

Effect of Intrinsic Patterns of Functional Brain Connectivity in Moderating Antidepressant Treatment Response in Major Depression

Cherise R. Chin Fatt, Ph.D., Manish K. Jha, M.B.B.S., Crystal M. Cooper, Ph.D., Gregory Fonzo, Ph.D., Charles South, Ph.D., Bruce Grannemann, M.A., Thomas Carmody, Ph.D., Tracy L. Greer, Ph.D., Benji Kurian, M.D., Maurizio Fava, M.D., Patrick J. McGrath, M.D., Phillip Adams, Ph.D., Melvin McInnis, M.D., Ramin V. Parsey, M.D., Ph.D., Myrna Weissman, Ph.D., Mary L. Phillips, M.D., Amit Etkin, M.D., Ph.D., Madhukar H. Trivedi, M.D.

Objective: Major depressive disorder is associated with aberrant resting-state functional connectivity across multiple brain networks supporting emotion processing, executive function, and reward processing. The purpose of this study was to determine whether patterns of resting-state connectivity between brain regions predict differential outcome to antidepressant medication (sertraline) compared with placebo.

Methods: Participants in the Establishing Moderators and Biosignatures of Antidepressant Response in Clinical Care (EMBARC) study underwent structural and resting-state functional MRI at baseline. Participants were then randomly assigned to receive either sertraline or placebo treatment for 8 weeks (N=279). A region of interest–based approach was utilized to compute functional connectivity between brain regions. Linear mixed-model intent-to-treat analyses were used to identify brain regions that moderated (i.e., differentially predicted) outcomes between the sertraline and placebo arms.

Results: Prediction of response to sertraline involved several within- and between-network connectivity patterns. In general, higher connectivity within the default mode network predicted better outcomes specifically for sertraline, as did greater between-network connectivity of the default mode and executive control networks. In contrast, both placebo and sertraline outcomes were predicted (in opposite directions) by between-network hippocampal connectivity.

Conclusions: This study identified specific functional network–based moderators of treatment outcome involving brain networks known to be affected by major depression. Specifically, functional connectivity patterns of brain regions between and within networks appear to play an important role in identifying a favorable response for a drug treatment for major depressive disorder.

AJP in Advance (doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2019.18070870)

Major depressive disorder is a chronic illness that affects one in six adults in the United States during their lifetime (1). It is most commonly treated with primarily monoaminergic antidepressant medications, with over 29 million prescriptions written annually in the United States alone (2). Despite this widespread use of antidepressants, the average effect size for an antidepressant compared with placebo is small (Cohen's d , ~ 0.3) (3–6). This small average effect may arise, however, from large effects of medication compared to placebo for some patients, but small or nonexistent differential effects for others. Determining why some patients benefit from antidepressants while others do not is therefore critical for advancing our biological understanding of depression treatment, developing generalizable brain-based principles for treatment development in psychiatry, and, more practically, for our ability to stratify patients on the basis of the likelihood of a positive outcome. At present, however,

little is known about biological mechanisms that moderate outcomes between antidepressants and placebo.

Patients with major depression exhibit marked disturbances in mood, affect, neurovegetative function, cognition, and psychomotor activity (7)—a broad range of capacities with diverse neurobiological underpinnings. The neurocircuitry dynamics underlying these impairments are suggested by abnormalities in major depression in functional networks involved in the processing of both positive and negative emotional information, attribution of salience, and both cognitive and emotional control (8–10). Indeed, dysfunction of large-scale networks mediating these functions is seen not only during task engagement but also at rest (9, 11, 12). Meta-analyses have noted consistent patterns of both resting-state hypoconnectivity (e.g., within the executive control network [ECN]) as well as hyperconnectivity (e.g., within the default mode network [DMN]) (8, 13, 14).

Consistent with dysfunction of a regulatory relationship between these networks (15), aberrant ECN-DMN hyperconnectivity has also been found in meta-analyses (8). Thus, not only are the connectivity patterns within the major resting-state connectivity networks altered in depression, but so are relationships between networks (16).

Despite extensive resting-state functional connectivity research in depression and the use of medication treatment for depression, surprisingly little is understood about how patterns of both within- and between-network connectivity underlie the capacity of patients to respond to antidepressant treatment. Previous studies have, for example, implicated low within-DMN connectivity or within-ventral attention network connectivity as predictors of subsequent treatment nonresponse (11, 17–19). Dunlop et al. (20) found that lower summed resting-state functional connectivity of the subcallosal anterior cingulate cortex to the left anterior ventrolateral prefrontal cortex, dorsal midbrain, and left ventromedial prefrontal cortex was associated with remission in patients treated with escitalopram or duloxetine, while the opposite pattern predicted better outcomes with cognitive-behavioral therapy. However, these studies were limited by small sample sizes, did not compare antidepressant medication with placebo, and/or did not systematically examine connectivity across the entire connectome to reveal an unbiased picture of connectivity patterns specifically related to outcome with antidepressant medication. In this study, we sought to determine whether resting-state functional MRI (rsfMRI) connectivity patterns can provide a pretreatment predictive signal that moderates the effect of antidepressant compared with placebo treatment in a large multisite neuroimaging study. We used a data-driven approach that simultaneously considered all connections within and between the major cortical resting-state networks as well as key subcortical regions such as the hippocampus, thalamus, and striatum. Cortical networks were divided into the seven major previously characterized networks, including the ECN, DMN, salience network (SN; in these analyses, SN is a combination of the original SN as defined by Seeley et al. [21] and the cingulo-opercular network as defined by Dosenbach et al. [22]), dorsal attention network (DAN), limbic network (LN), somatomotor network (SMN), and visual network (VN) (23, 24). The striatum was likewise divided into subregions based on membership in these cortical networks (25).

Participants in this study were recruited as part of the Establishing Moderators and Biosignatures of Antidepressant Response in Clinical Care (EMBARC) study, which is a longitudinal multisite randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial. A total of 309 patients were recruited into EMBARC, were assessed medication-free prior to treatment, and then were randomly assigned to receive either sertraline or placebo for 8 weeks. As previously described (26), during stage 1 of EMBARC, participants were started on either sertraline or placebo in matched capsules in a dummy design fashion. A flexible dosing regimen using the

measurement-based care approach was used, in which the dosage of medication (number of pills dispensed) was increased according to tolerability and response, with the maximal daily dose of sertraline being 200 mg and that of placebo being 4 capsules.

All participants underwent neuroimaging to identify neurobiological moderators of treatment outcome. Analyses were conducted using an intent-to-treat framework that incorporated all participants, regardless of whether they completed treatment, while controlling for multiple comparisons based on the whole connectome-level false discovery rate. Given the size of EMBARC, its rigorous placebo-controlled design, unbiased statistical analysis, and the fact that rsfMRI acquisition is largely similar across the field, moderators of response to sertraline compared with placebo identified here have the potential to widely inform our understanding of the brain bases of antidepressant treatment, stratify patients by predicted treatment outcome, and more generally promote personalized medicine for the treatment of depression.

METHODS

Participants

Institutional review board approval was obtained from each of the four clinical sites (University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Massachusetts General Hospital, Columbia University, and University of Michigan), and study procedures were started only after obtaining written informed consent from participants. Details of the design of EMBARC have been published previously (26). Data for this study are based on participants who were randomly assigned to either the sertraline or placebo arm during stage 1 of the EMBARC trial, which included an 8-week double-blind placebo-controlled trial of sertraline and enrolled 309 participants. (For details on randomization, see reference 26.) Participants were 18–65 years of age, with major depressive disorder diagnosed by the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders (27). (For inclusion and exclusion criteria and their justification, see reference 26.) Briefly, participants had to have a score ≥ 14 on the Quick Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology–Self-Report at both screening and randomization visits and could not currently be on any antidepressant. Only patients whose first major depressive episode began before age 30, with either a chronic current episode (duration ≥ 2 years) or recurrent major depression (at least two lifetime episodes) were eligible. Of the 309 participants enrolled, 296 received at least one dose of either sertraline or placebo and underwent at least one baseline assessment (see Figure S1 in the online supplement for the CONSORT diagram). The EMBARC study also enrolled 40 healthy individuals (26), two of whom did not have neuroimaging data. Hence, in this report we included neuroimaging data on 38 healthy individuals across the four sites to compare brain signal in major depression to normal response.

Assessment

The 17-item Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D) (28) was the primary outcome assessment tool for this study (26). In the EMBARC study, the HAM-D was administered at each study visit (at baseline and at weeks 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 of stage 1). A total score was calculated by summing the 17 items; a higher total score indicates higher depression severity.

MRI Protocol Procedure

MRI scanning was performed on 3-T MR systems. T₁ structural and resting-state functional MRI (rsfMRI) data were acquired in the same scanning session. Scans were performed at rest, and participants were instructed to keep their eyes open. The rsfMRI data were acquired via weighted T₂* images using single-shot gradient echo planar pulse sequence (TR=2000 ms, TE=28 ms; matrix size, 64×64; voxel size, 3.2×3.2×3.1 mm³; 39 axial slices; and 180 image volumes). (See Table S1 in the online supplement for the acquisition parameter details for each site.)

Functional Image Preprocessing

The rsfMRI data were preprocessed using the Connectivity Toolbox (29) and SPM 8 (30). Briefly, the data were preprocessed with slice timing correction, motion correction (realignment and unwarp), spatial normalization to the Montreal Neurological Institute template (matrix=91×109×91, resolution=2×2×2 mm³), and smoothed with a Gaussian kernel (full width half maximum of 8 mm). Structural MRI scans were segmented into gray matter, white matter, and CSF. Scrubbing was performed using the Artifact Detection Toolbox (31). Briefly, the Artifact Detection Toolbox was used to detect outliers that met the following criteria: normalized global blood-oxygen-level-dependent (BOLD) signal, $z \geq 3.0$; and subject motion threshold ≥ 0.25 . These outliers were used as movement covariates. Physiological and other spurious sources of noise were estimated using the aCompCor method (32) and used as first-level covariates.

An additional six rigid body parameters (translational and rotational motion) and first-order derivatives characterized each participant's motion and were also used as first-level covariates. The residual BOLD time series was then bandpass filtered using $0.009 \text{ Hz} < f < 0.08 \text{ Hz}$ to keep only the appropriate frequency fluctuations.

Seed-Based Functional Connectivity Processing

Cortical and subcortical seeds and target regions were selected from various brain parcellations, namely, a 100-brain-region parcellation (24) and hippocampus (33), ventral striatum (25), thalamus, and amygdala (34) parcellations. The brain parcels were divided into the seven major previously characterized networks: the ECN, DMN, SN, DAN, LN, SMN, and VN (23, 24). The striatum was likewise divided into subregions based on membership in these cortical networks (25). For visualization, the amygdala was grouped with the limbic network, and the ventral striatum parcels were grouped with each of their respective networks. The

hippocampus and thalamus were not grouped with any cortical network.

Region-to-region functional connectivity was also computed using the Connectivity Toolbox. Pearson's correlation coefficients were computed between the mean residualized, artifact-corrected time courses of the brain regions. These correlations were transformed to a z-score using Fisher's inverse hyperbolic tangent transformation.

Statistical Analysis

Moderation Analyses. Intent-to-treat moderation analyses for each region-to-region functional connectivity were conducted using the MacArthur approach (35) embedded within our longitudinal linear mixed-model analyses. The dependent variable was depression severity at each visit (baseline and weeks 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8), and the independent variables were as follows: functional connectivity, time (i.e., visit), treatment, and site, as well as their interactions (a list of all variables and interactions is provided in Table S4 in the online supplement). The primary independent variable of interest was a significant treatment-by-time-by-functional connectivity interaction, which suggests that the treatment arms (sertraline and placebo) differed in rate of change of depression severity from baseline to week 8 depending on the functional connectivity of a parcel in reference to the seed parcel. These analyses were performed using the *fMRI* and *nlme* packages in R (36, 37). To control for type I errors, the F-statistics from the interactions of interest were adjusted using the false discovery rate at $p < 0.05$ in a single test while considering all pairwise connectivity metrics ($N=7,260$).

To visualize these interactions, we conducted a stratified analysis with participants in the sertraline and placebo arms, respectively. These analyses provided β coefficients that were then utilized to interpret the significant findings from the moderator analyses.

To validate the moderation analyses, we conducted leave-one-out analyses. We repeated this analysis 279 times, each time with one participant excluded. We then computed the correlation between the predicted HAM-D score and the actual exit HAM-D score for each of the moderators that were identified in the overall analysis, yielding a measure of leave-one-out cross-validation for each moderator taken in parallel.

Clinical Meaningfulness

To interpret the moderator effect, we computed effect sizes using the approach outlined by Kraemer (38), with values ranging from -1 to 1 . Higher positive effect size values suggested that higher connectivity was associated with greater improvement with placebo, and higher negative effect size values suggested that higher connectivity was associated with greater improvement with sertraline. We combined multiple moderators using a weighted sum approach as described by Kraemer (38) to form a composite moderator and computed the effect size. Based on this composite moderator, participants were predicted to respond better to

placebo or sertraline. Remission rates according to HAM-D score at the last visit were computed for those who were fortuitously assigned—those who were randomly assigned to their statistically preferred treatment—and those who were not fortuitously assigned—those who were randomly assigned to their non-statistically preferred treatment.

Connectivity Patterns: Depression Group Compared With Healthy Control Group and Association With Illness Severity

To compare the brain signal in the major depression participants relative to the signal in the healthy control participants, we computed the z-scores for those who remitted, for those who did not remit but showed more than a 25% improvement in HAM-D score, and for those who did not remit and showed less than a 25% improvement in HAM-D score, and we compared each group's z-score with the healthy control norm. We also explored the correlations of connectivity pairs identified as moderators with baseline clinical measures of depressive symptom severity and history of childhood trauma. This was to determine whether the moderators were clinically meaningful prior to treatment. These measures include the Altman Self-Rating Mania Scale, the Concise Associated Symptoms Tracking Scale, the Concise Health Risk Tracking–Clinician-Rated Behavioral Module, the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, the Mood and Anxiety Symptoms Questionnaire, and the Quick Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology (QIDS). Adjustment for multiple comparisons ($N=7,260$) were performed at $p<0.05$ using the false discovery rate approach.

RESULTS

Treatment Outcome

Our analytic sample includes EMBARC trial participants who underwent structural MRI and for whom resting-state fMRI data were available that met quality control standards. Among the participants with major depression ($N=279$), 139 were randomly assigned to receive sertraline and 140 to receive placebo. Of these participants, 32.2% (90/279) achieved remission (defined as a HAM-D exit score ≤ 7 ; 49 in the sertraline arm, 41 in the placebo arm), and 62.4% (174/279) participants did not achieve remission (83 in the sertraline arm, 91 in the placebo arm). (See Tables S2 and S3 in the online supplement for the baseline demographic characteristics of the sertraline and placebo remitters compared with nonremitters.) The remaining 15 participants (seven in the sertraline arm, eight in the placebo arm) exited the study before the first follow-up visit. The mean numbers of visits was 6.0 ($SD=1.8$) for participants in the sertraline arm and 6.0 ($SD=1.6$) for those in the placebo arm. See Table 1 for the demographic and clinical characteristics of the participants. The mean HAM-D score at exit was 11.02 ($SD=6.71$) for participants in the sertraline arm and 12.34 ($SD=12.66$) for those in the placebo arm.

Functional Connectivity Moderators

The linear mixed-effects models revealed 138 whole-connectome significant moderation effects after correction for multiple comparisons. Significant moderators were distributed across the connectome, reflecting both within- and between-network connections (Figure 1). Of these, 112 were between-network moderators (of a total of 6,308 between-network connectivity pairs) and 26 within-network moderators (of a total of 848 within-network connectivity pairs). The largest number of between-network moderators included the hippocampus and the LN; the hippocampus and the SMN; the LN and the thalamus; the hippocampus and the ECN; and the thalamus and the VN. Most of the within-network moderators (18/26) were in the DMN. To visualize the pattern of these moderator connectivity pairs, we organized them into three groups: moderator effect driven predominantly by prediction of symptom change with sertraline and not placebo; moderator effect driven predominantly by prediction of symptom change with placebo and not sertraline; and moderator effects due to significant but opposite-direction predictions of symptom change with sertraline and placebo.

Moderator effects driven by sertraline. Connectivity patterns that significantly predicted changes in the sertraline arm only (i.e., were noninformative for the placebo arm) are presented in Figure 2 (see also Table S5 in the online supplement). Greater connectivity within the DMN predicted better outcomes with sertraline. Between-network connectivity of the hippocampus, LN, SMN, thalamus, and DAN in particular robustly predicted sertraline response. Specifically, higher connectivity of the hippocampus with the LN and SMN predicted a more favorable outcome, as did lower connectivity of the thalamus with the LN.

Moderator effects driven by placebo. In contrast to sertraline, few within-network connectivity patterns predicted better outcomes with placebo (Figure 3) (see also Table S6 in the online supplement). In contrast, between-network connectivity of the ECN, hippocampus, thalamus, VN, and SN robustly predicted placebo response. Specifically, higher connectivity of hippocampus with the ECN but lower connectivity of the thalamus with the VN and SN predicted better outcomes with placebo.

Moderator effects driven by opposite prediction in the sertraline and placebo arms. Connectivity patterns that significantly predicted opposite-direction changes to both sertraline and placebo are presented in Table S7 in the online supplement. Higher connectivity of the DMN and ECN predicted better outcomes with sertraline and worse outcomes with placebo. Higher connectivity of the hippocampus with the VN, DAN, ECN, and thalamus, the LN with the SN and SMN, and the ECN with the SN and SMN predicted better outcomes with placebo and worse outcomes with sertraline.

TABLE 1. Baseline sociodemographic and clinical variables in a study of functional brain connectivity and antidepressant treatment response

| Characteristic | Depression Group (N=279) | | | | | | Analysis | |
|--|------------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|----------|------|
| | Healthy Control Group (N=38) | | Sertraline Arm (N=139) | | Placebo Arm (N=140) | | χ^2 | p |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | | |
| Gender | | | | | | | 1.84 | 0.18 |
| Male | 15 | 39.47 | 41 | 29.50 | 52 | 37.14 | | |
| Female | 23 | 60.53 | 98 | 70.50 | 88 | 62.86 | | |
| Race | | | | | | | 2.66 | 0.27 |
| White | 25 | 65.79 | 86 | 61.87 | 98 | 70.00 | | |
| African American | 9 | 23.68 | 32 | 23.02 | 22 | 15.71 | | |
| Other | 4 | 10.52 | 21 | 15.11 | 20 | 14.29 | | |
| Employment status ^a | | | | | | | 0.01 | 0.99 |
| Employed | 30 | 78.95 | 76 | 54.68 | 76 | 54.29 | | |
| Unemployed | 6 | 15.79 | 58 | 41.73 | 59 | 42.14 | | |
| Unknown | 2 | 5.26 | 5 | 3.60 | 4 | 3.57 | | |
| Site | | | | | | | 0.04 | 1.00 |
| Columbia University | 9 | 23.68 | 39 | 28.06 | 40 | 28.57 | | |
| Massachusetts General Hospital | 9 | 23.68 | 23 | 16.55 | 23 | 16.43 | | |
| University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center | 10 | 26.32 | 48 | 34.53 | 47 | 33.57 | | |
| University of Michigan | 10 | 26.32 | 29 | 20.86 | 30 | 21.43 | | |
| | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | t | p |
| Age (years) | 37.03 | 14.89 | 38.00 | 14.00 | 37.00 | 13.00 | 0.47 | 0.64 |
| Age at onset (years) | N/A | N/A | 16.15 | 6.07 | 16.16 | 5.67 | -0.02 | 0.99 |
| Education (years) | 15.83 | 4.40 | 14.97 | 2.63 | 15.18 | 2.68 | -0.66 | 0.51 |
| Number of depressive episodes ^b | N/A | N/A | 9.14 | 19.22 | 8.71 | 14.20 | 0.20 | 0.84 |
| Duration of current episode (months) | N/A | N/A | 42.14 | 69.13 | 41.33 | 76.79 | 0.09 | 0.93 |
| Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (17-item) score | N/A | N/A | 18.58 | 4.59 | 18.74 | 4.13 | -0.29 | 0.77 |

^a Six participants in the depression group (four in the placebo arm, two in the sertraline arm) had no employment status.

^b Twenty participants in the depression group (10 in the placebo arm, 11 in the sertraline arm) reported "too many episodes to count."

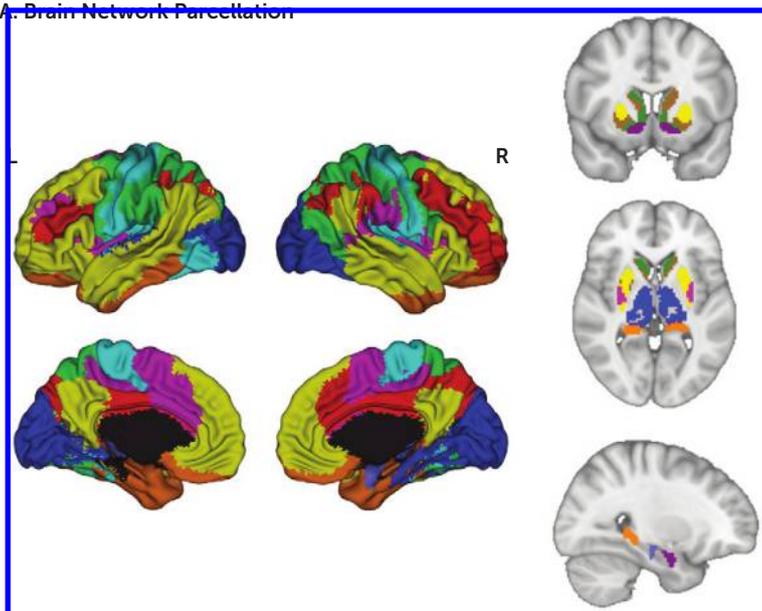
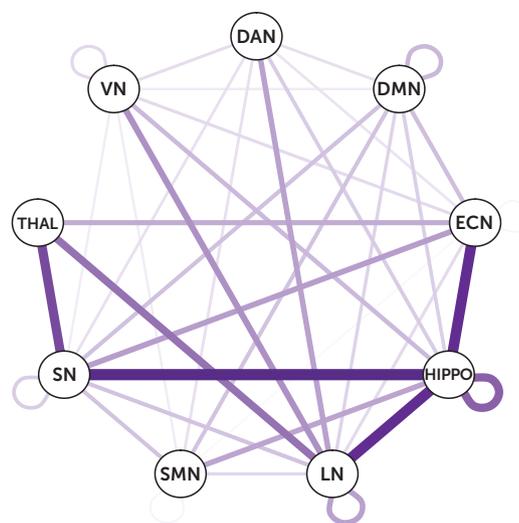
Leave-one-out validation. The correlation between predicted and actual HAM-D score for all moderators ranged between 0.22 and 0.36 (all correlations were significant at a false discovery rate-adjusted $p < 0.05$). Correlation coefficients for all moderators are listed in Tables S5–S7 in the online supplement.

Sensitivity and specificity with remission as outcome. While the goal of this study was to identify neuroimaging biomarkers of differential treatment response using all available treatment visits, we conducted sensitivity and specificity analyses for each connectivity pattern identified as a moderator and have reported these in Table S8 in the online supplement.

Clinical Meaningfulness

The maximum effect size favoring sertraline was seen between the left inferior orbitofrontal cortex and left precuneus, whereas for placebo the maximum effect size was

seen between the right precuneus and left striatum. To enhance the clinical meaningfulness of the findings, individual moderators were combined in a linear fashion. The effect size of the combined moderator was -0.40 . Based on this combined moderator and, among participants for whom a postbaseline HAM-D score was available ($N=263$), 192 participants were predicted to respond better to sertraline and 71 were predicted to respond better to placebo (Figure 4). Of those predicted to respond better to sertraline, remission rates were higher if they were fortuitously assigned and received sertraline (39.33%; 39/99) than those who were not fortuitously assigned and received placebo (19.35%; 18/93). Similarly, of those predicted to respond better to placebo, remission rates were higher if they were fortuitously assigned and received placebo (58.97%; 23/39) than if they were not fortuitously assigned and received sertraline (28.13%; 9/32). The observed prediction rates of the combined moderator reflect the maximal accuracy achievable using the functional connectivity data, given that the assessed outcomes were

FIGURE 1. Brain network parcellation and moderators of treatment response in a study of functional brain connectivity and antidepressant treatment response^a**A. Brain Network Parcellation****B. Moderators of Treatment Response**

^a Functional networks are the default mode network (DMN; yellow), the dorsal attention network (DAN; green), the executive control network (ECN; red), the limbic network (LN; orange), the salience network (SN; fuchsia), the somatomotor network (SMN; cyan), and the visual network (VN; blue). Subcortical brain regions are the VN striatum (dark red), the SMN striatum (magenta), the DAN striatum (teal), the SN striatum (yellow), the LN striatum (purple), the ECN striatum (brown), the DMN striatum (green), the anterior hippocampus (HIPPO; orchid), the posterior hippocampus (orange), the amygdala (plum), and the thalamus (THAL; blue). Lines extending from one network to another represent between-network moderators. Loops extending from a network represent within-network moderators. The thickness of the line is computed on the basis of the number of moderators between the networks of interest relative to the total number of possible moderators; thicker lines imply more connections between the networks, compared with thinner lines.

derived from the same sample used to define the moderators. Replication in separate samples is needed to obtain a truer and more generalizable measure of the accuracy of the combined moderator.

Connectivity Patterns: Depression Group Compared With Healthy Control Group and Association With Illness Severity

There were no significant differences in the connectivity patterns in patients with major depression as compared with healthy control subjects ($N=38$) who were included in the EMBARC study (26). For both treatment arms, we grouped major depression participants as those who remitted, those who did not remit but showed more than a 25% improvement in HAM-D score, and those who did not remit but showed less than a 25% improvement in HAM-D score, and we have reported differences in their z-scores relative to the healthy control participants in Tables S9–S11 in the online supplement. Additionally, there were no statistically significant results (false discovery rate-adjusted $p>0.05$) for correlations between clinical variables (Altman Self-Rating Mania Scale, Concise Associated Symptoms Tracking Scale, Concise Health Risk Tracking, Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, Mood and Anxiety Symptoms Questionnaire, and QIDS) and connectivity patterns identified as moderators.

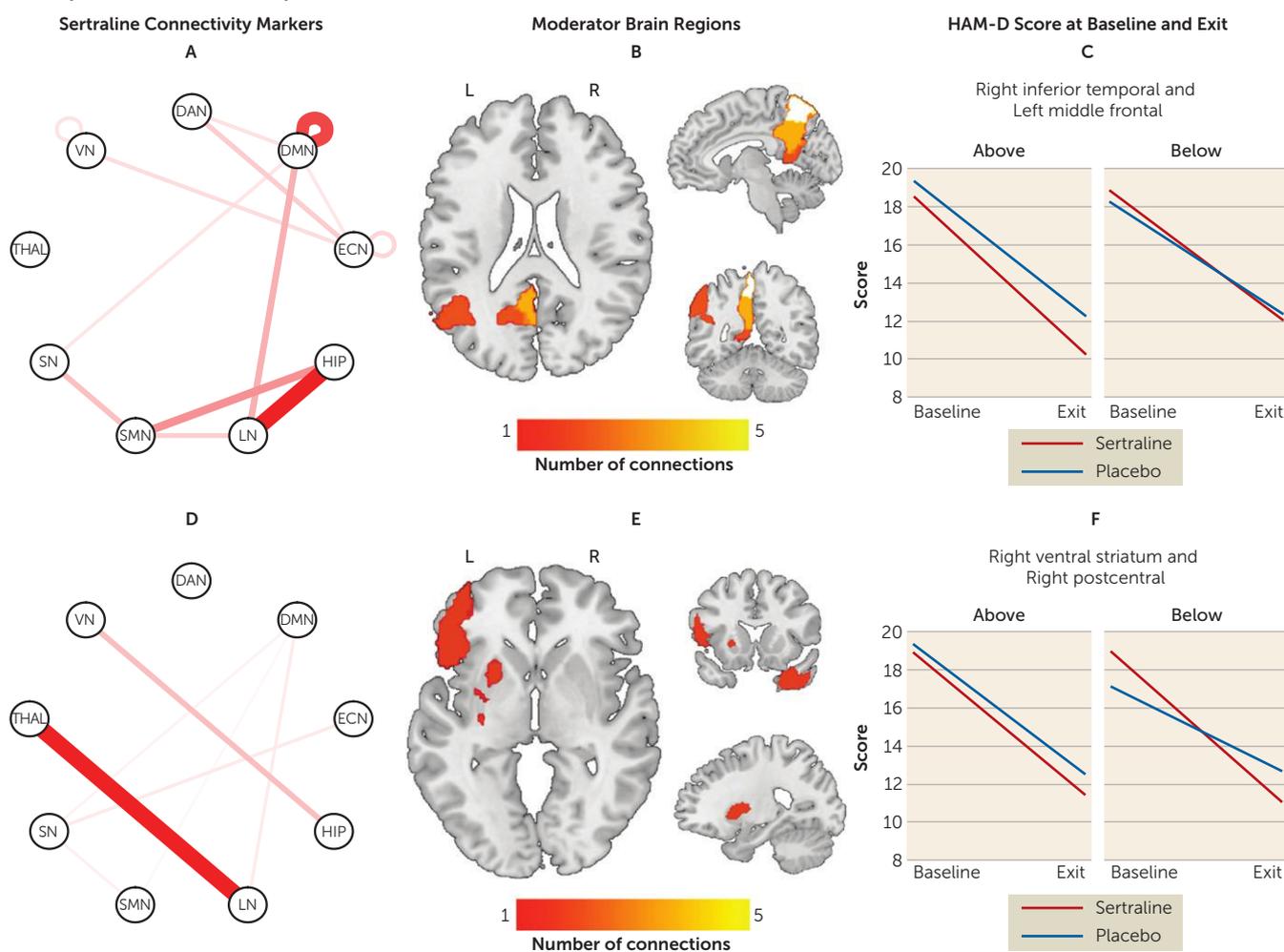
Prediction of Treatment Outcomes Irrespective of Treatment

Of the 7,260 connectivity patterns, 259 predicted improvement with both sertraline and placebo, with a false discovery rate-adjusted $p<0.05$; of these, 70 were within-network connectivity pairs and 189 were between-network pairs (see Table S12 and Figure S2 in the online supplement). The effect sizes of these nonspecific predictors ranged from -0.25 to 0.25 . Higher connectivity of the LN with the DMN, SMN, SN, and VN and lower connectivity of the hippocampus with the DMN, SN, and VN predicted better outcomes with both sertraline and placebo.

DISCUSSION

In this large study of depressed outpatients using an unbiased approach, we found a large number of resting-state functional connectivity patterns that predicted differential treatment outcomes between sertraline and placebo. Prediction of sertraline response involved several within- and between-network connectivity patterns. In general, higher connectivity between networks predicted better outcomes with sertraline. The hippocampus emerged as a key hub in connectivity patterns predicting differential response to sertraline and placebo. Higher connectivity of the hippocampus with the thalamus, VN, DAN, and ECN, along with lower

FIGURE 2. Moderator effect driven by prediction of outcome in the sertraline arm in a study of functional brain connectivity and antidepressant treatment response^a



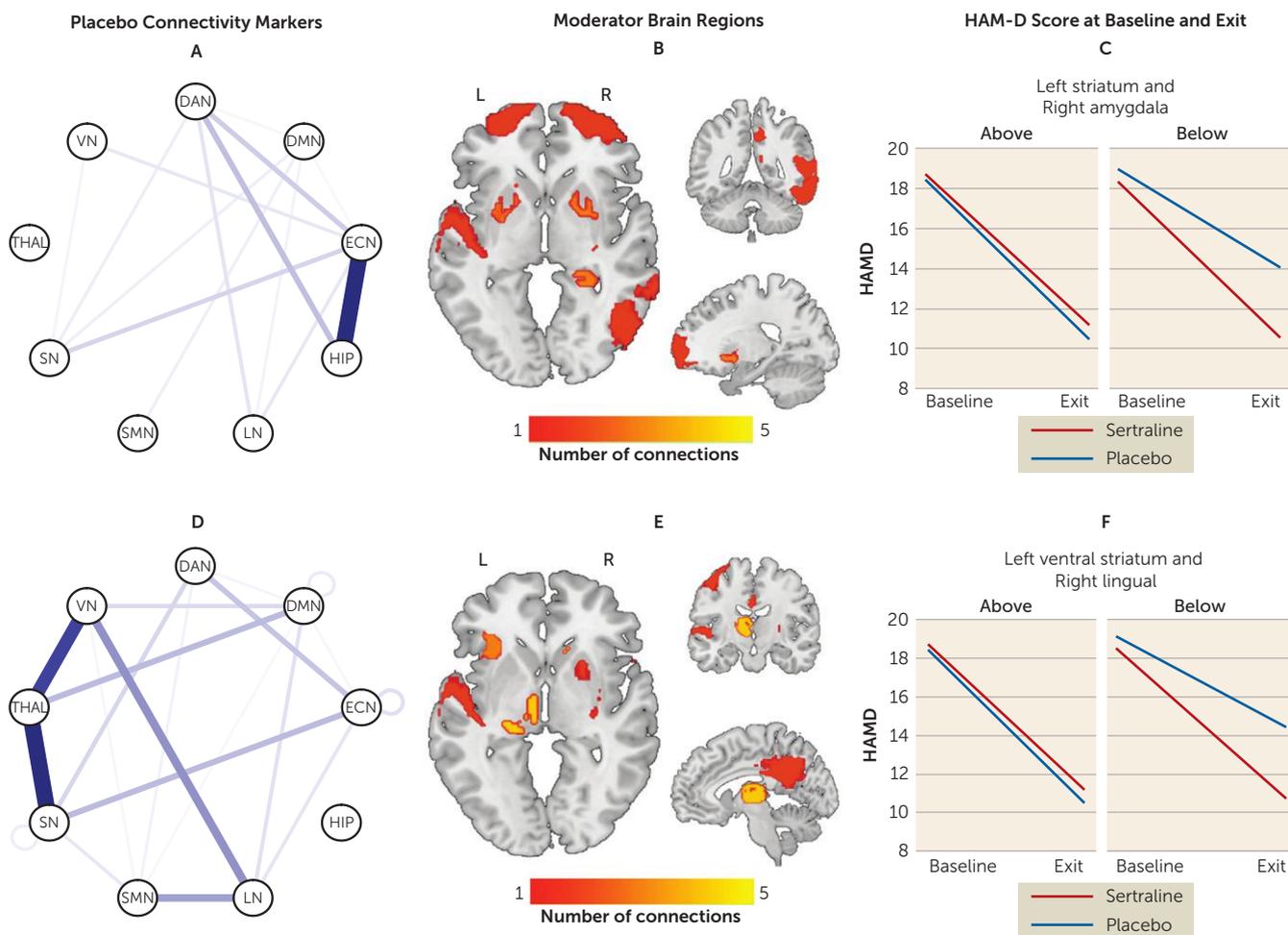
^a In the sertraline arm, for some moderators, higher connectivity predicted better response to sertraline (panels A and B; illustrative example in panel C), and for other moderators, lower connectivity predicted better outcomes with sertraline (panels D and E; illustrative example in panel F). Lines extending from one network to another represent between-network moderators. Loops extending from a network represent within-network moderators. The thickness of the line is computed on the basis of the number of moderators between the networks of interest relative to the total number of possible moderators; thicker lines imply more connections between the networks, compared with thinner lines. The illustrative examples (panels C and F) show change in depression severity comparing patients above and below the median connectivity for an example moderator. Level of connectivity (higher/lower) is determined on the basis of a weighted beta coefficient of time by moderator in stratified analyses and assuming that all other beta coefficients are constant. Weighted brain images (panels B and E) depict the number of false discovery rate–significant connections that include the respective brain region. DAN=dorsal attention network; DMN=default mode network; ECN=executive control network; HAM-D=Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (17-item); HIPPO=hippocampus; LN=limbic network; SMN=somatomotor network; SN=salience network; THAL=thalamus; VN=visual network.

connectivity with the SN, predicted better outcomes with placebo. Higher connectivity of the hippocampus with the amygdala (part of the LN) predicted better outcomes with sertraline. Additionally, the DMN emerged as a key network, as higher connectivity within this network consistently predicted better outcomes with sertraline compared with placebo. We also found a number of connectivity patterns that were nonspecific predictors of treatment outcome, that is, they predicted outcomes with both sertraline and placebo. Finally, the individual connectivity patterns can be combined to create a composite moderator that can in turn identify the preferred treatment. We found that patients who received their statistically preferred treatment (based on this post hoc

analysis) were significantly more likely to remit as compared with those who did not receive their statistically preferred treatment.

Several connectivity patterns identified in this study are consistent with those reported in previous studies of major depression. We found connectivity within the DMN to be an important network in predicting response to sertraline. Hyperconnectivity within the DMN has been reported in a meta-analysis comparing patients with major depression with healthy control subjects (8). The association of increased within-network connectivity of the DMN with better response to sertraline suggests that reduction of neural dysfunction in major depression as compared with healthy

FIGURE 3. Moderator effect driven by prediction of outcome in the placebo arm in a study of functional brain connectivity and antidepressant treatment response^a



^a In the placebo arm, for some moderators, higher connectivity predicted better response to placebo (panels A and B; illustrative example in panel C), and for other moderators, lower connectivity predicted better outcomes with placebo (panels D and E; illustrative example in panel F). Lines extending from one network to another represent between-network moderators. Loops extending from a network represent within-network moderators. The thickness of the line is computed on the basis of the number of moderators between the networks of interest relative to the total number of possible moderators; thicker lines imply more connections between the networks, compared with thinner lines. The illustrative examples (panels C and F) show change in depression severity comparing patients above and below the median connectivity for an example moderator. Level of connectivity (higher/lower) is determined on the basis of a weighted beta coefficient of time by moderator in stratified analyses and assuming that all other beta coefficients are constant. Weighted brain images (panels B and E) depict the number of false discovery rate–significant connections that include the respective brain region. DAN=dorsal attention network; DMN=default mode network; ECN=executive control network; HAM-D=Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (17-item); HIPPO=hippocampus; LN=limbic network; SMN=somatomotor network; SN=salience network; THAL=thalamus; VN=visual network.

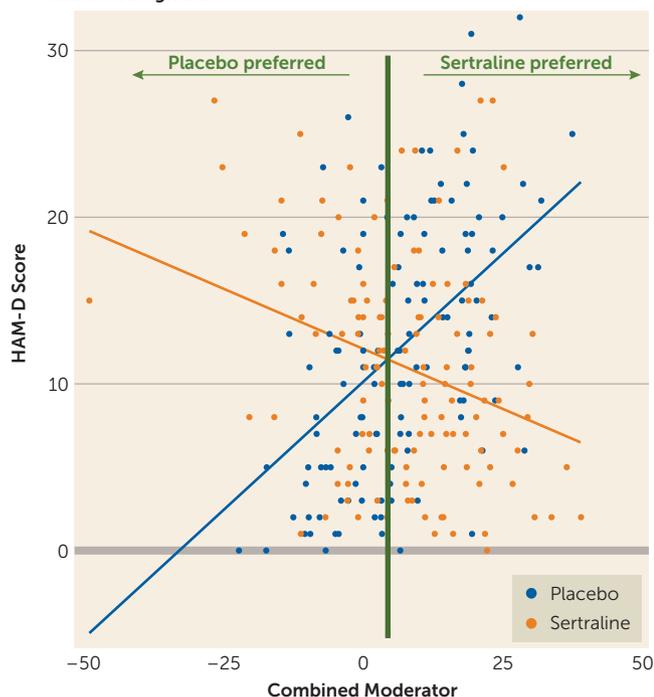
control subjects may be a potential mechanism of action of antidepressants. Previous studies in healthy adults have found reduced cortical-cortical and cortical-subcortical connectivity with serotonergic antidepressants as compared with placebo (39, 40). It remains unclear whether this is a serotonergic drug-specific effect, as repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation has been shown to reduce DMN connectivity in patients with treatment-resistant major depression who exhibited increased within-network connectivity of the DMN than healthy control subjects (14). While posttreatment neuroimaging scans were not available in EMBARC, indirect evidence for reduction in DMN connectivity with antidepressant treatment may be inferred from

a recent study in which first-episode patients with major depression who were taking medications had significantly lower DMN connectivity as compared with those who were not medicated (41).

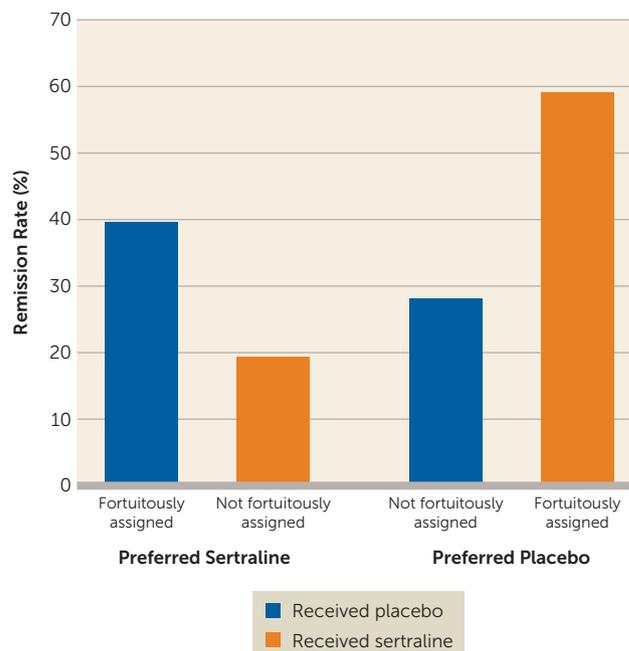
The key role of the hippocampus in predicting response to sertraline and to placebo is consistent with its central role in the pathophysiology of major depression (42–44). Altered functional connections with the hippocampus may be related to the deficits in emotion-related memory formation seen in major depression (45). In addition, previous studies have found a negative relationship between functional connectivity of the hippocampus with the prefrontal and parietal cortices in patients with major depression, which was

FIGURE 4. Relationship between the combined moderator and HAM-D score at exit and remission rate by statistically preferred or nonpreferred treatment assignment^a

A. Exit HAM-D Score and Combined Moderator by Preferable Treatment Assignment



B. Remission Rates by Preferable Treatment Assignment



^a In panel A, below the point where the two treatment lines intersect, placebo should be preferred, as it has the smaller outcome values, and above this point, sertraline should be preferred. In panel B, remission rates are presented for the *fortuitously assigned* (those randomly assigned to statistically preferred treatment) and *not fortuitously assigned* (those randomly assigned to statistically not-preferred treatment) as identified by the composite moderator. HAM-D=Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (17-item).

correlated with duration of illness (46). Previous studies have shown that administration of serotonergic antidepressants reduces the connectivity of the hippocampus with regions in the prefrontal cortex (47). Whether reduction of connectivity of the hippocampus with the LN and SMN underlies the antidepressant effect of sertraline remains unknown. Connectivity patterns identified in this study did not have a strong relationship with commonly used measures of symptom severity, suggesting that biological markers of illness severity may differ from biological markers of response to antidepressant treatment. The lack of association of increased within-network connectivity in the DMN with illness severity is consistent with a previous report (48).

An interesting finding of this study was the identification of several regions that demonstrated a placebo-specific response that contrasted with the response to sertraline. As discussed in detail by Fava et al. (49), there is a need to reconsider the non-drug contributions to the placebo response. Characteristics related to patients, their environment, and the nature of their illness may contribute to non-drug-related improvement that is captured as placebo response in randomized placebo-controlled trials of antidepressant medications.

Given our findings in this study, several next steps suggest themselves: attempting to extend these findings to other treatment modalities; investigating whether there is a

relationship between speed of response, remission rates, and level of connectivity (e.g., a person with high connectivity in a brain region might respond faster to a given treatment compared with someone with low connectivity); and using posttreatment imaging to investigate whether these connectivity patterns change with treatment over time.

The limitations of this study should be noted. First, because changes in functional connectivity with treatment were not assessed, the extent to which normalization of impaired connectivity contributes to treatment response cannot be ascertained. Second, the generalizability of our findings to the broad population of depressed patients may be limited by the eligibility restrictions and by the closer clinical tracking that is possible in research studies compared with routine clinical care. Third, although performing rsfMRI in a clinical setting could constitute an advancement in the diagnosis and treatment of major depression, clinical feasibility and implementation may require standardization of automated processing pipelines. Fourth, given that some responders to sertraline may have in fact responded to the placebo effects and not necessarily to the pharmacologic action of the drug, it is possible that our results underestimate the true effect, had the placebo response rate of the population been somewhat lower. Fifth, the scan length (6 minutes) for computing resting-state functional connectivity was relatively brief.

While longer scan durations may result in more reliable connectivity data (50), the duration of the resting-state scan was restricted in EMBARC, to minimize participant burden and to accommodate other neuroimaging tasks. Additional limitations include a lack of detailed information about response to antidepressant medications in previous episodes and too small a sample size in the second stage of EMBARC to explore response to treatments. In sum, the results of this study should be considered preliminary, and replication of our findings in independent samples is necessary for validation.

CONCLUSIONS

In this study we identified specific functional network-based moderators of treatment outcome involving brain networks known to be affected by major depression. The connectivity patterns that favored sertraline treatment were 1) greater within-network (DMN) and between-network (DMN and ECN) connectivity of higher-order associative networks; 2) higher connectivity of the hippocampus with the LN and SMN; and 3) lower connectivity of the thalamus with the LN. The study findings demonstrate that measures of intrinsic brain network architecture may play an important role in identifying those individuals who are likely to demonstrate a favorable response for a drug treatment in major depression. Critically, these findings demonstrate that the modest overall effect of antidepressant medication over placebo frequently noted in the clinical literature is not due to small effects of the intervention across all patients, but rather reflects the fact that the depressed population is composed of notable biological heterogeneity—and this heterogeneity determines which patients experience large benefits from medication and those who experience no benefit over placebo.

AUTHOR AND ARTICLE INFORMATION

Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas (Chin Fatt, Jha, Cooper, South, Grannemann, Carmody, Greer, Kurian, Trivedi); Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York (Jha); Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences and Stanford Neurosciences Institute, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif. (Fonzo, Etkin); Mental Illness Research, Education, and Clinical Center, Veterans Affairs Palo Alto Health Care System, Palo Alto, Calif. (Fonzo, Etkin); Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston (Fava); New York State Psychiatric Institute and Department of Psychiatry, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York (McGrath, Adams, Weissman); Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan School of Medicine, Ann Arbor (McInnis); Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science and Department of Radiology, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, N.Y. (Parsey); and Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh (Phillips).

Send correspondence to Dr. Trivedi (madhukar.trivedi@utsouthwestern.edu).

Mr. Grannemann died in January 2019.

Dr. Jha has received contract research support from Acadia Pharmaceuticals and Janssen Research. Dr. Greer has received research funding from NARSAD and contracted research support from Janssen Research and Development; she has received honoraria and/or consultant fees from Lundbeck and Takeda Pharmaceuticals International. Dr. Kurian has

received grant support from Evotec, Forest Pharmaceuticals, Johnson & Johnson, Naurex, NIMH, Pfizer, Rexahn, and Targacept and is employed by Health Care Service Corporation. Dr. Fava has received research support from Abbot Laboratories Alkermes, American Cyanamid, Aspect Medical Systems, AstraZeneca, Avanir Pharmaceuticals, BioResearch, BrainCells, Bristol-Myers Squibb, CeNeRx BioPharma, Cephalon, Clintara, Cerecor, Covance, Covidien, Eli Lilly, EnVivo Pharmaceuticals, Euthymics Bioscience, Forest Pharmaceuticals, Ganeden Biotech, GlaxoSmithKline, Harvard Clinical Research Institute, Hoffman-LaRoche, Icon Clinical Research, i3 Innovus/Ingenix, Janssen R&D, Jed Foundation, Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceutical Research and Development, Lichtwer Pharma GmbH, Lorex Pharmaceuticals, Lundbeck, MedAvante, Methylation Sciences, NARSAD, National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine, Neuralstem, NIDA, NIMH, Novartis, Organon Pharmaceuticals, PamLab, Pfizer, Pharmacia-Upjohn, Pharmaceutical Research Associates, Pharmavite, PharmorX Therapeutics, Photothera, Reckitt Benckiser, Roche Pharmaceuticals, RCT Logic (formerly Clinical Trials Solutions), Sanofi-Aventis US, Shire, Solvay Pharmaceuticals, Stanley Medical Research Institute, Synthelabo, Tal Medical, and Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories; he has served as adviser or consultant to Abbott Laboratories, Acadia, Affectis Pharmaceuticals, Alkermes, Amarin Pharma, Aspect Medical Systems, AstraZeneca, Auspex Pharmaceuticals, Avanir Pharmaceuticals, AXSOME Therapeutics, Bayer, Best Practice Project Management, Biogen, BioMarin Pharmaceuticals, Biovail Corporation, BrainCells, Bristol-Myers Squibb, CeNeRx BioPharma, Cephalon, Cerecor, CNS Response, Compellis Pharmaceuticals, Cypress Pharmaceutical, DiagnoSearch Life Sciences, Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma, Dov Pharmaceuticals, Edgemont Pharmaceuticals, Eisai, Eli Lilly, EnVivo Pharmaceuticals, ePharmaSolutions, EPIX Pharmaceuticals, Euthymics Bioscience, Fabre-Kramer Pharmaceuticals, Forest Pharmaceuticals, Forum Pharmaceuticals, GenOmind, GlaxoSmithKline, Grunenthal GmbH, i3 Innovus/Ingenix, Intracellular, Janssen Pharmaceutica, Jazz Pharmaceuticals, Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceutical Research and Development, Knoll Pharmaceuticals, Labopharm, Lorex Pharmaceuticals, Lundbeck, MedAvante, Merck, MSI Methylation Sciences, Naurex, Nestle Health Sciences, Neuralstem, Neuronetics, NextWave Pharmaceuticals, Novartis, Nutrition 21, Orexigen Therapeutics, Organon Pharmaceuticals, Osmotica, Otsuka Pharmaceuticals, PamLab, Pfizer, PharmaStar, Pharmavite, PharmorX Therapeutics, Precision Human Biolaboratory, Prexa Pharmaceuticals, Puretech Ventures, PsychoGenics, Psylin Neurosciences, RCT Logic (Formerly Clinical Trials Solutions), Rexahn Pharmaceuticals, Ridge Diagnostics, Roche, Sanofi-Aventis US, Sepracor, Servier Laboratories, Schering-Plough, Solvay Pharmaceuticals, Somaxon Pharmaceuticals, Somerset Pharmaceuticals, Sunovion Pharmaceuticals, Supernus Pharmaceuticals, Synthelabo, Taisho Pharmaceutical, Takeda Pharmaceutical Company, Tal Medical, Tetragenex Pharmaceuticals, TransForm Pharmaceuticals, Transcept Pharmaceuticals, Vanda Pharmaceuticals, and VistaGen; he has received speaking or publishing fees from Adamed, Advanced Meeting Partners, American Psychiatric Association, American Society of Clinical Psychopharmacology, AstraZeneca, Belvoir Media Group, Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Cephalon, CME Institute/Physicians Postgraduate Press, Eli Lilly, Forest Pharmaceuticals, GlaxoSmithKline, Imedex, MGH Psychiatry Academy/Primedia, MGH Psychiatry Academy/Reed Elsevier, Novartis, Organon Pharmaceuticals, Pfizer, PharmaStar, United BioSource, and Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories; he has equity holdings in Compellis and PsyBrain; he has a patent for Sequential Parallel Comparison Design, which are licensed by Massachusetts General Hospital to Pharmaceutical Product Development, and a patent application for a combination of ketamine plus scopolamine in major depressive disorder, licensed by Massachusetts General Hospital to Biohaven; and he receives royalties for the MGH Cognitive and Physical Functioning Questionnaire, the Sexual Functioning Inventory, the Antidepressant Treatment Response Questionnaire, Discontinuation-Emergent Signs and Symptoms, the Symptoms of Depression Questionnaire, and SAFER, and from Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins, Wolters Kluwer, and World Scientific Publishing. Dr. McGrath has received funding from the Forest Research Laboratories, Naurex Pharmaceuticals (now Allergan), the New

York State Department of Mental Hygiene, NIMH, the Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene (New York State), and Sunovion Pharmaceuticals. Dr. McInnis has received research support from Janssen Pharmaceuticals; he has served as a consultant for Janssen Pharmaceuticals and Otsuka; and he is co-owner of Priori AI. Dr. Weissman has received funding from NARSAD, NIDA, NIMH, the Sackler Foundation, and the Templeton Foundation; and she receives royalties from American Psychiatric Association Press, Multi-Health Systems, Oxford University Press, and Perseus Press. Dr. Phillips has received funding from NIMH and an honorarium from Sunovion Pharmaceuticals. Dr. Etkin has received research funding from the Brain and Behavior Research Foundation, Brain Resource, Cohen Veterans Bioscience, Dana Foundation, the Department of Veterans Affairs, NIMH, and the Stanford Neurosciences Institute; he has served as a consultant for Acadia, Cervel, Janssen, Lundbeck, Otsuka, Posit Science, and Takeda; and he holds equity in Mindstrong Health and Akili Interactive. Dr. Trivedi has served as an adviser or consultant for Abbott Laboratories, Abdi Ibrahim, Akzo (Organon Pharmaceuticals), Alkermes, AstraZeneca, Axon Advisors, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Cephalon, Cerecor, CME Institute of Physicians, Concert Pharmaceuticals, Eli Lilly, Evotec, Fabre Kramer Pharmaceuticals, Forest Pharmaceuticals, GlaxoSmithKline, Janssen Global Services, Janssen Pharmaceutica Products, Johnson & Johnson PRD, Libby, Lundbeck, Meade Johnson, MedAvante, Medtronic, Merck, Mitsubishi Tanabe Pharma Development America, Naurex, Neuronetics, Otsuka Pharmaceuticals, Pamlab, Parke-Davis Pharmaceuticals, Pfizer, PgxHealth, Phoenix Marketing Solutions, Rexahn Pharmaceuticals, Ridge Diagnostics, Roche Products, Sepracor, Shire Development, Sierra, SK Life and Science, Sunovion, Takeda, Tal Medical/Puretech Venture, Targacept, Transcept, VantagePoint, Vivus, and Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories; he has received grants or research support from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Cyberonics, NARSAD, NIDA, and NIMH. The other authors report no financial relationships with commercial interests.

The EMBARC study was supported by NIMH grants U01MH092221 (to Dr. Trivedi) and U01MH092250 (to Drs. McGrath, Parsey, and Weissman). This work was also funded in part by the Hersh Foundation (Dr. Trivedi, principal investigator).

ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT01407094.

Received July 24, 2018; revisions received January 9, May 3, and June 26, 2019; accepted July 22, 2019.

REFERENCES

- Kessler RC, Berglund P, Demler O, et al: The epidemiology of major depressive disorder: results from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication (NCS-R). *JAMA* 2003; 289:3095–3105
- Moore TJ, Mattison DR: Adult utilization of psychiatric drugs and differences by sex, age, and race. *JAMA Intern Med* 2017; 177: 274–275
- Khan A, Brown WA: Antidepressants versus placebo in major depression: an overview. *World Psychiatry* 2015; 14:294–300
- Kirsch I, Deacon BJ, Huedo-Medina TB, et al: Initial severity and antidepressant benefits: a meta-analysis of data submitted to the Food and Drug Administration. *PLoS Med* 2008; 5:e45
- Fournier JC, DeRubeis RJ, Hollon SD, et al: Antidepressant drug effects and depression severity: a patient-level meta-analysis. *JAMA* 2010; 303:47–53
- Cipriani A, Furukawa TA, Salanti G, et al: Comparative efficacy and acceptability of 21 antidepressant drugs for the acute treatment of adults with major depressive disorder: a systematic review and network meta-analysis. *Lancet* 2018; 391:1357–1366
- Fava M, Rankin MA, Wright EC, et al: Anxiety disorders in major depression. *Compr Psychiatry* 2000; 41:97–102
- Kaiser RH, Andrews-Hanna JR, Wager TD, et al: Large-scale network dysfunction in major depressive disorder: a meta-analysis of resting-state functional connectivity. *JAMA Psychiatry* 2015; 72: 603–611
- Zhu X, Wang X, Xiao J, et al: Evidence of a dissociation pattern in resting-state default mode network connectivity in first-episode, treatment-naive major depression patients. *Biol Psychiatry* 2012; 71:611–617
- Sheline YI, Barch DM, Price JL, et al: The default mode network and self-referential processes in depression. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2009; 106:1942–1947
- Alexopoulos GS, Hoptman MJ, Kanellopoulos D, et al: Functional connectivity in the cognitive control network and the default mode network in late-life depression. *J Affect Disord* 2012; 139:56–65
- Veer IM, Beckmann CF, van Tol M-J, et al: Whole brain resting-state analysis reveals decreased functional connectivity in major depression. *Front Syst Neurosci*, September 20, 2010; 4(41):1–10
- Greicius MD, Flores BH, Menon V, et al: Resting-state functional connectivity in major depression: abnormally increased contributions from subgenual cingulate cortex and thalamus. *Biol Psychiatry* 2007; 62:429–437
- Liston C, Chen AC, Zebley BD, et al: Default mode network mechanisms of transcranial magnetic stimulation in depression. *Biol Psychiatry* 2014; 76:517–526
- Chen AC, Oathes DJ, Chang C, et al: Causal interactions between fronto-parietal central executive and default-mode networks in humans. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2013; 110:19944–19949
- Gudayol-Ferré E, Peró-Cebollero M, González-Garrido AA, et al: Changes in brain connectivity related to the treatment of depression measured through fMRI: a systematic review. *Front Hum Neurosci* 2015; 9:582
- Goldstein-Piekarski AN, Staveland BR, Ball TM, et al: Intrinsic functional connectivity predicts remission on antidepressants: a randomized controlled trial to identify clinically applicable imaging biomarkers. *Transl Psychiatry* 2018; 8:57
- Dichter GS, Gibbs D, Smoski MJ: A systematic review of relations between resting-state functional-MRI and treatment response in major depressive disorder. *J Affect Disord* 2015; 172:8–17
- Sikora M, Heffernan J, Avery ET, et al: Salience network functional connectivity predicts placebo effects in major depression. *Biol Psychiatry Cogn Neurosci Neuroimaging* 2016; 1:68–76
- Dunlop BW, Rajendra JK, Craighead WE, et al: Functional connectivity of the subcallosal cingulate cortex and differential outcomes to treatment with cognitive-behavioral therapy or antidepressant medication for major depressive disorder. *Am J Psychiatry* 2017; 174: 533–545
- Seeley WW, Menon V, Schatzberg AF, et al: Dissociable intrinsic connectivity networks for salience processing and executive control. *J Neurosci* 2007; 27:2349–2356
- Dosenbach NU, Fair DA, Miezin FM, et al: Distinct brain networks for adaptive and stable task control in humans. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2007; 104:11073–11078
- Yeo BT, Krienen FM, Sepulcre J, et al: The organization of the human cerebral cortex estimated by intrinsic functional connectivity. *J Neurophysiol* 2011; 106:1125–1165
- Schaefer A, Kong R, Gordon EM, et al: Local-global parcellation of the human cerebral cortex from intrinsic functional connectivity MRI. *Cereb Cortex* 2018; 28:3095–3114
- Choi EY, Yeo BT, Buckner RL: The organization of the human striatum estimated by intrinsic functional connectivity. *J Neurophysiol* 2012; 108:2242–2263
- Trivedi MH, McGrath PJ, Fava M, et al: Establishing Moderators and Biosignatures of Antidepressant Response in Clinical Care (EMBARC): rationale and design. *J Psychiatr Res* 2016; 78:11–23
- First MB, Spitzer RL, Gibbon M, et al: Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV-TR Axis I Disorders, Research Version, Patient Edition (SCID-I/P). New York, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Biometric Research, 2002
- Hamilton M: A rating scale for depression. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1960; 23:56–62

29. Whitfield-Gabrieli S, Nieto-Castanon A: Conn: a functional connectivity toolbox for correlated and anticorrelated brain networks. *Brain Connect* 2012; 2:125–141
30. Friston KJ, Holmes AP, Worsley KJ, et al: Statistical parametric maps in functional imaging: a general linear approach. *Hum Brain Mapp* 1994; 2:189–210
31. Mazaika PK, Whitfield S, Cooper JC: Detection and repair of transient artifacts in fMRI data. *Neuroimage* 2005; 26(suppl 1):S36
32. Behzadi Y, Restom K, Liau J, et al: A component based noise correction method (CompCor) for BOLD and perfusion based fMRI. *Neuroimage* 2007; 37:90–101
33. Chen AC, Etkin A: Hippocampal network connectivity and activation differentiates post-traumatic stress disorder from generalized anxiety disorder. *Neuropsychopharmacology* 2013; 38:1889–1898
34. Etkin A, Prater KE, Hoefl F, et al: Failure of anterior cingulate activation and connectivity with the amygdala during implicit regulation of emotional processing in generalized anxiety disorder. *Am J Psychiatry* 2010; 167:545–554
35. Kraemer HC, Wilson GT, Fairburn CG, et al: Mediators and moderators of treatment effects in randomized clinical trials. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 2002; 59:877–883
36. Pinheiro J, Bates D, DebRoy S, et al: nlme: Linear and nonlinear mixed effects models: R package version 3-96. 2009
37. Tabelow K, Polzehl J: Statistical parametric maps for functional MRI experiments in R: the package fMRI. *J Stat Softw* 2011; 44(11): 1–21
38. Kraemer HC: Discovering, comparing, and combining moderators of treatment on outcome after randomized clinical trials: a parametric approach. *Stat Med* 2013; 32:1964–1973
39. Schaefer A, Burmann I, Regenthal R, et al: Serotonergic modulation of intrinsic functional connectivity. *Curr Biol* 2014; 24: 2314–2318
40. McCabe C, Mishor Z: Antidepressant medications reduce subcortical-cortical resting-state functional connectivity in healthy volunteers. *Neuroimage* 2011; 57:1317–1323
41. Yan C-G, Chen X, Li L, et al: Reduced default mode network functional connectivity in patients with recurrent major depressive disorder. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2019; 116:9078–9083
42. Campbell S, Macqueen G: The role of the hippocampus in the pathophysiology of major depression. *J Psychiatry Neurosci* 2004; 29:417–426
43. Bear MF, Abraham WC: Long-term depression in hippocampus. *Annu Rev Neurosci* 1996; 19:437–462
44. Sapolsky RM: The possibility of neurotoxicity in the hippocampus in major depression: a primer on neuron death. *Biol Psychiatry* 2000; 48:755–765
45. Zeng L-L, Shen H, Liu L, et al: Identifying major depression using whole-brain functional connectivity: a multivariate pattern analysis. *Brain* 2012; 135:1498–1507
46. Cao X, Liu Z, Xu C, et al: Disrupted resting-state functional connectivity of the hippocampus in medication-naïve patients with major depressive disorder. *J Affect Disord* 2012; 141:194–203
47. McCabe C, Mishor Z, Filippini N, et al: SSRI administration reduces resting state functional connectivity in dorso-medial prefrontal cortex. *Mol Psychiatry* 2011; 16:592–594
48. Zhang J, Wang J, Wu Q, et al: Disrupted brain connectivity networks in drug-naïve, first-episode major depressive disorder. *Biol Psychiatry* 2011; 70:334–342
49. Fava GA, Guidi J, Rafanelli C, et al: The clinical inadequacy of the placebo model and the development of an alternative conceptual framework. *Psychother Psychosom* 2017; 86:332–340
50. Birn RM, Molloy EK, Patriat R, et al: The effect of scan length on the reliability of resting-state fMRI connectivity estimates. *Neuroimage* 2013; 83:550–558