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RISPERIDONE AND OLANZAPINE IN TREATMENT OF DELUSIONAL DISORDERS N. Zivkovic¹, B. Bajovic², G. Djokic², D. Pavicevic², M. Nenadovic²

¹Department of Emergency Psichiatry, ²Institute for Neuropsychiatry 'Dr Laza Lazarevic', Belgrade, Serbia

Delusional disorders are severe psychotic disorders with characteristic non-bizarre delusions often organized in permanent delusional system.

Aim: To estimate efficacy of risperidone and olanzapine in treatment of DD.

Methods: 135 patients with DD were divided into Haloperidol-control (41), Risperidone (49) and Olanzapine group (45 patients). Patients were observed for 6 months according to protocol, which included PANSS Scale and CGI1-4 Scale. Control group was treated with haloperidol 5-30mg/24h. Experimental groups were treated with risperidone 2-6mg/24h and olanzapine 10-20mg/24h.

Results: Pretrial PANSS score was 57.28 in risperidone(R), 60.47 in olanzapine(O) and 58.45 in control(H) group. PANSS score after 180 days was 34.32 in R, 35.58 in O and 37.97 in H group. There was no statistical difference in pretrial scores for PANSS (p=0.691), CGI1 (p=0.733), CGI2 (p=1.000), and CGI3 (p=1.000) scores. There was statistical significance in PANSS and CGI1-4 score reduction after 180 days in all groups (p=0.000). There was no statistical difference in PANSS score reduction between R and H (p=0.114) and O and H group (p=0.136). CGI1-4 scores reduction: CGI1, Rvs.H, p= 0.019 and Ovs.H, p=0.032 with high statistical significance; CGI2, Rvs.H, p=0.153 and Ovs.H, p=0.179 with no statistical significance; CGI3, Rvs.H, p=0.183 and Ovs.H, p=0.161 with no statistical significance. Adverse effects were significantly lower in Risperidone (21.42%) and Olanzapine (21.81%) than in Haloperidol (57.5%) group.

Conclusion: Risperidone and Olanzapine have slightly better efficacy in treatment of DD comparing to haloperidol, with statistically significant lower adverse effects rate.