P03-19

EVALUATION OF DYSLIPIDAEMIA RISK AMONG PATIENTS TREATED WITH ARIPIRAZOLE: META ANALYSIS OF PLACEBO- AND OLANZAPINE-CONTROLLED STUDIES

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Aims: To evaluate dyslipidaemia risk among patients with schizophrenia treated with aripiprazole or olanzapine.

Methods: Pooled analysis of the aripiprazole clinical database, including studies of ≥ 7 days with at least an oral aripiprazole monotherapy arm. Mean changes from baseline to endpoint and shifts from normal to abnormal lipid levels were calculated.

Results: Seventeen placebo- and five olanzapine-controlled studies (3 weeks->3 years) of adult patients (≥ 18 years) were included. Mean changes (LOCF) in lipids were similar between aripiprazole and placebo for all lipid parameters; aripiprazole showed significant improvements versus olanzapine ($p \leq 0.01$). The incidence (OC) of switching to abnormal lipid levels from baseline normal was similar between placebo and aripiprazole, and significantly lower with aripiprazole than olanzapine for most measures.

Conclusion: Despite limitations inherent to pooled analyses, these findings lend further support to the differential profile of atypicals, with aripiprazole showing effects on lipids comparable with placebo.

Parameter	Placebo	Aripiprazole	Olanzapine
LDL-C (mg/dL)	-10.5	-10.5	-10.5
HDL-C (mg/dL)	1.5	1.5	1.5
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	-5.5	-5.5	-5.5
LDL-C (mmol/L)	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27
HDL-C (mmol/L)	0.04	0.04	0.04
Triglycerides (mmol/L)	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04
Total cholesterol (mmol/L)	-0.14	-0.14	-0.14
Incidence of abnormal lipid levels (%)	10.5	10.5	10.5

[Table 1]