

EXPLORING CARIPRAZINE'S POTENTIAL IN LATE-STAGE SCHIZOPHRENIA TREATMENT

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OBJECTIVE

The objective of this poster is to present **cariprazine's efficacy in late-stage schizophrenia**, especially in negative, cognitive and anxiety/ depression symptoms that are more commonly occurring in this phase.



KEY TAKE-AWAYS

Negative, cognitive, and anxiety/depressive symptoms along with multiple **relapses** dominate the clinical picture in late-stage schizophrenia (illness-duration of more than 15 years).



Cariprazine showed **efficacy** in treating patients with **late-stage schizophrenia**, i.e., those having an illness-duration of more than 15 years.



Cariprazine improved **overall schizophrenia symptoms**, as well as the **negative, cognitive and anxiety/ depression symptoms** that are more prevalent in this phase of the disorder.



Presented at the 32nd European Congress of Psychiatry,
6-9 April 2024, Budapest

INTRODUCTION

- **Late-stage schizophrenia**, meaning an illness-duration of more than 15 years, deserves special attention and focused treatment.
- **Negative, cognitive, and anxiety/depressive** symptoms dominate the clinical picture, along with multiple **relapses**.
- Ideal antipsychotic medication should address symptoms and issues in the later stages of schizophrenia.
- **Cariprazine** is a dopamine D3-preferring D3/D2 receptor **partial agonist** that has shown efficacy in treating schizophrenia **across the symptom spectrum**.

METHODS

- This was a post-hoc pooled analysis of **three 6-week, double-blind, placebo-controlled** trials (NCT01104766, NCT01104779, NCT00694707) that assessed the efficacy of cariprazine in schizophrenia.
- The primary outcome was the change in **Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) Total Scores** from baseline to endpoint.
- The analysis focused on **patients with late-stage schizophrenia** (defined as having an **illness-duration of more than 15 years**) who received cariprazine at doses between 1.5 to 6.0 mg/day.
- The changes in **PANSS-derived Marder Factor Scores for Negative, Disorganised Thought (i.e., Cognitive) and Anxiety/Depression symptoms** were further examined.
- The least square mean differences (LSMDs) between cariprazine and placebo groups were calculated using mixed-models for repeated measures (MMRM).

RESULTS

- Altogether, **128 placebo-, and 286 cariprazine-treated patients** were identified as having schizophrenia for more than 15 years.
- The **mean age of patients** was about **45 years**, while the **mean illness-duration** was about **24 years**.
- The mean baseline PANSS scores were the same between the two groups.
- At Week 6, cariprazine yielded **statistically significantly greater reductions on the PANSS Total Score** (LSMD -6.7, $p < 0.01$) than placebo (**Figure 1**).
- Cariprazine further showed **superiority** over placebo in reducing **negative** (LSMD -1.4, $p < 0.05$), **disorganised thought** (LSMD -1.3, $p < 0.01$), and **anxiety/depression** (LSMD -0.9, $p < 0.05$) symptoms (**Figure 1**).

Figure 1. Mean changes from baseline to Week 6 in PANSS Total Score and Factor Scores in late-stage schizophrenia patients.

