

일반 연제(Ⅲ) - 21

DOUBLE-BLIND COMPARISON OF RISPERIDONE AND HALOPERIDOL :
THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY IN THE TREATMENT OF FIRST-ONSET
SCHIZOPHRENIFORM DISORDER

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Risperidone is known to be a selective 5-HT₂ receptor antagonist and also known to be effective in the treatment of schizophrenia, especially on negative symptoms. We conducted double-blind comparison study to examine the therapeutic efficacy of risperidone in the treatment of first-onset schizophreniform patients compared with haloperidol.

Method : To examine the antipsychotic effect of risperidone, the authors randomized 21 subjects who had met DSM-III-R diagnostic criteria for schizophreniform disorder to 6 weeks of treatment with either haloperidol or risperidone. The study standardized but flexible dosing schedule. The clinical improvement was assessed with the PANSS scale every other week (0, 2, 4, 6).

Results : Both risperidone and haloperidol groups showed statistically significant decreases on positive, negative, general and total PANSS scores compared to baseline total PANSS scores ($P < 0.01$). Although risperidone showed little difference in percentile improvement of all PANSS subscales compared to haloperidol, risperidone group showed higher improvement by repeat measure ANOVA (time-dose) for positive and total PANSS score. And in the case of extrapyramidal symptoms, risperidone group was not significantly lower in subjective scale score nor in objective subscale scores of ESRS (Extrapyramidal Symptom Rating Scale), than haloperidol group.

Conclusion : This results suggest that risperidone is a favorable antipsychotic agent.