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THE EFFECT OF LAMOTRIGINE AUGMENTATION TO HALOPERIDOL DEACONATE IN THE TREATMENT OF RESISTANT SCHIZOPHRENIA: RANDOMIZED, DOUBLE-BLIND, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED, STUDY

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Objective: The current paper reports on a double-blind, randomized study of the role of lamotrigine as an augmentation agent to haloperidol deaconate in the treatment of out patient's schizophrenia with verbal resistant hallucinosis.

Method: Three hundred fifty patients were studied. The patients were then randomly divided into two groups on 175 subjects in each group. First group patients received either haloperidol deaconate 100 mg in month intramuscular and lamotrigine 150-200 mg in day per so for 12 weeks. Second group patients were given haloperidol deaconate 100 mg in month intramuscular and placebo per os for 12 weeks. The expressiveness of psychopathology was estimated on PANSS.

Results: 75 (44%) of the 168 first group participants responded by 12 weeks, versus one (0.6%) of the 167 second group treated participants.

Conclusions: Our data suggest that haloperidol with the combination of lamotrigine was more effective than placebo.