

BACKGROUND:

Schizophrenia is a chronic and severe mental disorder that affects how a person thinks, feels, and behaves. People with schizophrenia may seem like they have lost touch with reality. Although schizophrenia is not as common as other mental disorders, the symptoms can be very disabling.

- Scientists think that an imbalance in the complex, interrelated chemical reactions of the brain involving the
 neurotransmitters (substances that brain cells use to communicate with each other) dopamine and glutamate, and possibly
 others, plays a role in schizophrenia.
- Some experts also think problems during brain development before birth may lead to faulty connections. The brain also
 undergoes major changes during puberty, and these changes could trigger psychotic symptoms in people who are
 vulnerable due to genetics or brain differences.

Bipolar Disorder also known as manic-depressive illness, is a brain disorder that causes unusual shifts in mood, energy, activity levels, and the ability to carry out day-to-day tasks.

- There are four basic types of bipolar disorder; all of them involve clear changes in mood, energy, and activity levels.
- These moods range from periods of extremely "up," elated, and energized behavior (known as manic episodes) to very sad, "down," or hopeless periods (known as depressive episodes).
- Less severe manic periods are known as hypomanic episodes.

Difference of symptoms in Manic episode & Depressive episode:

People having a Manic Episode may: People having a Manic Episode may: Feel very "up", "high" or elated Feel very sad, down, empty or hopeless Have a lot of energy Have very little energy Have decreased activity levels Have increased activity levels Feel "jumpy" or "wired" Have trouble sleeping, they may sleep too little or too much Have trouble sleeping Feel like they can't enjoy anything Become more active than usual Feel worried and empty Talk really fast about a lot of different things Have trouble concentrating Be agitated, irritable or "touchy" Forget things a lot Feel like their thoughts are going very fast Eat too much or too little Think they can do a lot of things at once Feel tired or "slowed down" Operisky things, like spend alot of money or have reckless sex Think about death or suicide

Ref: National Institute of Mental Health

PREVALENCE:

- Worldwide prevalence estimates range between 0.5% and 1%.
- The number of new cases diagnosed is about 1.5 per 10,000 people annually. Persons with schizophrenia pose a high risk for suicide. Approximately one-third will attempt suicide and, eventually, about 1 out of 10 will take his/her life. 1 2
- Globally the prevalence rates of bipolar I, bipolar II and BD-NOS were 0.6 percent, 0.4 percent, and 1.4 percent, respectively, with an overall bipolar spectrum rate of 2.4 percent.³

Ret:

- 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2013
- 2. Epidemiol Rev; 30:67: 2008
- 3. Archives of General Psychiatry. March 2011

CLINICAL EFFECTIVENESS:

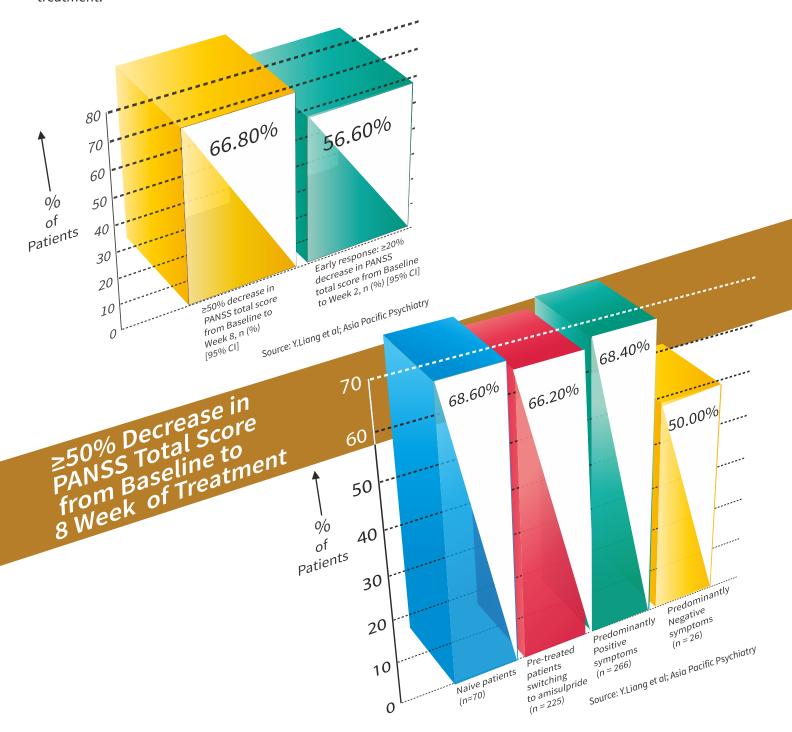
As per Asia-Pacific Psychiatry; 2016

Effectiveness and safety of amisulpride in Chinese patients with schizophrenia:

- An 8-week, prospective, open-label, multicenter, single-arm study in 295 patients for 8 weeks.
- Patients with Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) total score ≥60, were included in the study.

RESULTS:

- 66.8% (197/295) patients achieved ≥50% decrease in Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PNSS) total score from Baseline to Week 8 of treatment.
- 56.6% (167/295) of patients achieved an early clinical response ≥20% improvement in PANSS total score after 2 weeks of treatment.



CONCLUSION:

Amisulpride is clinical effective and relatively well tolerated in schizophrenia patients.

GRESSAMI

Amisulpride Tablets 50 mg / 100 mg / 200 mg

DESCRIPTION:

GRESSAMI contains amisulpride available as tablets. Amisulpride is an antipsychotic medication used for the treatment of schizophrenia. Amisulpride is a selective dopamine antagonist.

MECHANISM OF ACTION:

Amisulpride binds selectively to dopamine D(2) and D(3) receptors in the limbic system. Low doses of amisulpride preferentially block presynaptic D(2)/D(3)-dopamine autoreceptors, thereby enhancing dopaminergic transmission, whereas higher doses block postsynaptic receptors, thus inhibiting dopaminergic hyperactivity. It may also have 5-HT7 antagonistic effect, useful in depression treatment.

INDICATION:

- Schizophrenia
- Bipolar Disorder
- Mixed Maniac Depressive episodes

DOSAGE:

- For acute psychotic episodes, oral doses between 400 mg/d and 800 mg/d are recommended.
- For patients with mixed positive and negative symptoms, doses should be adjusted to obtain optimal control of positive symptoms.
- For patients characterised by predominant negative symptoms, oral doses between 50 mg/d and 300 mg/d are recommended. Doses should be adjusted individually.

Maintenance treatment should be established individually with the minimally effective dose.

ADMINISTRATION:

It comes as tablets and to be taken by mouth preferably before meals.

PRESENTATION:

Available as strip of 10 tablets.

STORAGE:

Store at a temperature not exceeding 30°C.

For the DEMONS that live in the HEAD

La Renon Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

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