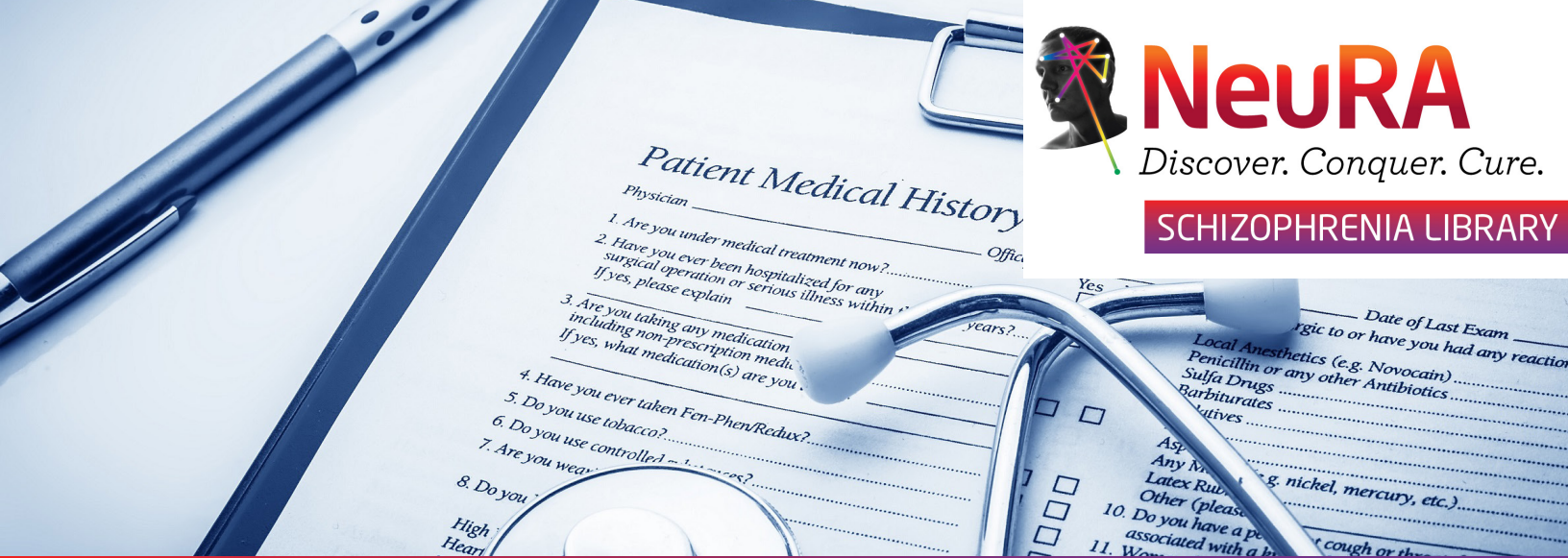




NeuRA

Discover. Conquer. Cure.

SCHIZOPHRENIA LIBRARY



SCHIZOPHRENIA Factsheet

October 2020

What is hyperprolactinemia?

One potential side effect of antipsychotic use is hyperprolactinemia, which can disrupt sex hormones and the production and flow of breast milk, and can cause infertility and erectile dysfunction in men. Hyperprolactinemia is caused by blocking of the D2 dopamine receptor at the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland, resulting in high prolactin levels. As different antipsychotics have different actions, they also differ in the degree to which they affect prolactin levels.

What is the evidence for hyperprolactinemia?

High quality evidence shows large increases in prolactin levels with risperidone and paliperidone when compared to placebo. Medium-sized increases were found with sertindole and haloperidol, and small increases were found with ziprasidone and lurasidone. Moderate to low quality evidence suggests increased prolactin may also be associated with amisulpride. No differences in prolactin levels were found between placebo and aripiprazole, quetiapine, asenapine, chlorpromazine, and iloperidone.

For children and adolescents with schizophrenia, moderate to low quality evidence found a large increase in prolactin levels with risperidone compared to placebo, medium-sized increases with olanzapine and paliperidone and a small increase with quetiapine. There was decreased prolactin with aripiprazole compared to placebo. Indirect comparisons between antipsychotics used by children and adolescents found greater prolactin increases with risperidone than aripiprazole, molindone, quetiapine, olanzapine and paliperidone; greater increases with paliperidone than aripiprazole and quetiapine; and greater increases with olanzapine than aripiprazole.

For more information see the technical table



NeuRA

Discover. Conquer. Cure.

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.