

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Table S3. Main characteristics of the selected articles for the evaluation of the use of melatonergic antidepressants in comorbid depression and epilepsy

Author, year	Sample characteristics	Affective disorder	Affective disorder assessment criteria	Details of medication treatment	Concomitant therapy	Duration of follow-up	Primary outcomes	Secondary outcomes	Adverse events	Number of dropouts
Jian, Wu, et al., 2024	<i>n</i> =113 In the Agomelatine group (<i>n</i> =52): 50% men median age 31.5 [21.25; 40.00] years	Mood disorder (anxiety, depression) in combination with sleep disorder	HAM-D HAM-A	Agomelatine 25–50 mg/day	Antiepileptic therapy. Drugs not specified.	8 weeks	HAM-D ↓ <i>p</i> <0.001 HAM-A ↓ <i>p</i> <0.001 PSQI ↓ <i>p</i> <0.001	Compared to escitalopram, there was a more pronounced reduction in anxiety symptoms (HAM-A, <i>p</i> =0.001) and improvement in sleep quality (PSQI, <i>p</i> <0.001).	In the agomelatine group, 7 (13.46%) cases of adverse events were recorded: dizziness and headache 3 (5.77%), nausea and vomiting 1 (1.92%), drowsiness 1 (1.92%), general weakness 1 (1.92%). The laboratory examination revealed no abnormalities.	0

Note: HAM-D — Hamilton Depression Rating Scale; HAM-A — Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale; PSQI — Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index; ↓ — decrease in indicators; ↑ — increase in indicators.