

## P03-19

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

H. Peyro-Saint-Paul<sup>1</sup>, J.-Y. Loze<sup>2</sup>, S. Kaplita<sup>3</sup>, J. Han<sup>3</sup>, R.A. Baker<sup>4</sup>, R. Cahn<sup>1</sup>, R. Owen<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Bristol-Myers Squibb, <sup>2</sup>Otsuka Pharmaceutical France, Paris, France, <sup>3</sup>Bristol-Myers Squibb, Wallingford, <sup>4</sup>Bristol-Myers Squibb, Princeton, USA

**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  $\geq 7$  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 ( $\geq 18$  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.



[Table 1]