Mayer Brezis[1]

[1]Emeritus, Brown School of Public Health, Former Director of the Center for Clinical Quality & Safety, Hadassah Medical Center, Hebrew University

February 22, 2024

Neuropsychiatric Reactions to Finasteride: Nocebo or True Effect?

Author and affiliations

Mayer Brezis, MD MPH, Professor of Medicine (Emeritus), Brown School of Public Health, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel, Former Director of the Center for Clinical Quality & Safety, Hadassah Medical Center

Author contributions

Conceptualization, Data curation, Investigation & Writing

Declaration of Conflicting Interests: None

Funding: None

Ethical Approval /Patient consent: Not Required

To the Editor:

We have analyzed neuropsychiatric events reported to the FDA for finasteride in comparison to other medications, and show results in the Table below.

Table: Neuropsychiatric reactions reported to the FDA for finasteride in comparison to similar reactions reported for other medications

Reaction	Finasteride	Minoxidil	Spironolactone	Inderal	Adjusted Relative Risk for Finasteride	
					vs. (S)	vs. (I)
Depression	2040	134	124	153	x21	x14
Anxiety	1643	143	85	51	x25	x33
Insomnia	822	20	163	99	x6	x9
Fatigue	799	118	481	75	x2	x11
Suicidality	550	22	101	41	x7	x14
Suicide	119	12	91	51	x2	x2
Number of prescriptions	8,986,897		11,432,027	9,277,061		
Number of patients	2,314,978		2,985,578	2,421,089		

The numbers in the upper rows are reactions reported to FAERS (accessed in 3/8/2020). The last two rows are data available for year 2019 in the USA at https://clincalc.com/DrugStats/Default.aspx. Both minoxidil and spironolactone are used for alopecia, and Inderal has been linked to depression. The relative risk for adverse reactions to finasteride in comparison to spironolactone (S) and to Inderal (I) was adjusted for the corresponding relative rate of prescriptions or patients (the relative risk in comparison to minoxidil was not adjusted as prescriptions data were not available).

Disproportionate safety signals for finasteride concur with reports by others,[1] but some suggest this may represent simulated reporting of a nocebo effect.[2,3] An impact of media coverage, through cognitive availability bias, is usually transient,[4-6] and negative news about finasteride have in fact decreased (from 3.5 items per month in the years 2011-2, to 1.0 per month in recent years - LexisNexis database, accessed 4.25.2022). Alternatively, awareness may be increased by discourse in social media, as reflected by an analysis of web searches related to finasteride: Google analytics for trends show growing interest for finasteride in recent years, including concern about side effects (see Figure 1 below).

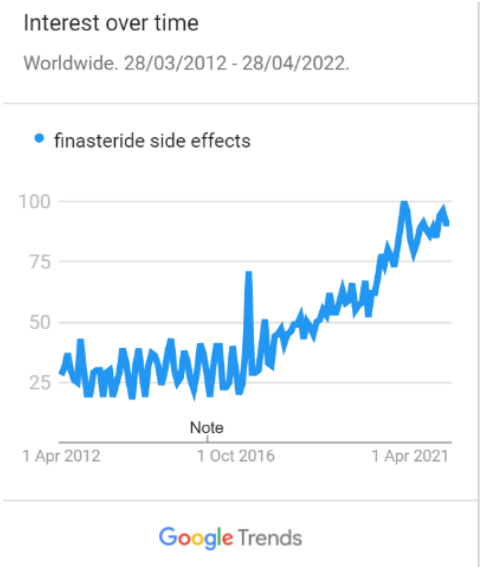

Figure 1. Trends of Google searches for 'finasteride side effects' over last decade worldwide (Google analytics, accessed 4/25/2022)

Numbers in the Y-axis represent search rate relative to the highest point: a value of 100 is the peak popularity for the term (a value of 50 means that the term is half as popular).

Users could either imagine or realize that symptoms such as sexual dysfunction, fatigue and altered mood relate to a cosmetic medication they have been taking. A rise in reporting to the FDA of neuropsychiatric reactions over the last decade concurs with a remarkable increase in suicides related to finasteride – as seen in Figure 2.

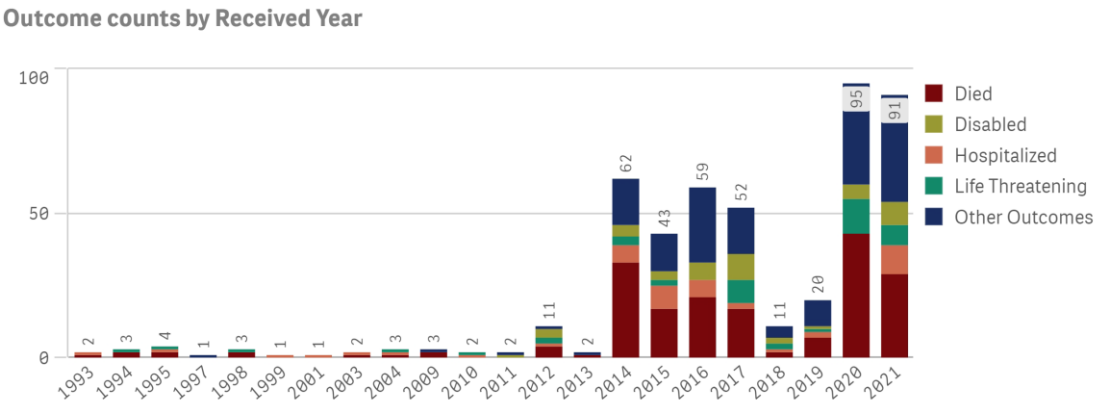

Figure 2. Reported suicide attempts, suicidal behavior, suspected suicide and completed suicide for finasteride (FAERS, accessed 4/26/2022)

Since the nocebo effect has not been associated with suicide,[7] more likely is a true effect on mood from finasteride, via inhibition of the 5-alpha reductase enzyme needed in the biosynthesis of neurosteroids - as shown in animals and patients studies.[8-12] Mitigation of finasteride-related suicidality by concomitant administration of testosterone[13] is also consistent with an actual biological effect. A potential key role of brain hormones in the control of mood is evidenced by novel neurosteroid-based antidepressant agents, recently approved by the FDA.[14]

Awareness of drug safety issues can be slowly arising, as side effects are under-reported by physicians[15] and by pharmaceutical companies.[16] Earlier and more direct reporting by patients for safety monitoring, as increasingly done in pharmacovigilance,[17,18] may accelerate the detection of drug safety signals - in a paradigm shift already widely implemented in healthcare practice.[19]

A recent update on the management of hair loss[20] omitted to mention depression and suicidality - debilitating and potentially fatal risks from finasteride, which may continue after its discontinuation. Two large pharmacovigilance studies have shown a significant risk for depression and suicidality with finasteride,[2,21] confirming previous reports of serious psychological adverse effects, including anxiety, insomnia, fatigue, depressed mood and completed suicide.[22] Laboratory research shows that finasteride reduces levels of neurosteroids modulating mood[22] and induces in rats long term effects on depressive-like behavior, hippocampal neurogenesis and inflammation.[10]

Serious adverse effects from finasteride appear to be real and not related to simulated reporting of a nocebo effect. Health care professionals should be aware of these concerns and share them with patients to allow informed decision regarding their care.

Mayer Brezis, MD MPH, Professor of Medicine (Emeritus), Brown School of Public Health, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel, Former Director of the Center for Clinical Quality & Safety, Hadassah Medical Center

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