

Adjunctive aripiprazole in risperidone-induced hyperprolactinaemia: double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled trial

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Background

Hyperprolactinaemia is a troublesome side-effect of treatment with antipsychotics.

Aims

This double-blind, placebo-controlled study aimed at examining the effect of adjunctive treatment with 10 mg aripiprazole on prolactin levels and sexual side-effects in patients with schizophrenia symptomatically maintained on risperidone.

Method

Thirty patients taking risperidone were enrolled into the trial (CTRI/2012/11/003114). Aripiprazole was administered at a fixed daily dose of 10 mg/day for 8 weeks. Serum prolactin was measured at baseline and at 8 weeks. Hyperprolactinaemia-related problems, psychopathology and side-effects were evaluated every 2 weeks.

Results

Prolactin levels decreased by 58% in the aripiprazole group compared with an increase by 22% in the placebo group.

Prolactin levels normalised in 46% of patients in the aripiprazole group (number needed to treat, NNT=2). Aripiprazole improved erectile dysfunction in five out of six patients. There were no significant differences in change in psychopathology or side-effects between groups.

Conclusions

Adjunctive aripiprazole reduced prolactin levels in those treated with risperidone, with no effect on psychopathology and extrapyramidal symptoms. This is a potential treatment for hyperprolactinaemia observed during treatment with second-generation antipsychotics.

Declaration of interest

None.

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The lactotrophic cells of the anterior pituitary secrete high levels of prolactin following dopaminergic antagonism, even in the absence of any hormonal action.¹ Hyperprolactinaemia is hence a worrisome side-effect of antipsychotic medications that inhibit D₂ receptors in the tuberoinfundibular and hypophyseal pathways. Consequently, a proportion of people treated with antipsychotics develop galactorrhoea, amenorrhoea, gynaecomastia, erectile dysfunction, anorgasmia and osteoporosis in the long term.^{2–7} Hyperprolactinaemia and its consequences are therefore common reasons for non-adherence and treatment discontinuation.⁸ Although older first-generation antipsychotics (typical) were initially thought to be the culprits, second-generation antipsychotics (atypical) have also been implicated. Leucht *et al* in a meta-analysis comparing the tolerability of 15 antipsychotics found that most second-generation antipsychotics increased serum prolactin levels significantly.⁹ Given that most clinicians chose an antipsychotic based on efficacy, risperidone is one of the most preferred second-generation antipsychotics.¹⁰ However, hyperprolactinaemia is evidenced in three-quarters of patients receiving risperidone, both the oral and long-acting intramuscular preparations.^{5,10,11} Around 45% of those with hyperprolactinaemia develop symptoms pertaining to hyperprolactinaemia.² To manage these side-effects, clinicians either switch to a prolactin-sparing antipsychotic medication or use dopamine agonists such as amantadine or bromocriptine.^{12–14} These strategies are not always successful and have been associated with a risk of relapse in psychotic symptoms. Among the newer antipsychotics, aripiprazole has been found to lower serum prolactin levels – albeit non-significantly.⁹ Aripiprazole is a high-affinity, low intrinsic activity, functionally selective partial D₂ agonist.¹⁵ Natesan *et al* found that D₂ receptor occupancy of aripiprazole at clinically effective doses

are typically more than 90% (compared with 65% for most other antipsychotics). They found that in animal models haloperidol and risperidone administration (with >80% occupancy) was associated with catalepsy and hyperprolactinaemia, whereas aripiprazole administration was not associated with these signs. They proposed that this dissociation between occupancy and functional antagonism was because of the partial agonism of aripiprazole.¹⁶ More recent research suggest that aripiprazole's functional effects depend on the cellular location and signalling proteins of the targeted D₂ receptor.¹⁷ This functional selectivity seems to be associated with lack of hyperprolactinaemia and indeed normalisation/reduction of prolactin levels in certain situations.^{1,15,18}

To date, three double-blind, placebo-controlled studies have explored the use of aripiprazole in treating antipsychotic-induced hyperprolactinaemia.^{19–22} The first study examined aripiprazole augmentation in haloperidol-induced hyperprolactinaemia; the second in risperidone-induced hyperprolactinaemia in males; and a third study exploring aripiprazole augmentation of risperidone/quetiapine reported reduction in prolactin levels as a secondary outcome measure. A recent meta-analysis found that these studies lacked details of random sequence generation, allocation concealment and masking.¹⁹ In addition, two of them did not report on prolactin-related symptom recovery.^{20,21}

We therefore conducted an 8-week double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled trial of 10 mg of adjunctive aripiprazole in patients with schizophrenia maintained on a stable dose of risperidone (median dose 6 mg). Our primary outcome measures were serum prolactin levels and symptoms related to hyperprolactinaemia. Our secondary outcome measures were changes in psychopathology and emergent side-effects pertaining to this

augmentation. We report our findings in accordance with the CONSORT guidelines.²³

Method

The study was a single-centre double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled trial conducted in the Department of Psychiatry, PSG Institute of Medical Sciences and Research (PSGIMSR), a medical college hospital in India. The study was approved by the institutional review board at PSGIMSR. All participants gave written informed consent. Details of the trial are registered on www.ctri.nic.in (Clinical Trials Registry - India: CTRI/2012/11/003114).

Sample size calculation

Our sample size calculation was based on Shim *et al* who explored the effect of aripiprazole on those treated with haloperidol.²² They found that at the end of 8 weeks, hyperprolactinaemia had normalised in 86% of those in the aripiprazole group compared with 3.6% of those in the placebo group. Using these proportions, we found that to observe a significant group difference with 90% power with an alpha of 0.01 (two-tailed), we needed a sample size of 11 in each group. Considering a drop-out rate of about 30%, we required a sample size of 15 in each group. (For details of power calculation, see online supplement material.) The trial was stopped when recruitment was completed.

Participants

Between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2010, 192 out of 564 patients with schizophrenia were being prescribed risperidone. From 1 January 2011, out of 50 participants screened for eligibility,

we (G.R. and R.V.) enrolled 30 consecutive patients who met our inclusion criteria. Details are shown in the CONSORT flow diagram (Fig. 1). We included patients aged 15–45 years who fulfilled the DSM-IV criteria for schizophrenia using the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID);²⁴ patients were being prescribed a stable dose of risperidone at least for 12 weeks and were able to visit our centre once in 2 weeks to collect medications and for assessments. We excluded: (a) those who were receiving depot antipsychotics or any oral antipsychotics other than risperidone; (b) those with a history of neurological or any active medical illness; (c) pregnant or lactating mothers; and (d) those with a history of alcohol or other substance use disorder.

Randomisation, masking and procedure

Participants were screened and enrolled into the study by G.R. and R.V. Thirty participants were randomly assigned to either aripiprazole or control (placebo) group with a 1:1 allocation as per a computer-generated randomisation schedule using permuted blocks of random sizes, generated at the pharmacy. The block sizes were not disclosed to ensure concealment. Allocation concealment was ensured as the randomisation code was not released until all the recruitment and assessments were completed.

Aripiprazole (the study drug) was administered at a daily fixed dose of 10 mg over a period of 8 weeks. To ensure masking, placebo tablets that were identical to the aripiprazole tablets were dispensed in 15 similar-looking sealed glass containers to the participants from the pharmacy. The investigators, participants and their carers were masked to the medications throughout the study and the code for allocation was kept within the pharmacy and broken only at the end of study.

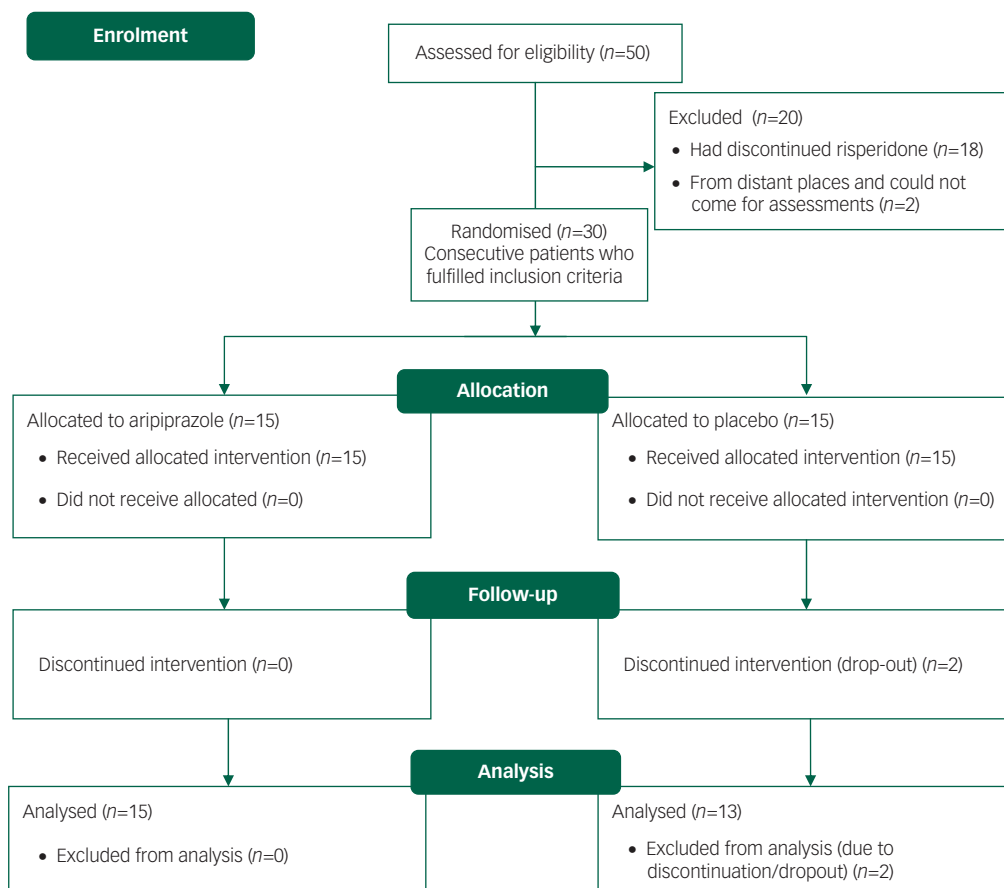


Fig. 1 CONSORT flow diagram.

Outcomes

Rating scales

All rating scales were administered by an investigator (R.V.) who was masked to the treatment allocation at baseline, at 2-week intervals and at the end of the study. Severity of the psychosis was assessed using the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS).²⁵ Neurological side-effects were monitored using the Simpson–Angus Extrapyramidal Symptom Rating Scale (SAES) for extrapyramidal side-effects and Barnes–Akathisia Rating Scale (BARS).^{26,27} Prolactin-related sexual and menstrual problems were evaluated using the Arizona Sexual Experience Scale²⁸ and Prolactin-Related Adverse Event Questionnaire.²⁹

Prolactin measurement

Prolactin levels were measured at baseline and at the end of 8 weeks. An early morning 12-hour fasting sample of blood was drawn from participants who were also asked to abstain from sexual intercourse on the previous night. Plasma prolactin level was measured by electrochemiluminescence immunoassay (ECLIA) based on quantitative sandwich immunoassay (Roche). The minimal detectable concentration of human prolactin by this assay is estimated to be 1.5 $\mu\text{IU/mL}$. The monoclonal antibodies used are highly specific for prolactin and exhibits no detectable cross-reaction with human follicle-stimulating hormone, leutinising hormone, thyroid-stimulating hormone, chorionic gonadotropin and growth hormone. This immunoassay was calibrated against the World Health Organization's Third International Standard for Prolactin (preparation in ampoules coded 84/500)³⁰ and no hook effect observed up to 10 000 $\mu\text{IU/mL}$. Hyperprolactinaemia was defined as the elevation of serum prolactin level $>324 \mu\text{IU/mL}$ in men or $>496 \mu\text{IU/mL}$ in women.

Statistical analysis

We tested for normality of continuous variables by examining their histograms and the Shapiro–Wilks test. Age, BPRS scores and prolactin levels were positively skewed. These variables were therefore log-transformed. All further parametric statistical analyses were done on these log-transformed scores. For the variables where transformation was not appropriate, we used non-parametric tests. For prolactin levels, BPRS and SAES, we performed a repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA) with time points (baseline *v.* follow-up) as within-group factor and medication group (aripiprazole *v.* placebo) as between-group factor. Effect sizes were calculated according to Cooper *et al.*³¹ When exploring follow-up/*post hoc* tests, all *P*-values were corrected for multiple testing using the Bonferroni method. Difference in baseline variables because of random chance was tested using unpaired *t*-tests and chi-squared tests. All reported *P*-values are two-tailed.

Results

Table 1 shows that none of the baseline variables were significantly different between groups.

Prolactin levels

On repeated measures ANOVA, there was a significant effect of time ($F(1,26)=22.058$; $P<0.001$), group ($F(1,26)=13.24$; $P=0.001$) and a significant group \times time interaction ($F(1,26)=33.54$; $P<0.001$; Fig. 2).

Difference between medications – aripiprazole *v.* placebo

Following up the group \times time interaction, there was no difference in prolactin levels between the two groups at baseline (mean difference 704.46; $P=0.1$ Bonferroni corrected; $d=0.66$; 95% CI -0.09 to 1.42). However, the difference between the two groups were significant at follow-up (mean difference 1616.19; $P<0.001$; Bonferroni corrected; $d=2.05$; 95% CI 1.13 to 2.96).

Difference between baseline and 8-week follow-up – change in prolactin levels

Over the 8-week period, there was a significant reduction in prolactin levels in the aripiprazole group (mean difference 853.73; $P<0.001$; Bonferroni corrected; $d=1.04$; 95% CI 0.67 to 1.63). Prolactin levels fell by 58% in the aripiprazole group. There was no reduction in prolactin levels in the placebo group (mean difference $=-43.85$; $P=0.46$; Bonferroni corrected; $d=-0.14$; 95% CI -0.59 to 0.13). Prolactin levels increased by 22% in the placebo group.

Analysis with baseline prolactin level and gender as covariate in the model

Although there was no significant difference in baseline prolactin level between groups, there was a significant association between baseline prolactin levels and change in prolactin levels ($r=-0.4$; $P=0.05$). We therefore repeated the analysis with baseline prolactin levels as covariate in the above model. The group \times time interaction remained significant ($F(1,25)=37.29$; $P<0.001$; see Fig. DS1). In addition, prolactin levels were greater in women compared with men ($t=7.56$; $P<0.001$). Although there was no difference in the number of men between the two groups, we repeated the analysis with gender as a covariate in the model. Once again, the group \times time interaction remained significant ($F(1,25)=31.24$; $P<0.001$).

Hyperprolactinaemia

The percentage of people who fulfilled the criteria for hyperprolactinaemia did not differ between groups at baseline (Table 1). Whereas all but one patient in the aripiprazole group showed a reduction in prolactin levels, only 4 out of 13 patients in the placebo group showed a reduction (Fisher's exact test, $P=0.004$).

Table 1 Baseline demographic and clinical variables

	Aripiprazole	Placebo	Tests	<i>P</i> (two-tailed)
Age, years: mean (s.d.)	32.4 (7.48)	32.07 (9.23)	$t=0.108^a$	0.91
BPRS score, mean (s.d.)	9.6 (5.81)	9.00 (5.33)	$t=0.11^a$	0.91
SAES score, mean (s.d.)	3.27 (2.052)	3.73 (1.438)	$t=-0.72$	0.47
Male, <i>n</i> (%)	9	6	$\chi^2=0.27$	0.47
Risperidone dose, mg: median (IQR)	6 (0)	6 (0)	$U=93^b$	0.44
Hyperprolactinaemia, <i>n</i> (%)	13 (86)	15 (100)	$\chi^2=0.53$	0.46
Prolactin levels, $\mu\text{IU/mL}$: mean (s.d.)	1408 (1336)	2112 (1648.3)	$t=-1.72^a$	0.1

BPRS, Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale; SAES, Simpson–Angus Extrapyramidal Symptom Rating Scale.
 a. Unpaired *t*-tests based on log-transformed data.
 b. Mann–Whitney *U*-test.

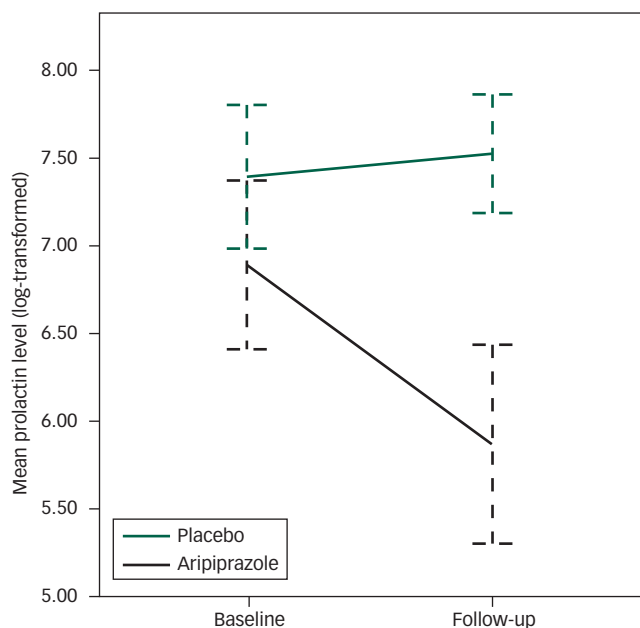


Fig. 2 Change in mean prolactin level (log-transformed) from baseline to 8-week follow-up in the aripiprazole and the placebo group. Error bars represent 95% CI.

At follow-up, the prolactin level had normalised in 46.7% of those treated with aripiprazole compared with none in the placebo group (Fisher's exact test, $P=0.007$). The number needed to treat (NNT) was 2.1.

Prolactin-related symptoms

Between 63 and 80% of patients had sexual dysfunctions at baseline (Table 2).

Men

Six (66.7%) men in the aripiprazole group and four (66%) in the placebo group had erectile dysfunction. Aripiprazole improved erectile dysfunction in five out of six patients. In contrast, one additional patient developed erectile dysfunction in the placebo group at follow-up. The difference in the proportion of men with erectile dysfunction at follow-up between the two medication groups was statistically significant (Fisher's exact, $P=0.01$).

Women

Menstrual problems did not change in the aripiprazole group at 8 weeks; 83.3% of women continued to have menstrual irregularities. Among the whole sample, at baseline, 67.7% of women had fluid at nipples and milk staining of underclothes and this fell to 14.2% at the end of 8 weeks with no difference between the two groups.

Adverse effects

Four patients in the aripiprazole group developed adverse events. Two patients showed a worsening of psychotic symptoms. These symptoms remitted with the addition of lorazepam. Two patients showed symptoms suggestive of gastritis (which required no treatment). Two patients in the placebo group developed adverse effects. One of them developed insomnia and the other developed infectious hepatitis (which was unlikely to be associated with the trial).

Psychopathology and side-effect ratings

There were no significant changes in the severity of psychopathology as measured by the BPRS (group \times time interaction; $F(1,26)=0.75$; $P=0.75$) and adverse effects as rated by the SAES (group \times time interaction; $F(1,26)=0.55$; $P=0.46$). All participants scored 0 at baseline and follow-up on the BARS.

Discussion

We have shown using a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial that adjunctive aripiprazole is a safe, practical and effective option in risperidone-induced hyperprolactinaemia. In summary, prolactin levels decreased by 58% in the aripiprazole group compared with an increase by 22% in the placebo group. Prolactin levels had normalised in 46% of the participants in the aripiprazole group compared with none in the placebo group. The NNT was 2.1, i.e. about two patients with hyperprolactinaemia would have to be treated with aripiprazole for one additional patient's hyperprolactinaemia to normalise. More importantly, we showed that this reduction in prolactin level was associated with an improvement in erectile dysfunction in five out of six patients. In contrast, one additional patient developed erectile dysfunction in the placebo group at follow-up.

Why does aripiprazole have a prolactin neutralising effect? Drugs such as clozapine and quetiapine are thought to have a favourable effect on prolactin levels because of their fast dissociation from D_2 receptors.³² Interestingly, aripiprazole in spite of having high affinity and slow dissociation from D_2 receptors, shows prolactin-sparing properties. Although aripiprazole was classically described as a partial agonist, it is now known that its intrinsic action depends on the signalling environment of the D_2 receptors, indicative of functional selectivity.^{1,18} In other words, the mechanism of action of aripiprazole (whether it acts as an agonist/partial agonist/antagonist) depends on the location and the second messenger system associated with the D_2 receptor to which it binds.¹⁷ Therefore, aripiprazole seems to be an antagonist at the mesocorticolimbic D_2 receptors, whereas the lack of cataleptogenic effects suggests partial agonist activity at the striatal D_2 receptors.^{15,33} Similarly, the ability of aripiprazole to suppress serum prolactin in humans is likely to be mediated by partial agonism at the anterior pituitary D_2 receptors.³³ In addition to these mechanisms, aripiprazole is an agonist at 5HT1 and antagonist at 5HT2A receptors, which may contribute to its prolactin neutral effect.¹

Our findings are in keeping with previous reports of aripiprazole-induced reduction in prolactin levels.⁹ Shim *et al* explored the use of high dose (15 mg for the first 4 weeks and 30 mg following that) aripiprazole in haloperidol-induced hyperprolactinaemia in an 8-week randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial.²² They found that prolactin levels normalised in 88.5% of individuals with an 84.2% reduction in prolactin level. This was well above the normalisation rate/reduction seen in our study. Although this could be attributed to the lower dose of aripiprazole used in our study, a second study by Chen *et al* that used just 5 mg of aripiprazole in males prescribed risperidone also found greater prolactin normalisation (67.6%) compared with our study.²⁰ Interestingly, a third study by Kane *et al* (10 mg aripiprazole for augmentation) that reported changes in prolactin levels as a secondary outcome measure in patients treated with risperidone or quetiapine found lower prolactin normalisation rate (19.5%) compared with our study.²¹ Taken together, these findings suggest that the dose differences in aripiprazole may not explain the difference in normalisation rates.

Table 2 Baseline sexual experiences as measured by the Arizona Sexual Experience Scale and clinical symptoms of hyperprolactinaemia as measured by the Prolactin-related Adverse Event Questionnaire

	People reporting symptoms, %
Sexual experiences	
Perceiving their sex as weak	76.7
Difficulty in getting sexually aroused	63.3
Difficulty in getting and maintaining erection (men)	66.7
Difficulty in making the vagina moist (women)	80
Galactorrhoea	
Men	0
Women	
Perception of increased breast size and tenderness	6.7
Perception of fluid at nipples	40
Perception of staining under clothes	27.7
Menstrual changes	
Having longer time between their periods and fewer days of menstrual flow	79.9

However, there is some evidence to suggest that the prolactin normalising effect of aripiprazole may be dose-dependent.³⁴

Our results suggest that reduction in prolactin was independent of baseline levels and gender, making aripiprazole a feasible option in the treatment of hyperprolactinaemia in both men and women. Although previous trials examined prolactin levels, only Shim *et al* reported the effect of aripiprazole on sexual side-effects.²² This was in the context of treatment with haloperidol, and they did not comment on sexual dysfunction in males. In our study, most of the men had an improvement in erectile dysfunction symptoms. This is consistent with previous studies that found aripiprazole to be associated with lower sexual symptoms compared with other antipsychotics. In women, unlike Shim *et al*, we found that menstrual symptoms persisted in most of our patients.²² This perhaps is because although there was a significant reduction, the prolactin levels remained well above the normal range (mean 1097 IU) in women. Once again, this could be attributed to the lower dose of aripiprazole in our study compared with Shim *et al*.²² It is also possible that continued treatment may have led to greater normalisation of hyperprolactinaemia and reversal of these symptoms over time. Although menstrual symptoms showed no change, galactorrhoea improved in the aripiprazole group. As seen in previous studies, none of the men complained of galactorrhoea. Galactorrhoea is a rare symptom of hyperprolactinaemia in males.^{6,35} Our findings are similar to that of Hanssens *et al* who found that more men reported improvement in sexual side-effects on treatment with aripiprazole compared with women.³⁶ This may also explain why Chen *et al* reported greater normalisation rates at a smaller dose of aripiprazole, as theirs was an exclusively male sample.²⁰ It is possible that different doses are required to treat hyperprolactinaemia in men and women. Longer follow-up periods (than two menstrual cycles in our case) may be required to ascertain improvement in menstrual symptoms.

In general, aripiprazole was well tolerated. Akathisia is a common side-effect with aripiprazole. However, we did not find any emergent akathisia in our sample. Extrapyramidal side-effects did not differ between the groups at either baseline or follow-up. Psychotic symptoms worsened in two patients in the aripiprazole group. This is in keeping with previous reports of worsening

psychotic symptoms in people treated with adjunctive or those being switched to aripiprazole.³⁷ Previous studies have implicated high-dose antipsychotic therapy (chlorpromazine equivalent dose >700 mg/day) and discontinuation of previous antipsychotics as risk factors for emergent/worsening psychosis with aripiprazole.³⁸ In our study, the median dose of risperidone was 6 mg/day (chlorpromazine equivalent of around 400 mg/day), far less than that implicated by Takeuchi *et al*.³⁸ As this was an adjunctive-treatment study, all our patients continued to receive risperidone throughout the study. Moreover, these symptoms were controlled by administering benzodiazepines. Although agonism pertaining to distinct conformations of upregulated D₂ receptors has been implicated, the exact mechanism underlying emergent/worsening psychotic symptoms during aripiprazole augmentation remains unclear.³⁹

Our study had several limitations. Although we ensured that our sample size was based on power calculation, our trial was underpowered to conduct subgroup analysis. Even though we showed that our analysis was robust to differences in baseline prolactin levels and baseline gender differences in prolactin levels, further analysis to explore the differential effect of aripiprazole on men and women require large sample sizes. We examined a fixed dose of aripiprazole. Although meta-analysis of trials shows that the dose of aripiprazole does not seem to have an effect on the hypoprolactinaemic effect, a randomised, placebo-controlled trial with multiple doses will directly address this question.¹⁹ We explored the effect of aripiprazole on risperidone-induced hyperprolactinaemia. Although risperidone is one of the most commonly used medications, others such as sulpride and amisulpride are also associated with hyperprolactinaemia.^{10,40} There are some data to suggest that aripiprazole may be more effective in risperidone-induced hyperprolactinaemia compared with amisulpride-induced hyperprolactinaemia.⁴¹ Although the reasons for this specificity remain speculative, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials are essential in confirming whether aripiprazole is effective in treating amisulpride-induced hyperprolactinaemia. In addition, measurement of plasma levels of both aripiprazole and risperidone may have given us a better understanding of the mechanism underlying this effect. We also did not rule out prolactin-secreting tumours in our sample. Extremely high prolactin levels merit further investigation and treatment. Detailed guidelines of how to deal with this is provided elsewhere.⁴² Although we showed significant reductions in sexual side-effects in men, longer follow-up studies are needed to see whether these effects are sustained and whether menstrual symptoms improve in females.

In conclusion, we have shown that adjunctive aripiprazole treatment is a safe, practical and effective treatment option for patients with risperidone-induced high prolactin levels. It is relatively well tolerated. Long-term studies are warranted to ensure long-term safety of this treatment.

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