactive lipids (e.g. E-series resolvins), immune parameters (including but not restricted to interferon- γ , interleukin (IL)-1 α , IL-1RA, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL12p40, IL-15, IL-18 and tumour necrosis factor- α , as well as leptin and adiponectin), and for the tissue repository. In addition, 2.7ml blood will be drawn in order to assess mitochondrial metabolism.

Except for hsCRP (a stratification variable) all markers of prediction will be measured at the end of trial after completion of the final visit of the last patient (to prevent unblinding), except of the baseline data that might be used in the context of planed add-on projects that will be submitted as amendments (e.g. sleep project, imaging project). Altered levels of these parameters have been shown in MDD and other disorders, and may predict both the course of the illness and how levels of bioactive lipids, and immune parameters are related to both: a.) if these blood parameters are able to serve as potential biomarkers that may predict clinical outcome and b.) if these blood parameters are associated with psychopathology and illness course.

Since multiple studies are currently investigating biomarkers in MDD, serum, lymphocytes, erythrocyte, platelets and DNA will be stored after the end of the study to measure potential



novel biomarkers. Genetic and epigenetic markers of interest (e.g. FADS haplotypes) include but are not restricted to genes relevant for bioactive lipid metabolism. The establishment of the genetic tissue repository is part of the project but will be financed separately, as this is not core to the proposed IICT. Ethics approval for the generation of the tissue repository has been granted (Applicant Prof. S. Walitza, BASEC-Nr. 2016-00101).

The aim is to collect all blood samples for all subjects. However if subjects do not want to have subsequent blood samples drawn, they can still participate in the study. In a separate consent form, subjects will be asked to provide blood for BioBanking in accordance with the Swiss legal regulations. Over the course of the entire study, a total amount of approximately 50 ml blood will be maximally drawn: After signing the consent from 3x3ml to perform standard clinical laboratory tests, 4 ml for bioactive lipids, 10 ml for (epi)genetic markers, 10 ml for immune markers, 10ml for specialized pro-resolving lipid mediators (SPM), and 3ml for mitochondrial metabolism will be drawn. The laboratory blood sampling must be done for all subjects after written informed consent has been obtained as this information is required for the minimization procedure (stratification). The further bloods shall be taken if possible, but are not mandatory for participation in the clinical trial. If too many subjects refuse the additional blood samples, total sample size may need to be reconsidered to be able to address secondary and tertiary outcome measures.

In addition, patients will provide a urine sample for later drug screening and F2 isoprostane, and a saliva sample to measure cortisol concentrations.

9.2.3 Assessment of Other Outcomes of Interest

- The PTBS Checklist is a self-report scale that aims to detect past experiences of traumas and allows to make the diagnosis of posttraumatic stress disorder according to DSM-V.. Trauma experiences in childhood are often associated with depressive symptoms. We will co-vary for trauma load in secondary analysis.
- Tanner Criteria [247] Self-report form on pubertal status. The assessment of the pubertal status will enable us to investigate if the developmental stage has an impact on omega-3 fatty acids effects. If the children are > 13 years of age, parents are asked to fill in the questionnaire due to the explicit nature of the pictures.
- The Omega-3 Food Frequency Questionnaire n-3 FFQ [248] is a 21-item self-report that was developed using the National Cancer Institute's Diet History Questionnaire as a model. The scale was adapted to reflect local fish intake and was developed in conjunction with Prof. Herter of the ETH. The n-3 FFQ takes 10 minutes to complete, and assesses the average n-3 intake over the last 6 months. Items in the n-3 FFQ included an extensive list of specific seafood and fish available in Switzerland, as well as walnuts, flaxseed, flaxseed oil, cod liver oil and canola oil. The questionnaire also includes specific questions about type and dosage of n-3 PUFA dietary supplements (individuals taking supplements will be excluded).
- The WHO Assist 3.0 [249] is a widely used structured Interview to quantify substance and drug abuse that will be completed by the research interviewer enabling us to control for substance misuse.



- The Antidepressant Side Effect Checklist (ASEC) [250] is a 21-item self-report scale quantifying the most commonly described side-effects of antidepressants. It has a 0-3 scoring (0 = absent, 1 = mild, 2 = moderate, 3 = severe) and asks the patients if he believes that there is a link with the study medication for each item.
- The Medication Adherence Reporting Scale-Deutsch (MARS-D) is the German Version of a self-report adherence reporting scale that has been developed by K. Thompson at ORYGEN Youth Health [251], a specialized clinic for young people with emerging mental disorders, but is now used in a broader sense [252]. The scale includes 5 items. In the initial validation study, an internal consistency reliability of $\alpha = 0.75$ was found. MARS examines adherence behaviours and attitudes toward medication. We choose MARS as it has been used in young people with emerging mental illness and has been evaluated in German.

9.2.4 Assessment of Safety Outcomes

9.2.4.1 Adverse Events

The investigator controls weekly if any AE or SAE has occurred. If so, the investigator contacts the clinician to get informed about the circumstances which led to the AE, and together with the principal investigator the connection between the AE and the study drug is clarified. If a connection has been established, the SUSAR will be reported according to the principles stated in Section 10. Furthermore, at each study visit, the Antidepressiva side effect Self Report Scale (ASEC) will be administered. In case the patient reports any abnormalities, the investigator will inform the clinician and principal investigators to determine whether an AE or SAE occurred. A detailed description of collaboration and responsibilities between researchers and clinicians can be found in the SOP (collaboration between research and clinic).

9.2.4.2 Laboratory Parameters

At screening and at nine months (or the drop out visit), blood will be drawn for standard clinical laboratory tests. Clinical blood parameters (haemoglobin, haematocrit, leucocytes, thrombocytes, TSH (thyroid function test), ALAT & ASAT (liver function test), and thromboplastin (blood coagulation) will be assessed in order to screen the patient for abnormal blood parameters. These analyses will be done in the Children's hospital of Zurich. The results will be entered into the eCRF as they are part of the inclusion criteria and will also provide the stratification parameter (hSRF). All the other blood samples will be stored for analyses as outlined in the protocol.

9.2.4.3 Vital Signs

Vital signs will be assessed in the lead-in phase and again at the end of the study (week36) by the study nurse or investigator (e.g. heartbeat, blood pressure, body temperature, height and

weight).).

9.2.5 Assessments in Participants Who Prematurely Stop the Study

A drop-out visit shall be performed including documentation of reasons for drop out in case a patient drops out, or a parent / clinician / investigator withdraws a patient from the study. The drop-out visit will be performed at the earliest convenient time and will include an assessment of physical health and current medication use. Depressive symptoms will be assessed using the CDRS-R and the K-SADS-PL. In addition, psychosocial functioning will be assessed with a range of clinician rated scales (CGI-S/I, CGAS, HoNOSCA) and self-reported scales (DIKJ, BHS, BAI II, SIQ-Jr, PSS-10, Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale, SDQ, Insomnia Severity Index, IES-27-J). Patients will fill in the ASEC for assessing putative side effects. If the patient agrees, blood, urine and saliva will be sampled, and a short IQ test will be performed.

9.3 Procedures at Each Visit

9.3.1 Visit -1 (Screening/ written informed consent)

During the first meeting with the investigator or psychologist, the study will be explained to the subject including possible benefits and disadvantages of participation. When the patient's willingness is assured and written informed consent is provided, the subject will be screened for in- and exclusion criteria. Information about sociodemographic, medical and family history, current medication use, psychiatric history, drug use, and childhood trauma will be collected. Current and past episodes of psychopathology will be determined using the semi-structured diagnostic interview Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School Aged Children (K-SADS-PL) in cases where no K-SADS-PL interview has been done in the last 4 weeks. If a K-SADS-PL interview has already been performed in the last 4 weeks in the context of standard clinical praxis, the K-SADS-PL shall not be repeated given the extensive nature of the full interview. In that case, the results should be transferred from the clinical records into the study database. The Children's Depression Rating Scale (CDRS-R) is used to determine severity of depressive symptoms.

The K-SADS and the CDRS are both completed once with the patient and once with a parent / caregiver. At the time of the appointment with the parents, also the other parent-rated questionnaires (PTBS Checklist, BRIEF-E, SDQ-E, KIDscreen-Cat-E, IES27-E) shall be administered so that only one appointment in the first week with the parent is necessary. The interview with the patient may be at the same time or at a different time, depending on the convenience and age of the patient (+-5 days).

Thereafter the patient enters the single-blind, placebo lead-in period (7 to 10 days), and all the patients will get placebo capsules for the whole period. The patient and parents do not know that a placebo lead in phase occurs. The research interviewer will also schedule appointments



during the placebo-lead in phase to sample biological variables and further assess psychosocial and cognitive functioning.

9.3.2 Visit 0 (placebo lead-in phase)

During the placebo lead-in phase samples will be taken to perform standard clinical laboratory tests. This can be done any time before baseline but not thereafter. To minimise the burden for participants, blood to assess levels of bioactive lipids, (epi)genetic markers and immune parameters will be collected simultaneously. In addition, a physical examination will be conducted where heart rate, blood pressure, weight, height and body temperature will be measured. Cognitive testing will be performed before baseline and a short questionnaire regarding executive functioning (BRIEF) will be filled in. The current intake of Omega-3 fatty acids will be assessed with the FFQ. An appointment for the baseline visit will be scheduled.

9.3.3 Visit 1: baseline visit

The baseline visit takes place at the end of the placebo-lead-in phase. First, depressive symptoms will be assessed with the CDRS-R and the subscale depressive disorders of the K-SADS-PL. Parent's ratings can be obtained in person or over the phone. If the patient still fulfils the diagnosis of a major depressive disorder with at least moderate severity, the patient is enrolled using the computerized 1:1 randomization procedure described above. Current medication use, AEs and the Medication Adherence Reporting Scale is assessed. Clinician rate the patient according to the CGI, CGAS, and the HoNOSCA. Depressive symptoms will be further assessed with the Children's Depression Inventory (DIKJ), the Beck Hopelessness Scale II (BHS), the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI II), the suicidal ideation questionnaire and the Insomnia Severity Index. Further self-reported questionnaires are filled in by the patients including the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-10), the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale, the KIDscreen-Cat-27, the Strength and Difficulty Questionnaire (SDQ), and the IES-27-J. In patients > 13 years of age, self-rating questionnaires shall be completed with help of the parents or the research investigators. Patients > 13 years shall complete the questionnaires themselves (parents are instructed not to influence the patient's self-ratings). Self-rating questionnaires may be directly entered online into the data base by the patients / families themselves. Perceived side effects will be assessed with the Antidepressant Side Effect Checklist (ASEC). At the end of the baseline visit, study medication will be dispensed for the first time and new appointments will be scheduled.

9.3.4 Visit 2: 6 weeks

After 6 weeks a brief follow-up assessment will be done. During this visit, information about current medication use, adverse events and possible side effects (ASEC) will be collected. In addition, certain measures of symptomatology and psychosocial functioning that are performed at baseline will be repeated (CDRS-R, affective disorder subscale of the K-SADS-PL, DIKJ, BHS, BAI II, SIQ-Jr, Insomnia Severity Index, Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale). Clinician will rate the patients' functioning on the CGI and CGAS, and will fill in the attrition checklist. Patients and their parent/ guardian will return study medication at each research visit for pill counts and



complete a Medication Adherence Rating Scale (MARS German version). New study medication will be dispensed and a further appointment scheduled.

9.3.5 Visit 3: 12 weeks

At the fourth visit (week 12) a longer assessment will be held. In addition to the psychological rating scales which are repeated as in the baseline condition, also cognitive testing will be performed and biological parameters will be sampled (blood, urine and saliva). The study nurse will go and see the patients either at home, or at the clinic to take blood and urine. Patients and their parents will be given a saliva kit with the instruction to sample saliva in the morning after waking up. New study medication will be dispensed and a further appointment scheduled.

9.3.6 Visit 4: 24 weeks

The fourth visit will be the same as visit 2. In addition, a short IQ test (RIAS) will be administered. New study medication will be dispensed and a further appointment scheduled.

9.3.7 Visit 5: 36 weeks

This will be the last visit of the trial. Similar to visit 4, a longer research assessment will be held. All scales already assessed at baseline will be repeated, cognitive testing will be performed, and blood, urine and saliva will be sampled, and non-used pills will be counted.

9.3.8 Clinical Care and monitoring of clinical visits

Usually clinicians will see outpatients on a weekly basis for the first six weeks, and gradually increase the time gap between visits (e.g. on a two weekly bases between week 6-12), and thereafter as clinically indicated. However, clinicians are allowed to see patients whenever clinically indicated. Clinicians will perform clinician-based assessments (CGI, CGAS, and HoNOSCA) and complete the attrition checklist that includes the documentation of service use and adverse events at any clinical visit.

10 SAFETY

The Sponsor's SOPs provide more detail on safety reporting.

During the entire duration of the study, all adverse events (AE) and all serious adverse events (SAEs) are collected, fully investigated and documented in source documents and case report forms (eCRF). Study duration encompassed the time from when the patient signs the informed consent until the last protocol-specific procedure has been completed, including a safety follow-up period.



10.1 Definition of (Serious) Adverse Events and Other Safety Related Events

Adverse events

Adverse events (AEs) are defined as any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or clinical investigation participant administered a pharmaceutical product and which does not necessarily have a causal relationship with this treatment. An AE can therefore be any unfavourable and unintended sign (including an abnormal laboratory finding), symptom, or disease temporally associated with the use of a medicinal study product, whether or not related to the medicinal study product.

An AE may also consist of a new disease, an exacerbation of a pre-existing illness or condition, a recurrence of an intermittent illness or condition, a set of related signs or symptoms, or a single sign or symptom.

AEs observed by the investigator and/or reported by the participant must be reported in the eCRF during the entire study period, i.e. the period of time from the first (= signature of informed consent) to the last protocol-specific procedure regardless of the medicinal study product relation assessment.

For all AEs, sufficient information will be pursued and/or obtained so as to permit an adequate determination of the outcome of the event (i.e., whether the event should be classified as an SAE) and an assessment of the causal relationship between the AE and the investigational drug or study treatment(s).

Whenever available, the underlying disease or condition for which a therapeutic or diagnostic procedure is required should be reported as the AE term. Surgeries or other invasive procedures that had already been planned prior to the start of the study do not have to be documented as AEs. These planned procedures will be recorded in the eCRF by the investigator at the baseline visit. It is not important if the condition was known before enrolment, only if the procedure was planned before.

Serious Adverse Event

An SAE is any untoward medical occurrence that at any dose results in

- death,
- is life-threatening,
- requires participant hospitalization or prolongation of current hospitalization,
- results in persistent or significant disability/incapacity, or
- is a congenital anomaly/birth defect,
- any important medical event and any event which, though not included in the above, may jeopardise the participant or may require intervention to prevent one of the outcomes listed above.



Any other medically important condition that may be not immediately life-threatening or results in death or hospitalization but may jeopardize the participant or may require intervention to prevent one of the outcomes listed above should also usually (i.e. based on medical and scientific judgment) be considered serious. For example: intensive treatment at home for allergic bronchospasm; certain laboratory abnormalities (e.g. blood dyscrasias); convulsions that do not result in hospitalisation; development of drug dependency.

SAEs should be followed until resolution or stabilisation. Participants with ongoing SAEs at study termination (including safety visit) will be further followed up until recovery or until stabilisation of the disease after termination.

Unexpected Adverse Drug Reaction

An “unexpected” adverse drug reaction is an adverse reaction, the nature or severity of which is not consistent with the applicable product information (e.g. Investigator’s Brochure for drugs that are not yet approved and Product Information for approved drugs, respectively).

Suspected unexpected serious adverse reaction (SUSAR)

A serious adverse reaction, the nature or severity of which is suspected to be not consistent with the applicable product information as stated in the Investigator’s Brochure.

Safety Signals

All suspected new risks and relevant new aspects of known adverse reactions that require safety-related measures.

10.2 Recording of (Serious) Adverse Events and Other Safety Related Events

Clinical investigators and ultimately the protocol Principal Investigator (PI) have the primary responsibility for AE identification, documentation, grading, and assignment of attribution to the investigational agent/intervention.

Clinical study participants will be routinely questioned about AEs at study visits. The well-being of the participants will be ascertained by neutral questioning ("How are you?"). The investigator is responsible for reporting all AEs occurring during the course of the study. In case of any reported (S)AE, the research interviewer will inform the clinician and the GCP-certified study doctor (Prüfarzt) who will then classify the AE according to the criterion noted below.

All observed or volunteered adverse drug events (serious or non-serious) and abnormal test findings, regardless of treatment group or suspected causal relationship to the investigational drug or study treatment(s) will be recorded in the patient file and subsequently in the eCRF.

AEs or abnormal test findings felt to be associated with the study treatment(s) will be followed until the event (or its sequelae) or the abnormal test finding resolves or stabilizes at a level acceptable to the investigator.

An abnormal test finding will be classified as an AE if one or more of the following criteria are met:



- The test finding is accompanied by clinical symptoms.
- The test finding necessitates additional diagnostic evaluation(s) or medical/surgical intervention; including significant additional concomitant drug treatment or other therapy
Note: simply repeating a test finding, in the absence of any of the other listed criteria, does not constitute an AE.
- The test finding leads to a change in study dosing or discontinuation of participant participation in the clinical study.

All AEs, serious and non-serious, will be fully documented in the appropriate eCRF. For each AE, the investigator will provide the onset, duration, intensity, treatment required, outcome and action taken with the investigational product.

10.3 Assessment of (Serious) Adverse Events and Other Safety Related Events

The investigator will promptly review documented AEs and abnormal test findings to determine if

- the abnormal test finding should be classified as an AE,
- if there is a reasonable possibility that the AE was caused by the investigational drug or study treatment(s), and
- if the AE meets the criteria for an SAE.

The intensity of an AE will be assessed by the investigator as being

- mild (hardly noticeable, negligible impairment of well-being),
- moderate (marked discomfort, but tolerable without immediate relief), or
- severe (overwhelming discomfort, calling for immediate relief).

The assessment of causality to the study drug by the investigator is done according to the following definitions:

<u>Unrelated</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The event started in no temporal relationship to medicinal product applied and• The event can be definitely explained by underlying diseases or other situations.
<u>Related</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The event started in a plausible temporal relationship to medicinal product applied and• The event cannot be definitely explained by underlying diseases or other situations.

10.4 Reporting of Serious Adverse Events and Other Safety Related Events

The principal investigator is responsible for reporting of any SAEs to the Sponsor immediately, i.e. within 24 hours.

The Investigator is responsible for SAE reporting to the CEC according to the following details:

- Reporting to CEC any SAE which resulted in death:



- **without delay**, and no later than **7 calendar days**.

- Reporting to CEC of fatal SAEs if evaluated as “suspected”, “unexpected” and “drug related” (SUSAR)
 - **without delay** and no later than **7 calendar days** following awareness that event meets criteria for an SUSAR.
- Reporting to CEC of non-fatal SAEs if evaluated as “suspected”, “unexpected” and “drug related” (SUSAR):
 - **promptly** and no later than **15 calendar days** following awareness that event meets criteria for a SUSAR.
- All other SAEs will be summed up in the **annual safety update report**.

The Sponsor is responsible for SAE reporting to Swissmedic according to the following details:

- Compliance with the regulatory requirements of Swissmedic regarding prompt reporting of unexpected SAEs for which a causal relationship with the study drug cannot be ruled out.
- Reporting to Swissmedic of fatal SAEs if evaluated as “suspected”, “unexpected” and “drug related” (SUSAR):
 - **without delay** and no later than **7 calendar days** following awareness that event meets criteria for a SUSAR;
- Reporting to Swissmedic of non-fatal SAEs if evaluated as “suspected”, “unexpected” and “drug related” (SUSARs):
 - **promptly** and no later than **15 calendar days** following awareness that event meets criteria for a SUSAR.
- Sending Annual Safety Reports (ASR), starting one year after the date of notification to Swissmedic. These reports should contain:
 - A concise critical summary of the safety profile of the drug studied as well as the safety issues that have arisen;
 - A listing of all SUSARs that have occurred in Switzerland and at international level (if applicable);
 - Ideally all adverse drug reactions at international level.
 - The accompanying letter provided with the Annual Safety Report should contain a short summary of the status of the clinical trial in Switzerland (number of centres open/closed, number of patients recruited/recruitment closed, and number of SAR/SUSAR).

A list of all SAEs and SUSARs will be generated annually. The annual safety report contain information from all sites. The summery table will be composed by the central study team, signed by the applicant and co-applicant and submitted to the participating investigators, the IDMC and to the appropriate authorities. The participating investigators submit it to the local committees. The summary table will be arranged by organ systems. A review of all new scientific data as well as new safety signals will be included. If possible (if timing of the meeting



and Annual Safety and Progress Report coincide), a cost-benefit evaluation performed by the Independent Data Monitoring Committee is included, based on a complete safety analysis and an evaluation of the balance between the efficacy and the harmfulness of the medicine under investigation.

Reporting of Safety Signals

All suspected new risks and relevant new aspects of known adverse reactions that require safety-related measures, i.e. so called safety signals, must be reported to the Sponsor-Investigator within 24 hours. The Investigator must report the safety signals within 7 days to the local Ethics Committee (local event via local Investigator) and the Sponsor to Swissmedic, respectively. The Sponsor-Investigator must immediately inform all participating Investigators about all safety signals. The other in the trial involved Ethics Committees will be informed about safety signals via the Sponsor-Investigator.

Reporting and Handling of Pregnancies

Pregnancy per se does not classify as an AE. However, AEs related to a pregnancy have to be reported like any other AEs. Pregnancy should be confirmed by a reliable laboratory test. Pregnant participants must be immediately withdrawn from the clinical study. All pregnancies occurring during the treatment phase of the study and within 30 days after discontinuation of study medication have to be reported to the Sponsor-Investigator within 24 hours of the investigational sites knowledge of the pregnancy and recorded on the eCRF. The Sponsor-Investigator will contact the attendant physician by phone during pregnancy and after the estimated date of delivery to enquire about course and outcome of the pregnancy. Course of the pregnancy and health status of the new born child have to be documented on the Follow-Up Pregnancy Report Form.

10.5 Follow up of (Serious) Adverse Events

Participants terminating the study (either regularly or prematurely) with

- reported ongoing SAE, or
- any ongoing AEs of laboratory values or of vital signs being beyond the alert limit

will return for a follow-up investigation. This visit will take place up to 30 days after terminating the treatment period. Follow-up information on the outcome will be recorded on the respective AE page in the eCRF. All other information has to be documented in the source documents. Source data has to be available upon request.

In case of participants lost to follow-up, efforts should be made and documented to contact the participant to encourage him/her to continue study participation as scheduled. In case of minor AEs a telephone call to the participants may be acceptable.

All new SAE or pregnancies that the investigators will be notified of within 30 days after discontinuation of study medication have to be reported in appropriate report forms and in the eCRF if required.



Follow-up investigations may also be necessary according to the investigator's medical judgment even if the participant has no AE at the end of the study. However, information related to these investigations does not have to be documented in the eCRF but must be noted in the source documents.

11 STATISTICAL METHODS

Descriptive statistics will be provided for all data broken down by medication (omega-3 fatty acids and placebo), group (patients who recovered from the depression, patients who did not recover) and visit. Mean, median, standard deviation, range and number of observations will describe continuous variables. Frequencies and percentages will describe discrete variables. All statistical tests will be carried out two-tailed; the alpha (level of significance) is 5%. Efficacy of the treatment will be assessed using a linear random coefficient regression model.

11.1 Hypothesis

The Null Hypothesis is defined as no difference in response rates between the two treatment groups while the Alternative Hypothesis states that the two groups differ at least 20% in response rates. If the treatment group shows an increase in response rates of at least 20%, the main study objective will be met.

11.2 Determination of Sample Size

Sample size estimation was done by Prof. Burkhardt Seifert from the Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Prevention Institute (EBPI), based on the assumption that we will perform a continuous outcome trial using a 1:1 randomization parallel-group design. Meta-analyses selecting studies of omega-3 fatty acids with high proportion of EPA in aMDD as primary diagnosis found an SMD between 0.28-0.56 [160-166]. However, no studies were performed in pMDD, except of one very small (n=20) pilot study in childhood depression with a large effect size (SMD=1.2) [167].

We performed a sample size calculation using nQuery Advisor 7.0. Assuming the optimistic effect size of 0.54 using a two-group t-test for the CRSR-R scale with a 0.05 two-sided significance level and a 90% power to detect a difference between the groups would result a sample size of n=74 per treatment arm. However, as the placebo-response rate in minors is probably higher compared to the single centre RCTs in aMDD integrated in the above mentioned meta-analyses, we calculated our sample size estimation under following more conservative assumptions:

- a. $P(\text{omega-3}) = .60, P(\text{placebo}) = .40$



- b. no adjustment for loss to follow-up (see below data analysis)
- c. no adjustment for multiple comparisons; and
- d. a level of .05 for a 2-tailed test chi-square test with continuity correction.

Under these assumptions, 108 patients per treatment group ($n = 216$) will be needed to achieve 80% or greater power to detect a difference of 20% in response rates between the two treatment groups (what is considered a clinical meaningful difference). The two RCTs in pMDD that were used as the foundation for the proposed trial design (the TADS [253, 254] and Emslie RCT in pMDD [213]) had similar sample sizes.

11.3 Statistical Criteria of Termination of Trial

The Independent Data Monitoring Committee (Prof. J. Hebebrand, Prof. M. Puhan, Prof. J. Drewe) has the responsibility to prevent harm as a consequence of the RCT. Therefore, the core task of the IDMC will be to monitor the safety of the trial. Every SAE and SUSAR will be reported to the IDMC who is the sole group of researchers that can access SecuTrial in an unblinded manner and are able to investigate if there is a true relationship of a SAE with the study drug. The trial will be terminated if the IDMC considers the safety of the study population seriously at risk as a consequence of their monitoring activity, or if a clinically highly significant and relevant superiority/ inferiority of the active treatment group could be shown with sufficient certainty. However, premature early termination of the RCT for benefit reasons manifest a serious problem for adequate reporting and is likely associated with effect overestimation as could be shown in oncology. As all participants will receive treatment according to the S3 German Guidelines for the treatment of depressive disorders in children and adolescents, premature termination for benefit reason shall only be considered if effect size between treatment groups is considered large ($SMD > .8$) on the children's depression rating scale, as well as clinically significant in recovery rates between the two treatment groups. The first interim analysis shall be performed after completion of 60 participants.

11.4 Planned Analyses

All analyses will be carried out after closure of the database to avoid unblinding. All randomized patients will be included in the model, and the efficacy of omega-3 fatty acids on depressive symptoms will be analyzed using a linear random coefficient regression model, as described below.

Furthermore, we will compare the scores between baseline and end of study (week 36) for all the different scales and questionnaires, which were assessed previously. Additionally, cognitive functioning will be compared between the beginning of the study and its end while controlling for the effect of depressive symptoms on cognitive outcome measures. An SOP will describe all planned a priori analysis.



11.4.1 Datasets to be Analysed, Analysis Populations

The intention-to-treat (ITT) approach includes all randomized patients.

- The primary analysis will be performed including the ITT sample. A secondary analysis will be performed defining patients that were put on antidepressants as drop-outs from the time point of taking antidepressant medication.
- Furthermore, we plan to reanalyze the IIT sample according to the PUFA baseline status. In particular we want to compare participants with a omega-3 index <3 compared to those with an omega-3 index $>3/5$ or 8, as increasing evidence suggest that in particular those with a low omega-3 index may benefit from omega-3 supplementation.
- Furthermore, we plan to investigate the influence of inflammatory mediators as response predictors [63].
- Finally we will reanalyze the ITT sample using compliance data (pill count, rbc EPA/DPA change levels, MARS score) to compare fully compliant study participants with partially compliant and non-compliant patients.
- More exploratory will be the analysis of EPA metabolites (HETE; E-series resolvins, prostaglandine, leukotriene) that will be measured in the context of a PhD project as potential predictors of omega-3 fatty acid response.

11.4.2 Primary Analysis

The continuous primary outcome measure is the CDRS-R total score. The dichotomous primary outcome measures are recovery, response and remission. Recovery is defined as the absence of the diagnosis of MDD for > 4 months according to the K-SADS, remission is defined as a CDRS total score <28 and response is defined as a 30% drop in CRDS total baseline score (post placebo lead in). We will analyze efficacy measures using a (generalized) linear random coefficient regression model (similar to the TADS study [253, 254]). Random regression in an ITT sample permits estimation of changes in continuous repeated measures in the presence of missing data on both a population and participant-specific level without necessitating last observation carried forward or exclusion of participants because of missing data. We will model the impact of treatment on outcome as a linear function of fixed effects for treatment, time (defined as the natural log of days since baseline + 1) and treatment-by-time interaction and random effects for participant and clinical site, including all 2- and 3-way interactions in the initial model. Clinical site and its interaction effects will be fitted in the model as random effects. Under the assumption of random intercepts and slopes for each patient, the overall and treatment group-specific rate of change for the 2 treatment groups for the primary CDRS-R outcome will be examined. A comparison on treatment slopes (linear trends with time) will then be conducted. Supplemental between-treatment contrast analyses will be conducted on the adjusted week 12 and 36 means. We will assess adherence using pill count, MARS-D, as well as EPA baseline change levels at week 12 and week 36. We will reanalyse the data according to fully adherent, partial adherent and non-adherent.



11.4.3 Secondary Analyses

For analysis of the secondary clinician-rated outcome CGI-improvement (CGI-I), the values at the measurement time points will be compared, since this scale inherently measures total improvement. We will compare the clinician rated CGI remission rates (defined as a score of <2) with the researcher-rated remission rates based on the CDRS-R/ K-SADS-P. CGI-I remission rates will be dichotomized by the end-of-treatment CGI-I score for each treatment group and will be compared using a logistic regression model using multiple imputations for missing data with site as a covariate.

For further secondary outcomes, we will apply the same statistical strategy as for the primary outcome measures. Analysis will include changes in overall and subscores of the in chapter 9.2 listed secondary outcome instruments. We will analyze CDRS-R subscores, DIKJ, BHS, BAI, SIQ-Jr, IES-27, KIDscreen-CAT-27, PSS-10, and Resilience Scale scores and compare them between the treatment groups.

Furthermore, we'll run the following analyses to test our secondary working hypotheses:

- **WH2a:** We will test differences in antidepressant medication between the treatment groups by means of the two proportions z-Test
- **WH2b:** We will compare level of functioning and quality of life between the treatment groups by comparing the scores of CGAS and the KIDscreen-CAT-27 with an independent two-sample t-Test or Mann-Whitney-U-Test, depending on the distribution of the data.
- **WH2c:** We will test the hypothesis of fewer hospital admission and lower outpatient service in the Omega-3 fatty acids group than the placebo group by applying an independent t-Test (for normal distributed data) or Mann-Whitney-U-Test (for non-normal data).
- **WH2d:** Retention rates between the two groups will be tested by means of the two proportions z-Test. In addition, Kaplan-Meier survival curves will be compared using the log rank test, and possible mediators of drop-out rates will be assessed with a cox regression analysis.
- **WH3a:** We will test the effect of inflammatory mediators on the efficacy of omega-3 treatment by introducing an additional continuous factor (ratio between pro- and anti-inflammatory markers) into the linear regression model described in 11.4.2.
- **WH3b:** We will calculate an omega-3 index based on red blood cell Omega-3 fatty acids content and introduce an additional binary factor (n-6/n-3 Omega ratio < 3 vs. n-6/n-3 Omega ratio > 5) into the linear regression model described in 11.4.2.
- **WH3c:** We will test whether direct metabolites of EPA are a strong predictor of Omega-3 fatty acids by introducing additional continuous factors (levels of HETEs and E-series-resolvins at baseline) into the linear regression model described in 11.4.2
- **WH4a:** We will test association between pro-inflammatory state and depressive symptoms by calculating Pearson's correlation coefficient or Spearman's correlation coefficient between the severity of symptoms at baseline and the ratio between pro- and anti-inflammatory markers. The same procedure is also



applied to omega-6/3 ratio and omega-3 index. To test whether normalization of these parameters will correlate with improvements in depression scores we'll run a linear regression model with depression scores as dependent, and time and pro-inflammatory state, increase in omega-6/3 and omega-3 index as independent variables.

- **WH4b:** We will calculate Pearson's correlation coefficient or Spearman's correlation coefficient of omega-3 index with SIQ-Jr scores depending on the distribution of the data.
- **WH4c:** As above, we will calculate either Pearson's correlation coefficient or Spearman's correlation coefficient (depending on the distribution of the data) between omega-3 index and scores on the IES-27 and overall psychopathology scores.
- **WH4d:** We also test correlations between levels of Omega-3 fatty acids with salvia cortisol, F2 isoprostanes and Connor-Davidsons Resilience Scale scores by calculating Pearson's correlation coefficient or Spearman's correlation coefficient, respectively.
- **WH5a:** In order to compare treatment groups regarding occurrence of SUSARs, we will run a two proportions z-Test. Differences in suicidal ideation scores are tested by independent t-Test (for normal distributed data) or Mann-Whitney-U-Test (for non-normal data).

The analyses will be performed after closure of the database. The trial statisticians will perform all a-priori defined statistical analyses according to the statistical analyses plan. All other clinical outcome analyses will be declared as post-hoc analysis.

Future analysis based on the BioBank or other add on projects will be subject of an own protocol with separately formulated hypotheses that will be approved the appropriate authorities.

11.4.4 Interim Analyses

No interim analyses are carried out to maintain the blinding of all researchers over the whole course of the study. Only the IDMC will run an interim analysis after 60 patients to ensure the safety of the patients as specified in the IDMC SOP. If the IDMC considers the number of study participants insufficient to address the primary outcome in the due course of the study (e.g. because of too many drop outs, not sufficient prepubertal participants, other reasons...), the total sample size may be reconsidered.

11.4.5 Safety Analysis

Safety and harms frequency data will be described based on actual treatment received using MedDRA (integrated in SecuTrial®) and the self-report side effect checklist (ASEC). The rate of harm- and suicide-related adverse events (e.g. SIQ-Jr) in each treatment group will be



compared using χ^2 and Fisher exact tests, and ORs will be calculated to provide an indicator of relative risk of the active versus the placebo condition.

11.4.6 Deviation(s) from the Original Statistical Plan

We will report protocol violations (non-adherence to the treatment protocol) in the CONSORT flow chart, in the methodology section and if appropriate in the discussion. We will state how many participants will have been included in the placebo-lead in phase, how many of those dropped below a CDRS-R score of 40 within the lead in phase, how many will have been randomized, how many dropped out within the first six weeks due to non-compliance and how many will have completed the acute and maintenance treatment phase. The intention-to-treat (ITT) approach includes all randomized patients. We will declare all analysis not defined a priori as post hoc analysis.

11.5 Handling of Missing Data and Drop-Outs

As stated above, the applied regression model already deals with missing data. For all other analysis we will use multiple imputations for missing data as described by Rubin [255, 256] using the software 'SOLAS for missing data analysis' (version 3.0).

12 ELIGIBILITY OF THE PROJECT SITE(S)

The department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry of the University of Zurich is the biggest institution of its kind in Switzerland with close to 400 employees and is well suited to accommodate a clinical study. All the project sites are well-established official treatment centres for pMDD, and emergency care is readily available at each institution. All the centres are in close proximity to the lead centre, and many of the senior clinicians were trained or worked as consultants in the academic lead centre (ZH). Furthermore, the academic and non-academic centres have a joint training program for their trainees for several years providing a good foundation for similar concomitant treatment of pMDD.

13 DATA QUALITY ASSURANCE AND CONTROL

The Sponsor-Investigator is implementing and maintaining quality assurance and quality control systems with written SOPs and Working Instructions to ensure that trials are conducted and



data are generated, documented (record), and reported in compliance with the protocol, GCP, and applicable regulatory requirement(s).

The Sponsor-Investigator is responsible to have written SOP's and WIs in place for the study and to provide those to all participating study sites. The Principal Investigators at all sites must have a manual of the relevant SOPs and WIs for the study on site and are responsible for proper training of all involved study personnel for the respective procedures.

Monitoring and Audits will be conducted during the course of the study for quality assurance purposes.

13.1 Data Handling and Record Keeping / Archiving

The study will strictly follow the protocol. If any changes become necessary, they must be laid down in an amendment to the protocol. All amendments of the protocol must be signed by the Sponsor-Investigator and submitted to CEC and Swissmedic.

13.1.1 Case Report Forms

The investigators will use electronic case report forms (eCRF), one for each enrolled study participant, to be filled in with all relevant data pertaining to the participant during the study. All participants who either entered the study or were considered not-eligible or were eligible but not enrolled into the study additionally have to be documented on a screening log. The investigator will document the participation of each study participant on the Enrolment Log.

For data and query management, monitoring, reporting and coding an internet-based secure data base secuTrial® developed in agreement to the Good Clinical Practice (GCP) guidelines provided by the Clinical Trials Center (CTC) Zurich will be used for this study. It is the responsibility of the investigator to assure that all data in the course of the study will be entered completely and correctly in the respective data base. Corrections in the eCRF may only be done by the investigator or by other authorised persons. In case of corrections the original data entries will be archived in the system and can be made visible. For all data entries and corrections date, time of day and person who is performing the entries will be generated automatically.

ECRFs must be kept current to reflect participant status at each phase during the course of study. Participants must not to be identified in the eCRF by name. Appropriate coded identification (e.g. Participant Number) must be used.

It must be assured that any authorised person, who may perform data entries and changes in the eCRF, can be identified. A list with signatures and initials of all authorised persons will be filed in the study site file and the trial master file, respectively.

Documented medical histories and narrative statements relative to the participant's progress during the study will be maintained. These records will also include the following: originals or copies of laboratory and other medical test results which must be kept on file with the individual



participants' eCRF. A detailed listing of all the study parameters for each participant can be found in the Study Manual.

The investigators assure to perform a complete and accurate documentation of the participant data in the eCRF. All data entered into the eCRF with exception of self-rating instruments that are entered directly online by the study participant/ parents and computerized neurocognitive data (for which data the eCRF will be source data) will also be available in the individual participant file either as print-outs or as notes taken by either the investigator or another responsible person assigned by the investigator.

Essential documents must be retained for at least 10 years after the regular end or a premature termination of the respective study (KlinV Art. 45). Any patient files and source data must be archived for the longest possible period of time according to the feasibility of the investigational site, e.g. hospital, institution or private practice.

13.1.2 Specification of Source Documents

The following documents are considered source data, including but not limited to:

- SAE worksheets
- Nurse records, records of clinical coordinators, and
- Medical records from other department(s), or other hospital(s), or discharge letters and correspondence with other departments/hospitals, if participant visited any during the study period and the post study period.

Source data must be available at the site to document the existence of the study participants and substantiate the integrity of study data collected. Source data must include the original documents relating to the study, as well as the medical treatment and medical history of the participant.

The following information (at least but not limited to) should be included in the source documents:

- Demographic data (age, sex)
- Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria details
- Participation in study and signed and dated Informed Consent Forms
- Visit dates
- Medical history and physical examination details (including documentation of scars)
- Key efficacy and safety data (as specified in the protocol)
- AEs and concomitant medication
- Results of relevant examinations
- Laboratory printouts
- Dispensing and return of study drug details
- Reason for premature discontinuation
- Randomization number

13.1.3 Record Keeping / Archiving



In accordance with Swiss national laws and guidelines and the specifications of the ICH-GCP guidelines, the investigators from participating sites and the coordinating centre are obligated to archive all documents pertaining to the study for 10 years after the last subject has completed or discontinued from the study. Electronic data will be archived at the CTC on a server pertaining to the University hospital of Zurich.

13.2 Data Management

Research assistants and local investigators will enter the acquired data and examination results into an eCRF (SecuTrial®) that is accessible via the internet. Investigators will receive personal user names and passwords for this purpose, and data will be encrypted for transfer. For each site, it will be agreed before the start of the study which documents serve as source documents for all data entered into the eCRF. The investigator must (electronically) sign that entries into the eCRF are true and complete. At least a subset of data will be entered doubly to ensure data quality.

Study sites and associated investigators will be carefully selected and comprehensively informed and trained regarding GCP, all study procedures and the required examinations and documentation before the start of the study. The quality of data acquisition will be ensured by regular monitoring visits and the continuous availability of the monitor and trial-coordinator for consultation. After data have been submitted to the study centre, another thorough inspection of the completeness and plausibility of entries will be conducted. If needed, questions for clarification will be addressed to the sites. Only after all questions regarding data quality have been answered, the database will be locked.

13.2.1 Data Management System

For the electronic data capture, storage, monitor and export for statistical analyses, the latest version of the study software SecuTrial® will be used. SecuTrial® meets the regulatory requirements according to GCP and FDA 21 CFR Part 11. SecuTrial® is installed on a secure server provided by the University Hospital of Zurich. Only members of the CTC can access the server. The sponsor will set up the software before starting the trial under close supervision of the data manager of the CTC. All users will be trained in the handling of the software and SOPs will be available at each site file and in the master trial file.

13.2.2 Data Security, Access and Back-up

The sponsor is responsible for granting access to the electronic data. Every involved party will get his own password protected login and associated authorization. An audit trail documents all changes that are made in the system. All communication between the software and its users will be encrypted and a firewall protects the access to the software. A backup of the data will be



made every 24 hours, and the University Hospital of Zurich provides a backup server in case the main server would be compromised.

13.2.3 Analysis and Archiving

After data validation the sponsor will notify the CTC about the closure of the database. After that, no new data or changes to existing data can be made. However, the data can still be accessed and be used for statistical analyses. After the last statistical analyses have been completed, the sponsor will notify the data manager about the timing of the archiving of the database, after which the project cannot be accessed anymore. After archiving, the database can only be accessed by written request of the sponsor or on request of the relevant authorities.

13.2.4 Electronic and Central Data Validation

SecuTrial® includes among others Audit-Trial, electronic signature, programmable tests of plausibility, consistency and value range, a query management system for online monitoring and a customizable system to assign roles and authorizations. Details for the software and its functionalities are described in separate documents which can be provided on request. The CTC will perform checks of accumulating study data. These are performed regularly through the study, and include range, plausibility, and consistency checks.

13.3 Monitoring

Regular monitoring visits at the investigator's site prior to the start and during the course of the study will help to follow up the progress of the clinical study, to assure utmost accuracy of the data and to detect possible errors at an early time point. The Sponsor-Investigator organises professional independent monitoring for the study.

All original data including all patient files, progress notes and copies of laboratory and medical test results must be available for monitoring. The project monitor, located at the CTC Zurich, will perform monitoring according to national laws and guidelines and the specifications of the ICH-GCP guidelines. The CTC project monitor will visit study sites at regular intervals to monitor the execution of the study. They will have access to all documents that are needed to perform their task according to the above mentioned guidelines. The CTC project monitor will check whether requirements to conduct the study are met and study procedures are followed correctly, and will check the study site's documentation, the participants' source data, eCRF entries, and the correct maintenance of the Investigator Site File. The monitor will review all or a part of the eCRFs and written informed consents. The accuracy of the data will be verified by reviewing the above referenced documents. The investigator's site will collaborate with the Clinical Trials Center (CTC) of the University Hospital Zurich to ensure regular monitoring. According to the CTC's Monitoring SOP the extent and nature of monitoring activities based on the objective and design of the study will be defined in a study specific Monitoring Plan.



13.4 Audits and Inspections

A quality assurance audit/inspection of this study may be conducted by the competent authority or CEC, respectively. The quality assurance auditor/inspector will have access to all medical records, the investigator's study related files and correspondence, and the informed consent documentation that is relevant to this clinical study.

The investigator will allow the persons being responsible for the audit or the inspection to have access to the source data/documents and to answer any questions arising. All involved parties will keep the patient data strictly confidential.

13.5 Confidentiality, Data Protection

Direct access to source documents will be permitted for purposes of monitoring, audits and inspections. Privacy laws and regulations will be adhered to during all procedures related to this study. The collection and processing of participants' personal information will be limited to what is necessary to insure the study's scientific practicability and to assess the research questions. Information collected about participants during this clinical investigation will be treated confidentially. The local investigator or her/his co-workers will collect data and transfer it without recording the subject's name or date of birth, but coded with a subject identification code. Therefore, data is not directly traceable to individual subjects. A subject identification code links the data to the individual subject.

The code will be safeguarded by the data manager of the CTC Zürich; the key to this subject identification code will be kept at the CTC (via SecuTrial®). The emergency unblinding procedure or access to the randomisation code list by the authorities or the IDMC is described above.

Anonymous (coded) data can be relayed to the central study team for scientific analysis or made available, if necessary, to the responsible federal supervisory authority (in case of audits during the course of the study).

Only qualified and authorised collaborators of the study sponsor will enter the pseudonymous data into a computerised database. The acquired data will be used without participants' names for scientific analysis. Participants' names will not be mentioned in any publication of study results.

Persons monitoring the data will have access to all information needed to ensure the validity of the study data, and are required to keep information confidential as well as to respect data privacy.

Participants have the right to look into their data and can check their data in accordance with the relevant judicial regulations and procedures.



13.6 Storage of Biological Material and Related Health Data

A tissue repository (BioBank) will be established in accordance with the HFG/KlinV/HFV. In a separate consent form, subjects will be asked to provide blood for BioBanking in accordance with the Swiss legal regulations. If subjects do not want to have their blood samples stored, they can still participate in the study.

14 PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION POLICY

After the statistical analysis of this trial the sponsor will make every endeavour to publish the data in a medical journal. A Publications Committee (applicants, co-applicants, others) will be formed and establish a publication guideline. The scientific integrity of the project requires that the data from all omega-3-pMDD study sites will be analyzed and reported as such (whatever outcome the omega-3 pMDD Study will have). An individual center is not expected to report the data collected from its center alone. All presentations and publications are expected to protect the integrity of the major objective(s) of the study; Data that the IDMC potentially generates will not be presented prior to the release of mainline results. Recommendations as to the timing of presentation of such endpoint data and the meetings at which they might be presented will be given by the Publications Committee. Data will be presented as original papers in key journals. Prior to study commencement, the main and co-applicants will contact different high impact journals (JAMA, Lancet, NEJM) to explore their interest, if they would consider to publish the original key paper once the study is completed and the main publication is finalized. They will be granted access to the protocol after signing a confidentiality agreement in case they want to have some adaptions.

Once the study has commenced, a trials methodology paper will be submitted. Once the recruitment phase has been completed, the demographic data and patient characteristic will be published. Papers will be published alongside the formulated hypothesis. A key responsible researcher will be appointed to drive the data analysis and writing of the paper. The senior researcher is responsible for the establishment of an optimal team of experts to address the key research questions. Each paper or abstract must be submitted to the appropriate Publications committee for review of its appropriateness and scientific merit prior to submission. The final approval is granted by the applicant and co-applicants (which form the publications committee). Study results will be presented at local, national and international conferences of the field (e.g. Swiss Society of Child and Adolescent annual meeting, the German Society of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry annual meeting, APA, ECNP, IEPA and other conferences).

Reproducibility

No later than 5 years after the collection of the 36-week post-randomisation interviews, we will deliver a completely de-identified data set to an appropriate data archives for sharing purposes.

15 FUNDING AND SUPPORT

15.1 Funding

This study is financed by the Swiss National Science Foundation SNSF (Nr. 33IC30-166826).

15.2 Other Support

The study is also supported by the University of Zurich, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (Prof. S. Walitza).

16 INSURANCE

Insurance is covered by "Haftpflichtversicherung für den Kanton Zürich betreffend das UniversitätsSpital Zürich" (Policy no.: 14.970.885).

Any damage developed in relation to study participation is covered by this insurance. So as not to forfeit their insurance cover, the participants themselves must strictly follow the instructions of the study personnel. Participants must not be involved in any other medical treatment without permission of the principal investigator (emergency excluded). Medical emergency treatment must be reported immediately to the investigator. The investigator must also be informed instantly, in the event of health problems or other damages during or after the course of study treatment.

The investigator will allow delegates of the insurance company to have access to the source data/documents as necessary to clarify a case of damage related to study participation. All involved parties will keep the patient data strictly confidential.

A copy of the insurance certificate will be placed in the Investigator's Site File.



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