

P03-129

ATYPICAL NEUROLEPTICS AND GLUCOSE METABOLISM: A STUDY PROJECT

P. Zeppegno¹, G.P. Carnevale Schianca², P.L. Prosperini¹, M. Porro¹, A. Feggi¹, E. Bartoli², E. Torre¹

¹Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Institute of Psychiatry, University of Eastern Piedmont, ²Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Internal Medicine, University of Eastern Piedmont 'Amedeo Avogadro', Novara, Italy

Introduction: Metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular diseases are important causes of morbidity and mortality among patients with mental illness. Atypical antipsychotics are more associated with obesity, metabolic syndrome, abnormal glucose and lipid metabolism than first generation antipsychotics.

Objectives: To identify risk factors related to glucose metabolism in short, medium and long time treatment and find out which are related to neuroleptic therapy and which depends on genetic background and lifestyle. To follow up clinical and self-rated variations of the psychiatric symptoms.

Methods: We included psychotic or bipolar patients in treatment with only one typical (haloperidol) or atypical (clozapine, olanzapine, risperidon, aripiprazole, paliperidon) neuroleptic, drug-naïve or after a wash-out from previous therapy. Patients will be evaluated five times (at baseline and after 1, 3, 6, 12 months) with a blood sample (haemocrome, glucose, insulin, Hb A1C, thyroid hormones, liver and pancreatic function), BMI, Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR), OGTT, HOMA index, familiar and pharmacological history, SIDE and CGI.

Results: From blood exams and OGTT we will obtain data regarding variations of glucose metabolism and the possible relationship with neuroleptic medications. From SIDE questionnaire we will assess the impact of side-effects by the patient's perspective and with CGI the variations of symptom severity.

Conclusions: Our study will allow us to identify risk factors concerning glucose metabolism alterations related to antipsychotic medications.