Do Atypical Antipsychotics Differ in Determining Long-term Outcome of First Episode Schizophrenia? A Naturalistic Outcome Study in India

Amresh Srivastava  
*University of Western Ontario, amresh.srivastava@sjhc.london.on.ca*

Nilesh Shah  
*Mental Health Foundation of India, Mumbai, India*

Megan Johnston  
*University of Toronto*

Larry Stitt  
*University of Western Ontario, larry.stitt@schulich.uwo.ca*

Meghana Thakar  
*University of Mumbai, Mumbai, India*

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: [https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/psychiatrypres](https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/psychiatrypres)  
Part of the Psychiatry and Psychology Commons

Citation of this paper:  
Srivastava, Amresh; Shah, Nilesh; Johnston, Megan; Stitt, Larry; Thakar, Meghana; Chinnasamy, Gurusamy; and Mital, Anukant, "Do Atypical Antipsychotics Differ in Determining Long-term Outcome of First Episode Schizophrenia? A Naturalistic Outcome Study in India" (2010). *Psychiatry Presentations*. 32.  
[https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/psychiatrypres/32](https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/psychiatrypres/32)
Authors
Amresh Srivastava, Nilesh Shah, Megan Johnston, Larry Stitt, Meghana Thakar, Gurusamy Chinnasamy, and Anukant Mital

This presentation is available at Scholarship@Western: https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/psychiatrypres/32
Do Atypical Antipsychotics Differ in Determining Long-term Outcome of First Episode Schizophrenia? A Naturalistic Outcome Study in India

Amresh Srivastava1, Nilesh Shah2, Megan Johnston3, Larry Stitt4, Meghana Thakar5, Gurusamy Chinnasamy6, & Anukant Mital7

INTRODUCTION

• Antipsychotic medications form the mainstream of treatment in schizophrenia
• These drugs have several short-term as well as long-term advantages
• It is not known if atypical antipsychotics have the long-term effect in improving outcome and meeting expectations (1,2,3)
• The present study examined usage and association of antipsychotics drugs with clinical outcome a long-term naturalistic study

METHODS AND MATERIALS

• First episode hospitalized schizophrenia patients (diagnosed according to DSM-IV criteria) were followed for ten years
• After ten years, diagnosis was re-confirmed (using DSM-IV criteria) and outcome was assessed
• Outcome was assessed using Clinical Global Impression Scale (CGIS)
• CGIS scores were correlated with key antipsychotic drug used in preceding 12 months.

RESULTS

• Only 62.6% improved significantly in a cohort of 101 patients at ten years
• 85% patients were maintained on atypical antipsychotics
• 55% patients were on monotherapy
• 25% on two or more antipsychotics, including a combinations two atypicals (18%)

Percentage usage pattern and per day mean dosage in mg were:

• 23% (295 mg) for clozapine,
• 7.4% (5.3 mg) for risperidone,
• 7.6% (17.6) for olanzapine,
• 10.4% (558 mg) for quetiapine,
• 23.8% (16 mg) for aripiprazole,
• 5.7% (112 mg) for ziprasidone

• No significant difference was observed between the patients who showed clinical recovery on CGIS amongst different atypical antipsychotics

CONCLUSIONS

• Antipsychotics alone do not determine good outcome
• The pathway of care for good outcome possibly includes non-drug factors
• More research is required regarding therapeutics determinants of ‘good outcome’ in first episode schizophrenia in long-term for clinical recovery

REFERENCES


AFFILIATIONS

1. Mental Health Foundation of India (PRERANA Charitable trust) and Silver Mind Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India; and the University of Western Ontario London, Ontario, Canada;
2. Mental Health Foundation of India (PRERANA Charitable trust) and Silver Mind Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India;
3. Department of Psychology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada;
4. Department of Epidemiology & Biostatistics, Schulich School of Medicine & Dentistry, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada;
5. LTMG Hospital, University of Mumbai, Sion, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India;
6. novaNAIT - Centre for Applied Research and Technology Transfer, The Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada;
7. Professor of Psychiatry, CST Medical College, Mumbai University, Mumbai, India.