Antipsychotic long-acting injections: prescribing practice in the UK

Thomas R. E. Barnes, Amber Shingleton-Smith and Carol Paton

Background
Data from the USA, Australia and Europe suggest that the proportion of patients with schizophrenia prescribed an antipsychotic long-acting injection (LAI) varies from around a quarter to a third. Use of LAIs has been associated with male gender and younger age.

Aims
To characterise the use of LAIs in people with schizophrenia in three clinical settings in the UK.

Method
The study used audit data from quality improvement programmes conducted by the Prescribing Observatory for Mental Health.

Results
Long-acting injections were found to be prescribed for between a quarter and a third of patients, depending on the clinical setting. Flupentixol, risperidone and zuclopenthixol were most commonly prescribed and were combined with an oral antipsychotic in half of cases, frequently constituting high-dose prescribing. The use of LAIs was not consistently associated with age, gender or ethnicity.

Conclusions
Antipsychotic LAIs are commonly prescribed. We did not replicate previous findings with respect to demographic variables associated with their use.

Declaration of interest
Over the past 3 years T.B. has acted as consultant to Servier, Johnson & Johnson and Bristol-Myers Squibb, and C.P. has acted as a consultant to Eli Lilly.

Long-acting injectable formulations of antipsychotic medication are used in the maintenance treatment of schizophrenia and other psychotic illnesses, for the control of symptoms and prevention of relapse. Compared with oral antipsychotics, the psychopharmacological benefits claimed are more consistent bioavailability and more predictable correlations between dosage and plasma drug level, and an improved pharmacokinetic profile allowing lower dosage to be prescribed, with a consequent reduction in side-effect liability. The administration of antipsychotic long-acting injections (LAIs) every few weeks can relieve a patient of the need to remember to take tablets regularly and of the stigma and embarrassment potentially associated with such behaviour; the risk of inadvertent or deliberate overdose is also reduced. Further, if a patient experiences an exacerbation of symptoms or relapse while receiving uninterrupted LAIs, poor medication adherence can be excluded as the cause. A less obvious possible clinical advantage is the necessarily regular contact with the healthcare professional who administers the injection. Aside from the social aspects of such visits for patients who in some cases may be somewhat isolated, they afford the opportunity for review of symptoms and medication side-effects as well as the provision of psychosocial support. However, perhaps the key advantage of injectable antipsychotics is the avoidance of the covert non-adherence possible with oral preparations. With long-acting medication, any decision by the patient to stop treatment is signalled by failure to attend for, or refusal of, an injection. Thus, healthcare providers are given the opportunity to intervene promptly and provide early and effective follow-up, bearing in mind that non-adherence to the medication regimen can be both a cause and consequence of worsening of illness.

There are provisional data suggesting that the psychopharmacological benefits of LAIs, and the guaranteed medication delivery, may be associated with superior clinical outcomes. For example, in comparison with oral antipsychotics, there are reports of a better global outcome, a reduced risk of rehospitalisation, and a possible adherence advantage, indicated by a longer time to medication discontinuation. Further, some patients perceive LAIs as an effective treatment, acting as a guard against relapse and hospitalisation. The disadvantages of LAI preparations are mainly related to their pharmacokinetics. Titration of the dose against response is necessarily a protracted process, given the time required to reach peak and steady-state plasma levels. Further, any increased risk of relapse consequent upon a reduction in dosage or extension of the injection interval may not be evident for months or even years. The long elimination half-life also means a lack of flexibility should side-effects develop. Another disadvantage is the uncomfortable local reactions occurring at the injection site, characterised by pain, inflammation and induration; in any one year, around 15–20% of patients experience such problems. Jones et al suggest that such reactions may be reduced by maximising the interval between injections and using low-volume preparations. Moreover, clinicians may be concerned that LAIs might compromise their therapeutic relationship with a patient, as the regular administration of injections may be experienced by patients as ignominious and passive, and constrain to some extent their ability to withdraw from treatment. Clinicians may also perceive such treatment as the cautious choice when faced with cultural, ethnic or communication barriers relating to the need for maintenance antipsychotic treatment.

Use of antipsychotic LAIs in clinical practice
Evidence-based guidelines for the treatment of schizophrenia recommend antipsychotic LAI medication as a treatment option where a patient has expressed a preference for such a formulation, either because of its convenience or as an element of a treatment plan when medication adherence is suboptimal, where partial (or non-) adherence has led to frequent relapse, or when avoidance of covert non-adherence is a clinical priority.
How commonly are LAIs prescribed?

Adams et al. noted that data on the use of antipsychotic LAIs are sparse, but published surveys and audits of antipsychotic prescribing suggest that up to 30% of people prescribed an antipsychotic may be prescribed an LAI. For example, in 1996 a UK national household survey by Foster et al. found that about 29% of 390 non-hospitalised patients with psychotic disorder were prescribed such medication. Similarly, in 2003 in our own UK-based audit of 3576 in-patients prescribed an antipsychotic, 1836 (29%) were receiving a first-generation antipsychotic (FGA) LAI formulation.

A few studies provide information on the relatively recent prevalence of LAI prescription in selected samples from various other countries. For example, a Belgian survey of 1000 ambulatory patients with schizophrenia found that 21.5% of the total sample were prescribed antipsychotic LAIs. In a large study conducted over four areas in the Australian Capital Territory, Jablensky et al. found that approximately 25% of patients experiencing a psychotic illness were prescribed such preparations. An audit of antipsychotic medication prescribed for psychiatric out-patients conducted in Auckland, New Zealand, revealed that out of 3178 individuals, 15% were prescribed an LAI only and 8% were receiving both an LAI and an oral antipsychotic. In Hong Kong 37% of 267 randomly selected, clinically stable out-patients were prescribed such preparations. An audit of antipsychotic LAIs. In the USA a review of continuous prescription records for 400 patients with schizophrenia found that 21.5% of the total sample were prescribed an antipsychotic LAI. More recent data derived from a sample of US psychiatrists suggest that less than 30% of patients with known medication non-adherence are prescribed such preparations.

Prevalence of antipsychotic LAIs in the UK: POMH data

Data on the frequency of prescription of LAIs are available from three audit-based quality improvement programmes conducted in the UK by the Prescribing Observatory for Mental Health (POMH) (Table 1). This is a national initiative addressing prescribing practice in mental health services; it was set up in 2005 with a tapering grant from the Health Foundation but since 2007 has largely derived its funding from the subscriptions of participating psychiatric services, i.e. UK mental health trusts. The POMH is part of the Royal College of Psychiatrists’ Centre for Quality Improvement, and is independent of the pharmaceutical industry. Its work is overseen from a strategic perspective by a central steering group, membership of which includes service users and representatives from partner organisations: Mind, ReThink, the UK Psychiatric Pharmacy Group, the British Association for Psychopharmacology, the Royal College of Nursing and the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

The POMH works with mental health trusts to conduct quality improvement programmes that focus on key aspects of prescribing. Each programme typically starts with a cross-sectional audit in a defined patient population. This baseline audit allows actual practice to be measured against evidence-based standards derived from consensus statements and clinical guidelines, such as those produced by the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE). These audit data are collected within the trusts that have chosen to take part, coordinated by each trust’s own local POMH project team, and submitted using an online system. Data on age, gender, psychiatric diagnosis and clinical variables relevant to the prescribing practice under scrutiny are also collected for each patient. For each programme, POMH designs and delivers bespoke change interventions that the evidence suggests should lead to improved practice, and these are offered to the trusts in the subsequent year. One year after the baseline audit, another audit is conducted. A further individualised benchmark report is then produced, which indicates overall change in performance for the national

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Characteristics of three audit samples of patients prescribed antipsychotic medication: assertive outreach team patients, forensic service patients and acute adult ward in-patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AOT patient sample (n = 1616)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prescribed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, years: median (range)</td>
<td>40 (18–76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male, %</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-assigned ethnicity, %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White/Black/Other</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/Black British</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Black British</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ethnic group</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated/not available</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescribed an anti-Parkinsonian/anticholinergic agent, %</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AOT, assertive outreach team; LAI, long-acting injection.
It is possible that the relatively high prevalence of use of LAIs in the three POMH clinical populations is influenced by the specific characteristics of these populations, and that LAIs are used somewhat less frequently in general psychiatric out-patient populations.

### Frequency and dosage of LAI prescriptions

A large, 3-year prospective study by Shi et al examined data from the US Schizophrenia Care and Assessment Program relating to the dosage and frequency of antipsychotic LAIs in clinical practice.\(^3\) Of 2186 study participants, about a quarter (26%) were prescribed a first-generation antipsychotic (FGA) LAI at least once during the study period, whereas almost three-quarters (74%) were prescribed only oral antipsychotics. In this study the modal doses of the two most commonly administered LAIs, fluphenazine (\(n = 273\)) and haloperidol (\(n = 234\)), were 25 mg every 2 weeks and 100 mg every 4 weeks respectively. In a sample of 261 patients prescribed antipsychotic LAIs in Australia, the vast majority of whom had a diagnosis of schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder, more than half (57%) were prescribed zuclopenthixol, followed by flupentixol, fluphenazine and haloperidol. The modal injection interval for all preparations was 2-weekly, except haloperidol, for which it was 4-weekly. In the New Zealand audit by Humberstone et al, flupentixol LAI was the most commonly prescribed (40%) and zuclopenthixol the least commonly prescribed (4%).\(^1\)

In our UK-based audit 43% of prescriptions for antipsychotic LAIs were for flupentixol and 29% for zuclopenthixol.\(^2\) Just over a quarter (26%) of all the preparations were for weekly administration and 57% were 2-weekly. Zuclopenthixol was twice as likely as other antipsychotics to be prescribed weekly.

### Frequency and dosage: POMH data

Based on the 1715 patients reported in the three POMH audits to be prescribed an LAI, the most commonly prescribed preparations were flupentixol, risperidone and zuclopenthixol; overall, these three preparations accounted for just over three-quarters of all LAI prescriptions. Injection frequency and the doses used are shown in Table 2. For all three preparations the median frequency of administration was 2-weekly, but the distribution of injection interval times differed across the preparations, with the modal frequency for zuclopenthixol being weekly in the forensic sample. These data indicate that the injection interval for LAIs tends to vary widely between different settings and populations.

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### Table 2 Frequency of administration and dosage of commonly used long-acting injections in three clinical settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most frequently prescribed LAIs in each setting</th>
<th>Median frequency of administration, weeks (range)</th>
<th>Median dosage, mg/week (range)</th>
<th>Mean percentage of BNF maximum dose</th>
<th>Percentage anticholinergic use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AOT community patients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LAI monotherapy %</td>
<td>Combination with another antipsychotic, %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flupentixol decanoate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risperidone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zuclopenthixol decanoate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forensic services patients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flupentixol decanoate</td>
<td>2 (1–4)</td>
<td>75 (10–600)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risperidone</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>25 (12.5–50)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zuclopenthixol decanoate</td>
<td>2 (1–4)</td>
<td>300 (37.5–900)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute adult in-patients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flupentixol decanoate</td>
<td>2 (1–4)</td>
<td>50 (5–600)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risperidone</td>
<td>2 (1–4)</td>
<td>19 (6.25–37.5)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zuclopenthixol decanoate</td>
<td>2 (1–6)</td>
<td>200 (10–900)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AOT, assertive outreach team; BNF, British National Formulary; LAI, long-acting injection.

a. Blank cells indicate that information was not collected.
be at the shorter end of the recommended range for each preparation. The reasons for such a strategy are unclear but may include maximising the dose that is administered and providing a structure for increased patient contact. However, more frequent administration is likely to increase the risk of injection site reactions. There were also differences between the preparations with respect to the doses prescribed. Risperidone was more likely to be prescribed at doses towards the top of the licensed dosage range than were zuclopenthixol or flupentixol. This may at least partially reflect the fact that the licensed dosage range for risperidone is narrower than the respective ranges for zuclopenthixol and flupentixol.

**Combination with oral antipsychotics**

Licensing studies that support the efficacy and tolerability of antipsychotic medication generally test a single antipsychotic against placebo, in patients who are matched for other important factors that are known to influence outcome. In clinical practice, however, antipsychotic combinations are commonly used (e.g. Paton et al, 2008). With respect to combinations that include an LAI preparation, Shi et al in a US study found that two-thirds of those receiving LAIs were prescribed oral supplementation for an average of 6 months in the first year after enrolment. Despite an LAI preparation, Shi prescribed one of the three most commonly used LAIs (flupentixol, across the three audits prescribing; high dose was calculated by the percentage method. Across the three samples, for patients with an F20–29 diagnosis within ICD–10 category F20–29 (schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders) in the three audits prescribed oral antipsychotic, and the relationship with high-dose prescribing: high dose was calculated by the percentage method. Across the three samples, for patients with an F20–29 diagnosis prescribed one of the three most commonly used LAIs (flupentixol, risperidone and zuclopenthixol), the proportion also prescribed an oral antipsychotic was approximately half – of the same order as the prescription of oral combinations in these samples. Note that these dosage data relate to prescribing practice, and thus where the additional oral medication was a pro re nata (p.r.n. or ‘as required’) prescription, it may or may not have been administered.

These data show that combining the prescription of an oral antipsychotic with an LAI was more common on acute in-patient wards and in forensic services than in assertive outreach team patients, and more likely to be a marker of high dosage (Fig. 1). In the acute in-patient sample, this may partly reflect the use of additional oral medication to control behavioural disturbance associated with relapse (see Paton et al, 2008). In the forensic sample, the relatively high level of combined oral and LAI preparations, and the resultant high dosage prescribed, may partly account for the greater requirement for anticholinergic and anti-Parkinsonian medication in patients prescribed LAIs (Table 1). In both samples risperidone LAI, when used as antipsychotic monotherapy, was associated with lower rates of anticholinergic prescribing than flupentixol and zuclopenthixol (Table 2). This apparent advantage seems to be at least partly lost when risperidone is prescribed in combination with another antipsychotic.

### Characteristics of patients prescribed LAIs

The study by Shi et al also examined the characteristics of patients selected for LAIs. Compared with those prescribed oral antipsychotics, patients receiving FGA–LAI were more likely to be younger, male, African American and to have been arrested. This is in line with several earlier USA studies finding that ‘non-Caucasian’ patients were more likely to have been prescribed a FGA–LAI than oral medication. Further, Shi et al reported that patients prescribed LAIs had more severe psychotic symptoms and disorganised thinking, and were more likely to use alcohol and illicit substances and to have been previously admitted to hospital. In the Hong Kong study of out-patients with schizophrenia by Xiang et al already mentioned, those receiving an LAI were characterised as being older with more past hospitalisations, more likely to be prescribed combined antipsychotics and anticholinergic agents and more likely to be on ‘conditional discharge’ than those prescribed oral antipsychotics. They were also more likely to have a history of suicide attempts, but notably not of violence.

Some of the same characteristics emerged from a UK cross-sectional survey of a small sample of patients with schizophrenia with stable disorder living in the community. The patients prescribed LAIs were predominantly men, tended to live alone, were more likely to have been admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act and had lower levels of insight than those prescribed oral antipsychotics. They were also receiving significantly higher doses of antipsychotic medication. From our POMH audit data, only limited information is available on the characteristics of patients prescribed LAIs (see Table 1). There was no age or gender difference between those prescribed LAIs and those prescribed only oral antipsychotics in either the assertive outreach or forensic samples.

### Conclusion

Long-acting antipsychotic injections are commonly prescribed, with the available data from the USA, Australia and Europe suggesting that in at least some centres between a quarter and a
third of patients with schizophrenia receive such medication. The POMH data suggest that flupentixol, risperidone and zuclopenthixol are the most commonly prescribed LAIs in clinical services in the UK, and that these preparations are associated with different prescribing patterns; zuclopenthixol being more often prescribed for weekly administration, and risperidone more often prescribed at doses towards the top of its relatively narrow licensed dosage range.

The POMH data suggest that approximately a third of patients prescribed an LAI are prescribed an anticholinergic drug as well, the prevalence of such prescribing being somewhat lower in patients prescribed risperidone LAI as antipsychotic monotherapy than in those prescribed flupentixol or zuclopenthixol. The data also show that patients prescribed LAIs in acute in-patient and forensic service settings are more likely to be prescribed additional oral antipsychotic medication, and are consequently at greater risk of receiving a higher daily dosage than patients in the community. The proportion of patients prescribed an LAI and additional oral antipsychotic medication was similar across the three most commonly used preparations, and the combination had led to high antipsychotic dosage in over half of those for whom it was prescribed. Such prescribing practice has implications for the relevance of efficacy and tolerability data derived from randomised controlled trials of LAI monotherapy in standard dosage, in everyday clinical practice.

Some clinical studies have found demographic variables such as male gender and younger age, and clinical variables such as more severe psychotic symptoms and a history of contact with the criminal justice system, to be associated with the use of LAIs. These findings with respect to demographic variables were not replicated in the POMH samples.

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