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Topic: EPV03 - e-Poster 03: Bipolar Disorders

## Effect of Lurasidone On Metabolic Parameters in Patients with Bipolar Depression

J.W. Newcomer<sup>1</sup>, J. Tsai<sup>2</sup>, A. Pikalov<sup>3</sup>, H. Kroger<sup>4</sup>, J. Cucchiaro<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Charles E. Schmidt College of Medicine, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, USA; <sup>2</sup>Medical Affairs,

Sunovion Pharmaceuticals Inc, Marlborough, USA; <sup>3</sup>Clinical Development and Medical Affairs, Sunovion

Pharmaceuticals Inc, Fort Lee, USA; <sup>4</sup>Biostatistics, Sunovion Pharmaceuticals Inc, Fort Lee, USA;

<sup>5</sup>Clinical Development, Sunovion Pharmaceuticals Inc, Fort Lee, USA

**Introduction:** Patients with bipolar disorder are at a higher risk of metabolic complications and associated mortality than the general population.

Objective/Aims: To evaluate the extent to which treatment with lurasidone was associated with clinically relevant shifts in key weight and metabolic parameters in patients with bipolar I depression (BPD). Methods: Data were from 3 short-term studies in patients with BPD who were randomized to 6 weeks of double-blind, placebo-controlled treatment with lurasidone (18.5-111 mg/d), either as monotherapy (one study, N=499), or adjunctive therapy with lithium or valproate (2 studies, N=694). Patients completing the 6-week trials continued in a 6 month open-label extension study (N=494). The proportion of patients with shifts in metabolic parameters were analyzed at the 6 week and 6 month end-points, and are reported descriptively. Shifts were defined as changes in weight (≥7% change), BMI category, triglycerides (increase ≥50 mg/dL), total cholesterol (increase ≥40 mg/dL), LDL (increase ≥30 mg/dL), and glucose (shift to ≥110 mg/dL).

Results: At Week 6 in the monotherapy study, a similar proportion of patients treated with lurasidone vs placebo, respectively, had shifts in weight (2.0% vs 0.6%), triglycerides (15.7% vs 10.1%), total cholesterol (5.5% vs 3.4%), LDL (6.4% vs 3.4%), and glucose (11.3% vs 9.5%). Results were similar for lurasidone vs placebo in the adjunctive therapy study. At Month 6 of the extension study, a relatively low proportion of the patients on lurasidone met shift criteria.

**Conclusions**: These data add to the substantial and growing body of information regarding the metabolic safety of lurasidone.

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