

SUICIDAL BEHAVIOUR AND AFFECTIVE COMORBIDITY IN DELUSIONAL DISORDER: EFFECTIVENESS OF PALIPERIDONE PALMITATE LONG ACTING INJECTION (PPILD).

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Introduction: Suicide is one of the leading causes of premature death among people with psychotic disorders. However, little is known about treating suicide in delusional disorder.

Objectives: To investigate effectiveness of PPLAI in delusional disorder (DD) patients.

Aims: To compare effectiveness of PPLAI vs, other atypical antipsychotics (OAA) in psychopathology and suicidality.

Methods: Prospective observational study including 45 DD outpatients (DSM-IV-RT) attended at the Department of Psychiatry (Hospital Clinic- BCN) from 2008 to 2012 and followed up for 6 months. Demographic and clinical variables were recorded. Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression-17 (HRSD-17), PANSS for psychopathology, Personal and Social Performance Scale (PSP) and Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS) were assessed at baseline and after 6 months. The sample was divided into four groups according to which treatment they received: oral risperidone, Risperidone Long Acting Injection (RLAI), OAA and PPLAI. For comparisons, Kruskal-Wallis and Chi-square tests were used.

Results: Eighty-two per cent were women. Mean age (SD) at onset: 46.9(11.8) years. 6 patients received oral risperidone, 23 OAA, 7 RLAI and 9 were treated with PPLAI. No statistically significant differences were found regarding demographic features, motives leading for consultation, depressive comorbidity and antidepressant prescription. After 6 months, patients treated with PPLAI presented lower frequency of ideation (0% vs.11.1%; $p=0.027$) and suicidal behaviour (0% vs.2.2%; $p=NS$). The group receiving PPILD presented a significant increase in functionality (PSP) ($p=0.046$) and an improvement in PANSS negative subscale scores ($p=0.017$).

Conclusions: Patients receiving PPLAI showed a decrease in suicidality, an improvement in psychotic symptoms and functionality.