

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ANTIPSYCHOTIC SWITCH TO AMISULPRIDE IN SCHIZOPHRENIA IN ROMANIAN PRACTICE- A MULTICENTRIC, RETROSPECTIVE DATA COLLECTION (SWITCH STUDY)

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Objective: To evaluate characteristics of the antipsychotic switch from any antipsychotic to amisulpride (Solian®) through the integration of the significantly variables.

Method: This is an open, non-randomized, multicentric, retrospective, non-interventional study that included 1165 subjects who were already stabilized on amisulpride for at least 6±1 months. These patients were previously switched from other antipsychotic to Solian®. Data were collected retrospectively on the patients' status 6±1 months ago and their present status.

Results: The population consisted of 38.5% hospitalized patients at the moment of antipsychotic switch and 61.5% outpatients; 56.3% of the patients were in acute exacerbation at that moment. Previous treatment of the patients: 100% antipsychotic, 17.9% antidepressant, 38.8% mood stabilizer, 39.4% benzodiazepine and 22.2% other treatments. Switch type: sudden in 63.7% of the patients, gradual in 35.4% and unknown in 0.9%. The mean dosage of Solian at initiation was 581.04 mg/day. For 38.1% of the patients the initial daily dose of Solian® was of 600 mg, for 29.6% of them 400 mg and for 22.7% 800 mg. The mean dosage of Solian during the 6±1 months was 571.39 mg/day. For 39.8% of the patients the daily dose of Solian® was of 600 mg, for 30.5% of them 400 mg and for 20.7% 800 mg.

Conclusions: The switch to Solian® was made suddenly in a majority of patients, preferred start dose being 600 mg, while the mean dose was similar to baseline values (in almost 40% of cases) or smaller during the 6±1 months of the study.