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SECOND GENERATION ANTIPSYCHOTIC-INDUCED WEIGHT ALTERATION

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Introduction: Atypical antipsychotics are frequently associated with increased risk of weight gain as side effect.
Objective: To compare body weigh alteration in psychotic disorder patients undergoing atypical neuroleptics therapy.
Methods: This study included 37 patients with mean age of 35,14±1,57 years old, enrolled in a public mental health service with psychotic disorders related to the use of illicit drugs and schizophrenia.
Results: Patients treated with atypical neuroleptics such as olanzapine (11) 0,28mg/kg/day , clozapine (7) 1,56 mg/kg/day and risperidone (10) 0,031 mg/kg/day, were evaluated. Haloperidol (9) 0,072 mg/kg/day, as typical neuroleptics was also studied. Neuroleptics' treatment period was 126,97±20,93 days and the patients inicial body weight mean was 67,63±2,13 kg.
Increase of body weight of 1,79 ± 0,72 kg was observed for patients receiving haloperidol, compared with olanzapine 10,37±1,74 kg, clozapine 3,6±2,10 kg and risperidone 1,21±0,90 kg in the end of evaluation period.
These increase of body weight calculated in g/day were 31,68±1,83 g/day for haloperidol, 99,54±25,55 g/day for olanzapine, 27,44±13,35 g/day for clozapine and 13,11±1,40g/day for risperidone.
Increase of body weight index (BWI) at the end of the period of analysis was 0,66±0,25 for haloperidol, 3,59±0,63 for olanzapine, 1,52±0,90 for clozapine and 0,40±0,35 for risperidone.
These BWI increases identified per day were 0,011±0,0038 for haloperidol, 0,034±0,0085 for olanzapine, 0,011±0,0057 for clozapine and 0,0039±0,0055 for risperidone.
Conclusions: Although haloperidol, olanzapine, clozapine and risperidone act blocking serotonin receptors conducting to body weight gain, they probably act with different intensity degree of blockage.

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