METHODS: Data were pooled from three 6-week trials: KINECT (NCT01688037), KINECT 2 (NCT01733121), KINECT 3 (NCT02274558). Outcome data were analyzed in the safety population by pooled VBZ doses (40 mg, 80 mg) and PBO. Outcomes of interest included: treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) related to depression or suicidality; mean score change from baseline to Week 6 in the Calgary Depression Scale for Schizophrenia (CDSS, for participants with schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder) or the Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS, for participants with mood disorder); and, worsening from baseline in Columbia-Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS) suicidal ideation scores. All outcomes were analyzed descriptively.

RESULTS: There were 400 total participants in the pooled safety population; 286 participants had schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder (40 mg, n = 82; 80 mg, n = 70; PBO, n = 134) and 114 had a mood disorder (40 mg, n = 28; 80 mg, n = 42; PBO, n = 44). Over one-third of participants had a lifetime history of suicidal ideation or behavior (40 mg, 45%; 80 mg, 39%; PBO, 37%). Few participants had a depression- or suicide-related TEAE, with no apparent differences between VBZ and PBO: suicidal ideation (40 mg, 3.6%; 80 mg, 0.9%; PBO, 2.2%); depression (40 mg, 0%; 80 mg, 1.8%; PBO, 1.1%); depressive symptom (40 mg, 0.9%; 80 mg, 0%; PBO, 0.6%); suicide attempt (40 mg, 0%; 80 mg, 0.9%; PBO, 0%). Mean changes from baseline to Week 6 in depression scale scores were generally small and similar across treatment groups: CDSS total score (40 mg, -0.5; 80 mg, -0.6; PBO, -0.3); MADRS total score (40 mg, -0.2; 80 mg, -1.7; PBO, 0.6). Few participants had a shift from no suicidal ideation at baseline (C-SSRS score = 0) to any suicidal ideation during treatment (C-SSRS score = 1-5): 40 mg, 3.9% (4/103); 80 mg, 0.9% (1/111); PBO, 2.9% (5/174).

CONCLUSION: Data from 3 double-blind, placebo-controlled trials indicate that once-daily VBZ treatment was not associated with a worsening in depression-related symptoms or an increased risk of suicidal ideation or behavior.

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DISCUSSION: Lamotrigine acts by blocking voltage sensitive sodium channels. It also reduces release of glutamate, a major excitatory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system. Glutamate modulates synaptic plasticity, a property thought to be vital for memory and learning. While too much glutamate causes over activation of NMDA receptors resulting in increased intracellular oxidative stress and eventually apoptosis, too little glutamate may lead to decreased glutamate mediated postsynaptic excitation of neural cells and thus impacting memory formation, learning and cognition. At
therapeutic levels (2.5-15mcg/ml), it has been reported that Lamotrigine is neuroprotective and improves cognition. At the time of overdose, our patient had a Lamotrigine level of 21.5mcg/ml. There is limited literature on cognitive effect of supra-therapeutic levels of Lamotrigine. As such, a causal relationship cannot be determined from a single care report. Also in differentials to consider are schizophrenia and seizures from lamotrigine withdrawal.

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**Improvements in Clinical Global Impression of Change With Deutetrabenazine Treatment in Tardive Dyskinesia From the ARM-TD and AIM-TD Studies**

Hubert H. Fernandez, MD; Mat D. Davis, PhD; Stewart A. Factor, DO; Robert A. Hauser, MD, MBA; L. Fredrik Jarshog, MD; Jooil Jimenez-Shahed, MD; Rajeev Kumar, MD, FRCP; Stanislaw Ochudlo, MD, PhD; William G. Ondo, MD; and Karen E. Anderson, MD

1 Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio, USA
2 Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, Frazer, Pennsylvania, USA
3 Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, USA
4 University of South Florida Parkinson’s Disease and Movement Disorders Center, Tampa, Florida, USA
5 University of North Carolina School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA
6 Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, USA
7 Rocky Mountain Movement Disorders Center, Englewood, Colorado, USA
8 University Clinical Center of Silesian Medical University, Katowice, Poland
9 Methodist Neurological Institute, Houston, Texas, USA
10 Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia, USA

**ABSTRACT:** Introduction: Tardive dyskinesia (TD) is an involuntary movement disorder that is often irreversible, can affect any body region, and can be debilitating. In the ARM-TD and AIM-TD studies, deutetrabenazine treatment demonstrated statistically and clinically significant reductions in Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS) scores at Week 12 compared with placebo (primary endpoint).

**OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the efficacy of deutetrabenazine, as measured by the Clinical Global Impression of Change (CGIC) scale, in patients with TD from the pooled ARM-TD and AIM-TD (24 and 36 mg/day doses) data sets, as compared with the pooled placebo cohort.

**METHODS:** ARM-TD and AIM-TD were 12-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled studies that evaluated the safety and efficacy of deutetrabenazine for the treatment of TD. The key secondary endpoint of each study was the proportion of patients “much improved” or “very much improved” (treatment success) at Week 12 on the CGIC.

**RESULTS:** At Week 12, the odds of treatment success among patients treated with deutetrabenazine (n = 152) was more than double that of patients given placebo (n = 107; odds ratio: 2.12; P = 0.005). In a categorical analysis of CGIC ratings, patients treated with deutetrabenazine showed greater improvement than patients given placebo (P = 0.003). Patients treated with deutetrabenazine also had a significantly better treatment response than those given placebo (least-squares mean CGIC score treatment difference: -0.4; P = 0.006).

**CONCLUSIONS:** Deutetrabenazine treatment led to statistically and clinically significant improvements in TD symptoms based on the CGIC result, suggesting that clinicians were able to recognize the benefit in patients treated with deutetrabenazine.

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**Use of Pimavanserin in Combination With Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs)**

James Norton, PhD; Doral Fredericks, PharmD, MBA; Kathy Chi-Burris, MPH; and Randy Owen, MD

1 Sr. Dir. Medical Affairs, ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc., San Diego, CA
2 Vice President Medical Affairs, ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc., San Diego, CA
3 Sr. Director Biostatistics, ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc., San Diego, CA
4 Vice President Clinical Development, ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc., San Diego, CA

**ABSTRACT:** Study Objective: Psychosis is common in Parkinson’s disease (PD) and increases in both frequency and severity with disease duration. It is associated with increased morbidity/mortality, complicates management of motor symptoms and often leads to long-term care placement. Pimavanserin is a selective 5-HT2A inverse agonist/antagonist approved in the U.S. for treatment of hallucinations and delusions associated...