

SCHIZOPHRENIA Factsheet

June 2020

How are blood disorder related to schizophrenia?

People with schizophrenia may show increased rates of co-occurring conditions. These can include disorders of the blood, such as leukocytosis (excess leukocytes), hypokalemia (reduced potassium), and neutropenia (low neutrophil levels).

What is the evidence for comorbid blood disorders?

Moderate quality evidence suggests the incidence of mild neutropenia in people taking the antipsychotic clozapine is around 3.8%, and the incidence of severe neutropenia is around 0.9%. Death from neutropenia is rare at around 0.013%.

Moderate to low quality evidence is unclear as to the rates of other blood disorders in people with schizophrenia.

For more information see the technical table



NeuRA (Neuroscience Research Australia) is one of the largest independent medical and clinical research institutes in Australia and an international leader in neurological research.

Diseases of the brain and nervous system pose the greatest health, economic and social burden of any disease group because they are chronic, debilitating and have no known cures.

Medical research is the cornerstone of efforts to advance the health and wellbeing of families and the community. Our dedicated scientists are focussed on transforming their research into significant and practical benefits for all patients.

While we hope you find this information useful, it is always important to discuss any questions about schizophrenia or its treatment with your doctor or other health care provider.

HOW YOUR SUPPORT HELPS

We are able to make significant advances due to the generosity of countless people. Your donation allows us to continue to work towards transforming lives. For information on how you can support our research, phone **1300 888 019** or make a secure donation at neura.edu.au/donate/schizophrenia.