Raloxifene as an Adjuvant Therapy for Patients with Schizophrenia

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■ Background and importance

Raloxifene may be useful as an adjunctive treatment schizophrenia. This meta-analysis aimed to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of adjunctive raloxifene in patients with schizophrenia.

Material and methods

We comprehensively searched PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane databases for RCTs published until May 31, 2024. The criteria for the selected articles were based on the PICO principles (participants, interventions, comparisons, and outcomes). We used a combination of Medical Subject Headings and keywords (raloxifene) AND (schizophrenia). Studies were not limited to those published in English. Randomized controlled trials investigating the effectiveness and safety of adjunctive raloxifene for treating schizophrenia were included. The outcome measure was psychotic symptom severity using the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS). Mean differences (MDs) and their 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using random effects models.

Results

Nine studies were included in the final analysis. Compared with the placebo group, raloxifene as an adjunctive therapy significantly improved the positive, negative, general, and total PANSS scores, MD = -1.30 (95% CI = -2.39 to -0.20; I^2 = 52%; p = 0.02), MD = -1.69 (95% CI = -3.19 to -0.20; I^2 = 68%; p = 0.03), MD = -3.90 (95% CI = -6.59 to -1.21; I^2 = 69%; p = 0.005), and MD = -7.12 (95% CI = -11.89 to -2.36; I^2 = 74%; p = 0.003), respectively.

Subgroup analysis

We conducted a subgroup analysis of different doses of raloxifene, duration, and menopausal status in women. Regarding total symptoms, the PANSS total scores of the raloxifene group were not significantly different from those of the placebo group at \leq 12 weeks. However, at intervention durations of > 12 weeks, the raloxifene group showed greater improvement in PANSS positive and general scores than the control group (MD = -8.07, 95% CI = -12.7 to -3.44; I² = 58%).

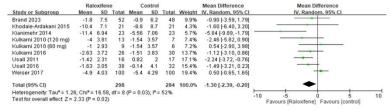
■ Conclusion and Relevance

This meta-analysis shows that adjunctive raloxifene is effective and safe in patients with mild-to-moderate schizophrenia, specifically improving PANSS-positive, general, and total scores. Future studies with larger sample sizes are required to confirm these findings.

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(A) PANSS positive



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(B) PANSS negative

| | Raloxifene | | | Control | | | | Mean Difference | Mean Difference | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------|-----------|---------|-------|--------|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Study or Subgroup | Mean | SD | Total | Mean | SD | Total | Weight | IV, Random, 95% CI | IV, Random, 95% CI | | |
| Brand 2023 | -0.1 | 7.1 | 52 | 0.5 | 7.7 | 48 | 10.6% | -0.60 [-3.51, 2.31] | - | | |
| Khodaie-Ardakani 2015 | -12 | 5.2 | 21 | -5.6 | 4.5 | 21 | 10.5% | -6.40 [-9.34, -3.46] | | | |
| Klanimehr 2014 | -3.16 | 8.7 | 23 | -2.64 | 10.1 | 23 | 5.2% | -0.52 [-5.97, 4.93] | - | | |
| Kulkarni 2010 (120 mg) | -2.31 | 3.88 | 13 | 0.23 | 3.06 | 7 | 10.0% | -2.54 [-5.64, 0.56] | | | |
| Kulkarni 2010 (60 mg) | -1.22 | 4.79 | 9 | 0.23 | 3.06 | 6 | 7.8% | -1.45 [-5.42, 2.52] | | | |
| Kulkarni 2016 | -2.04 | 3.38 | 26 | -0.61 | 3.47 | 30 | 14.1% | -1.43 [-3.23, 0.37] | | | |
| Usall 2011 | -3.5 | 2.13 | 16 | -1.81 | 2.66 | 17 | 14.6% | -1.69 [-3.33, -0.05] | | | |
| Usall 2016 | -3.52 | 5.41 | 38 | -0.88 | 4.56 | 32 | 12.4% | -2.64 [-4.98, -0.30] | | | |
| Weiser 2017 | -3.3 | 5.95 | 100 | -4.8 | 5.79 | 100 | 14.7% | 1.50 [-0.13, 3.13] | - | | |
| Total (95% CI) | | | 298 | | | 284 | 100.0% | -1.69 [-3.17, -0.20] | • | | |
| Heterogeneity: Tau2 = 3.2 | 1: Chi ² = | 25.35 | . df = 8 | (P = 0.0) | 01): I² | = 68% | | | | | |
| Test for overall effect: Z = | | | | 100 1900 | | | | | -10 -5 0 5 10 Favours [Raloxifene] Favours [control] | | |

(C) PANSS general

| | Ral | oxifen | e | Control | | | | Mean Difference | Mean Difference | | |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|----------------|----------|-------|--------|--|--------------------|--|--|
| Study or Subgroup | Mean | SD | Total | Mean | SD | Total | Weight | IV, Random, 95% CI | IV, Random, 95% CI | | |
| Khodaie-Ardakani 2015 | -20.9 | 7.8 | 21 | -13 | 7.7 | 21 | | -7.90 [-12.59, -3.21] | | | |
| Kianimehr 2014 Kulkarni 2010 (120 mg) | -15.9 -7.46 | | 23 13 | -9.68 -1.23 | | 23 | 9.8% | | | | |
| Kulkarni 2010 (60 mg) | -1.22 | 6.96 | 9 | -1.23 | 5.67 | 6 | 9.1% | 0.01 [-6.41, 6.43] | | | |
| Kulkarni 2016 | -5.42 | 5.85 | 26 | -1.71 | 6.01 | 30 | 15.1% | -3.71 [-6.82, -0.60] | - | | |
| Usall 2011 | -2.53 | 5.71 | 16 | 1.62 | 5.07 | 17 | 14.0% | -4.15 [-7.84, -0.46] | | | |
| Usall 2016 | -5.08 | 7.08 | 38 | 1.22 | 10.3 | 32 | 12.9% | -6.30 [-10.52, -2.08] | | | |
| Weiser 2017 | -7.4 | 10.9 | 100 | -9.6 | 10.3 | 100 | 15.5% | 2.20 [-0.74, 5.14] | - | | |
| Total (95% CI) | | | 246 | | | 236 | 100.0% | -3.90 [-6.59, -1.21] | - | | |
| Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 9.9 | | | | (P = 0.0) | 102); 12 | = 69% | | | -10 -5 0 5 10 | | |
| Test for overall effect: Z = 2.84 (P = 0.005) | | | | | | | | Equatre [Palovifana] Equatre [control] | | | |

(D) PANSS total

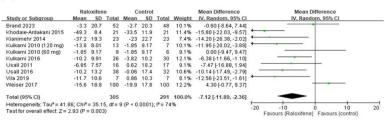


Figure 1. Forest plots for a between-group meta-analysis comparing psychiatric symptoms in patients with schizophrenia receiving or not receiving raloxifene as an adjunctive therapy.

Table 1. Results of subgroup meta-analysis of the treatment effect of adjunct raloxifene in patients with schizophrenia.

| Outcomes | No. of studies | MD (95% CI) | Heterogeneity (I ²) |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| PANSS positive | | | |
| Duration > 12 | 2 | -0.39 (-2.33 to 1.55) | 72% |
| Duration ≤ 12 | 6 | -1.78 (-2.86 to -0.71) | 14% |
| Postmenopausal women | 5 | -1.48 (-3.05 to 0.09) | 70% |
| Mixed | 3 | -1.10 (-2.61 to 0.42) | 0% |
| PANSS negative | | | |
| Duration > 12 | 2 | -0.48 (-4.54 to 3.57) | 88% |
| Duration ≤ 12 | 6 | -2.14 (-3.15 to -0.78) | 43% |
| Postmenopausal women | 5 | -1.13 (-2.79 to 0.53) | 60% |
| Mixed | 3 | -2.72 (-5.93 to 0.48) | 79% |
| PANSS general | | | |
| Duration > 12 | 2 | -1.91 (-10.23 to 6.42) | 90% |
| Duration ≤ 12 | 5 | -4.68 (-6.46 to -2.91) | 0% |
| Postmenopausal women | 5 | -3.31 (-6.74 to -0.12) | 72% |
| Mixed | 2 | -5.42 (-9.46 to -1.39) | 53% |
| PANSS total | | | |
| Duration > 12 | 3 | -5.54 (-17.05 to 5.97) | 86% |
| Duration ≤ 12 | 6 | -8.07 (-12.7 to -3.44) | 58% |
| Postmenopausal women | 6 | -6.84 (-13.04 to -0.62) | 74% |
| Mixed | 3 | -7.85 (-15.98 to 0.29) | 79% |