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BROMOCRIPTIN AND CABERGOLIN IN TREATMENT OF HYPERPROLACTINEMIA IN SCHIZOPHRENIA AND SCHIZOAFFECTIVE DISORDER

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Introduction: Correction of the syndrome of hyperprolactinemia is very important problem of psychopharmacotherapy.

Aims: Comparative assessment of efficacy by bromocriptin and cabergolin action in syndrome of hyperprolactinemia in patients with schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder.

Methods: 120 female patients with diagnosis of schizophrenia (86) and schizoaffective disorder (34) were treated for a long period with risperidon; all of them suffered of hyperprolactinemia. Bromocriptin and cabergolin were used for the treatment of hyperprolactinemia. All patients were separated for 2 groups: patients of the 1st group (n=64) were treated with bromocriptin (5 mg daily/2 months), patients of the 2nd group (n=56) - with cabergolin (5 mg weekly/2 months). The level of prolactin was estimated in blood serum using immunoenzyme method.

Results: In the 1st group 48 patients (75%) were responders: prolactin level decreased from 1997 ± 504 mME/l to 1125 ± 293 mME/l ($p \leq 0.05$) and in 16 (25%) nonresponders prolactin level did not change - 2165 ± 606 mME/l before and 2190 ± 441 mME/l after the treatment ($p \geq 0.05$). In the 2nd group 48 patients were responders (85.7%) and serum prolactin level was reduced in the range of 30-75% from 2294 ± 634 mME/l to 1109 ± 240 mME/l ($p \leq 0.05$). In the nonresponders (8 patients; 14.3%) changes of serum prolactin were insignificant (2514 ± 578 mME/l/ before and 2084 ± 451 mME/l after the therapy; $p \geq 0.05$).

Conclusions: Investigation has shown a high level of efficiency of cabergolin (dostinex) and bromocriptin in correction of hyperprolactinemia.