

Oral presentation

Antipsychotic drugs and metabolic disorders

Vasileios Athyros*

Address: Atherosclerosis and Metabolic Syndrome Units, 2nd Prop. Clinic of Internal Medicine Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

* Corresponding author

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NCEP-ATP III: The Metabolic Syndrome: Diagnosis is established when at least 3 of these risk factors are present

The presence of Metabolic Syndrome increases the risk of Cardiovascular Disease death by 2,5-fold to 3,5-fold in comparison to subjects without the syndrome.

The prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome in general population is 24% and in untreated patients with Schizophrenia 37%. Patients with schizophrenia or bipolar disorders tend to be obese or have type-2 diabetes even before the administration of antipsychotics. Moreover, conventional antipsychotics and some atypical antipsychotics increase the trend for obesity or type-2 diabetes, because of their adverse effect on glucose and lipid metabolism.

Today, accumulated knowledge and advances in pharmacology permit safe and effective treatment of psychosis, related with improvement in several clinically significant health factors (beneficial effects on metabolic parameters and body weight). This could significantly reduce the prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome in patients with schizophrenia or bipolar disorders and consequently may diminish the associated Cardiovascular Disease risk.

Table 1:

Risk Factor	Defining Level
1. Abdominal obesity (Waist circumference)	
Men	>102 cm (>40 in)
Women	>88 cm (>35 in)
2. TG3. HDL-C	
	≥150 mg/dl
Men	<40 mg/dl
Women	<50 mg/dl
4. Blood pressure	
	≥130/≥85 mmHg
5. Fasting glucose	
	≥110 mg/dl