

ANALYSIS OF ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS USE AT A SPANISH TERTIARY HOSPITAL



4CPS-198

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

The effectiveness of second generation antipsychotics (SGA) has been shown to be equivalent to the first-generation antipsychotics (FGA), with different side effect profiles.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this study was to determine the patterns of antipsychotics prescription and related costs at a university hospital.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

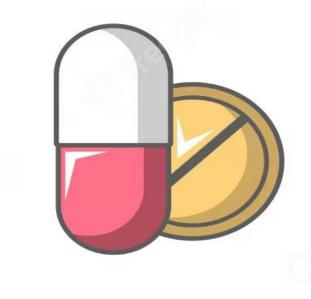
- ✓ One year retrospective observational study at a Spanish university general hospital.
- ✓ Identification of outpatients under treatment with antipsychotics during 2021.
- ✓ FGA and SGA data consumption was obtained from Microstrategy® database.
- ✓ Percentage of patients with SGA, FGA and long-acting antipsychotics (LAI).
- ✓ Costs per patient.

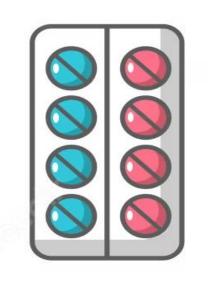


RESULTS

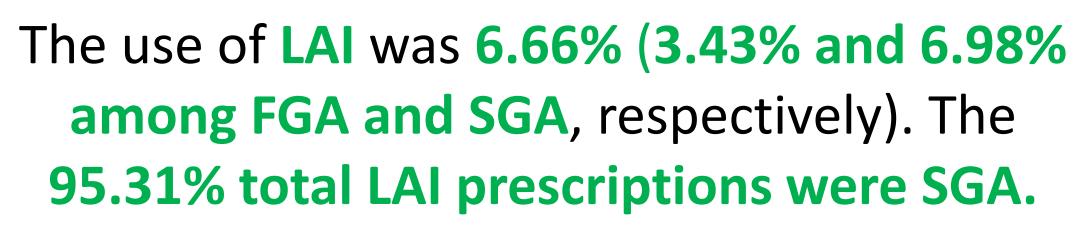
16.967 patients under treatment with antipsychotics (2021)











- 9.01% FGA
 Oral haloperidol (44.4%)
 Oral quetiapine (37.3%)
 Oral clotiapine (26.6%)
 Oral olanzapine (20.2%)
 Oral levomepromazine(17.9%)
 Oral chlorpromazine (3,82%)
 Oral risperidone (11.4%)
- The use of LAI at hospital was found to be lower than in other European countries (15%)
- The proportion of second generation LAI was higher than the European average (34%).
- The mean cost per patient was higher for SGA than for FGA (353.5€ vs 27.0€).
- In comparison to conventional injectable antipsychotics, costs per patient were higher for LAI: 155.1€ vs 15.8€ for FGA and 2887.5€ vs 72€ for SGA, respectively.



CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

- In comparison with other European countries, a predominance of the use of second generation LAI has been detected. However, the use of LAI is lower.
- Cost-effectiveness studies regarding the use of SGA versus FGA and conventional versus LAI antipsychotics are needed in order to optimize the benefits to the patient and minimize the economic burden for the health system.