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SCHIZOPHRENIA Factsheet

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How is neutropenia related to schizophrenia?

Clozapine is a second generation antipsychotic often administered when other antipsychotics are not affective. However, neutropenia is a potential side effect of clozapine use. Neutropenia can result in death and involves low levels of neutrophils; the white blood cells that help the body fight infection.

What is the evidence for neutropenia?

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

For more information see the technical table



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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.