

Injectable no better than oral antipsychotics in time to hospitalization or quality of life

In VA patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder, long-acting injectable risperidone was no more effective than oral antipsychotics in keeping patients out of the hospital. The rates of hospitalization were 39% (injectable) versus 45% (oral) which was not significant and could have occurred by chance alone (hazard ratio 0.87, 95%; confidence interval 0.63 to 1.20). Quality of life scores, as measured by the Quality of Well-Being Scale, found similar, not significant results for the injectable and oral medications (0.67 versus 0.66, $P=0.63$).

Rosenheck RA, Krystal JH, Lew R, et al. Long-acting risperidone and oral antipsychotics in unstable schizophrenia. *N Engl J Med*. Mar 3 2011;364(9):842-851

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21366475>