Discontinuation of the new injectable prolonged-release antipsychotics

D. Mendez1, B. Salazar Laya2, M.P. Fierro Alanis3, T. Gonzalez Furelos2, I. Rodriguez Penin2, D. Nuñez Arias1, D. Rey Souto1, V. Aller Labandeira1, A. Nuñez Boquete1, B. Banga Gonzalez1, A. Nuñez Perez1.

1Básico de la defensa Hospital, psychiatry, Ferrol, Spain.
2Hospital Básico de la Defensa, Pharmacy, Ferrol, Spain.
3Hospital Clínico Universitario de Santiago de Compostela, Nuclear Medicine, Santiago de Compostela, Spain.

Objective: Review of the reasons for the suspension of the new long-acting intramuscular antipsychotics (LAIs) in patients included in a program of Adherence to Antipsychotics (ADPSQ) in a second-level hospital and its area of influence.

Material and methods: Retrospective descriptive study. Population: patients included in an ADPSQ program with prescription of any of the following AILP: olanzapine pamoate (OP) paliperidone palmitate monthly (PPM1), paliperidone palmitate quarterly (PPM3), aripiprazole (ARP). Recruitment period: June/2014-April/2017. The ADPSQ program database and the electronic medical record (Ianus®) were used to obtain demographic data, psychiatric history, pharmacotherapeutic profile, adherence and tolerance.

Conclusions: 21% of patients with any of the new LAIs have discontinued treatment. The main cause of discontinuation was different according to the molecule, being the AR for patients with PP and the lack of efficacy for ARI.

Results

After discontinuation of the treatment: 28 patients started another LAIs, 22 switched to an oral antipsychotic, 3 do not start any treatment, 1 restarts ARP and 1 initiates clozapine associated with a LAIs.

Conclusions:

21% of patients with any of the new LAIs have discontinued treatment. The main cause of discontinuation was different according to the molecule, being the AR for patients with PP and the lack of efficacy for ARI.

3% abandoned treatment and follow-up.

73% who changed treatment, change in the change.

drmendez2003@yahoo.es