

S14-6 Approach for the safe use of antipsychotics – Discussion based on signals detected from adverse reactions to antipsychotics in AERS

○Takahiko NAGAMINE¹

¹Division of Psychiatric Internal Medicine, Kitstunan Hospital

A meta-analysis of antipsychotics has demonstrated the clinical effectiveness show no significant differences among the drugs. However, the pattern of ADRs varies greatly by drug type. Regarding responsiveness to antipsychotics, no dose-response relationship is observed. However, there is a dose-response relationship with ADRs, such as extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS), sudden cardiac death and weight gain. Based on these findings, the following 2 points are considered important for the safe and effective use of antipsychotics: (1) To predict the pattern of ADRs; (2) To consider the use of the minimum dose producing therapeutic efficacy.

The AERS database is useful for obtaining information on the pattern and the doses of ADRs. Analysis of AERS data (collaboration with Dr.Morikawa, NIHS, Japan) revealed that few concomitant medications were used in EPS and neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS). Based on the PRR calculated for EPS and NMS, antipsychotics are roughly divided into 2 groups. This classification is pharmacologically related to the dopamine-blocking properties. Signals of diabetes were more frequently reported with atypical antipsychotics, especially in combination therapy. Combined use of high-risk antipsychotics may further enhance the risk of metabolic disorders. Although AERS does not allow the calculation of incidences of ADRs, it shows the pattern of ADRs for each antipsychotic, therefore AERS provides useful information for the safe use of antipsychotics.