

Research Paper: Evaluation of the Pharmacotherapeutic Pattern for Treating Schizophrenia in Bangladesh



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ABSTRACT

Background: Studies of the pharmacotherapeutic pattern on schizophrenic patients are few clinical therapy is one of the bases for the assessment of the treatment of Schizophrenia.

Objectives: This study aimed to analyze the demographics of these patients along with current trends of drug prescribing practice in Bangladesh.

Methods: This survey was conducted over 6 months at the National Institute of Mental Health, Dhaka, Bangladesh, and Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. A total of 250 subjects were investigated and their prescriptions were verified to obtain necessary information regarding pharmacotherapy. Non-cooperation and negative consent lead to exclusion from the study sample.

Results: Out of 250 patients, the frequency of female patients was higher (54.4%) than that of the male patients (45.6%). Therefore, the gender ratio was female-biased. We found that 63.6% of the patients suffering from schizophrenia were above 25 years old. The treatment approach of schizophrenia includes pharmacotherapy and or psychotherapy. In this study, we found that the highest medication used in the treatment was antipsychotic drugs (n=388, 46.58%) followed by anticholinergic drugs (n=217, 26.05%) and anxiolytic drugs (n=172, 20.65%).

Conclusion: The overall prescribing method for schizophrenia in Bangladesh complies with the authorized practiced guidelines and treatment pattern of the developed countries as well as authorized guidelines.

Introduction

Schizophrenia is a highly disabling and debilitating disorder. It is considered one of the most serious and frightening mental illnesses that afflict about 1% of the population. The disease is characterized by abnormal behavior, profound disruptions in thinking, dis-

organized speech, and a decreased ability to understand reality [1, 2]. The disease boundaries have remained unclear due to substantial overlap with other psychotic disorders [1]. It is also characterized by delusion, hallucinations, and impaired cognitive functions [3]. Schizophrenia is not a unitary disorder and at its early prodromal stage, it is indistinguishable from a mood disorder [4]. According to a recent systematic literature review,

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from 1990 to 2013, the median estimate of schizophrenia prevalence in 29 studies was 0.48%, with an interquartile range of 0.34% to 0.85% [5]. A 2008 study reported a median incidence of schizophrenia of 15.2 per 100000 persons, with the central 80% of estimates varying over a five-fold range from 7.7 to 43.0 per 100000 persons [6].

The inherent heterogeneity of schizophrenia manifestation has resulted in a lack of consensus over the disorder's diagnostic criteria, etiology, and pathophysiology [3]. Most theories focus on either an excess or a deficiency of neurotransmitters (notably dopamine, serotonin, and glutamate) providing consequential influence on the pathophysiology of schizophrenia. Other theories implicate aspartate, glycine, and gamma-aminobutyric acid as part of the neurochemical imbalance in schizophrenia [3]. Genetic susceptibility and early developmental impairments are the major contributing factors for developing schizophrenia.

One of the most well-established findings in schizophrenia research was that vulnerability to the illness can be inherited [7]. It has been found that the rate of schizophrenia and other mental illnesses, in the biological offspring of parents with schizophrenia is higher when compared to adoptees with no mental illness in biological parents [8]. It has been observed that approximately 6.6% of all first-degree relatives of the patients are affected. If both parents are affected, the risk of disease for offspring sharply elevates to 40%. The concordance rate for monozygotic twins is 50%, compared to 10% for dizygotic twins. Schizophrenia-prone families are also at risk for other psychiatric disorders. Therefore, consensus indicates that multiple factors, including genetic susceptibility and environmental factors, contribute to the varied phenotypes manifested in this ailment [9, 10].

According to WHO, the number of people with schizophrenia around the world can be estimated at 29 million, of whom around 20 million live in developing or least developed countries. Surveys have been carried out in various countries where the prevalence of schizophrenia was between 0.1 and 0.4 per 1000 population in adults [11]. In Bangladesh, 30% of the patients who are treated in psychiatric outpatient facilities are primarily diagnosed with schizophrenia. In community-based psychiatric inpatient admission, 42% are primarily diagnosed with schizophrenia [12]. Despite the high prevalence and a large number of schizophrenic patients, we do not have any reported studies regarding the pharmacotherapeutic pattern from Bangladesh. This type of study will provide confidence to the physicians for selecting the right medications for schizophrenic patients. The present study aimed to investigate the actual drug usage among Ban-

gladeshi schizophrenic patients and to compare it with the standard prescribing guidelines to determine any inconsistencies. We also try to find out the sociodemographic pattern of schizophrenic patients in Bangladesh.

Materials and Methods

This survey-based study was carried out for six months at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), Dhaka, Bangladesh and Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU), Dhaka Bangladesh. The aforementioned institutes serve as a referral center for patients requiring specialized mental care and the patient population encompasses a wide income range and demographic background. A structured questionnaire was developed and validated through multi-stage cross-referencing by authorized pharmacists. Informed consent was taken from the patients' guardians regarding the questionnaire. Patients were diagnosed by qualified psychiatrists according to the diagnostic criteria of DSM-5 (the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, 5th edition). In Bangladesh, approximately 3.4 million people suffer from schizophrenia. It was assumed that confidence level, the margin of error, and response distribution will be 95%, 5%, and 80%, respectively. According to this assumption, the approximate sample size was supposed to be 246 and finally, a total of 250 patients were included in the present study [13, 14].

Patients with other comorbid psychiatric illness and mental retardation were excluded from this study. Physicians confirmed the participants as cases who were suffering from schizophrenic symptoms for at least two weeks. The attendants of all participated patients were inquired and their prescriptions were verified to obtain pharmacotherapeutic data and other necessary information. A major focus of this study was to investigate the pattern of pharmacotherapy and find the frequency of specific classes of drugs prescribed in the treatment of schizophrenia. SPSS version 23.0 (IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 23.0, Armonk, NY) was used for all statistical analyses.

The study was approved by the ethical review committee of the participating organizations. All investigations were performed according to the principles stated in the Declaration of Helsinki (Version 2008, Seoul, Korea). The objective of the study was well briefed to the caregivers of all patients and written consent was obtained. The guardians who denied consent after facing the questionnaire were also excluded from this study.

Results

Demographic characteristics of the patients

Out of 250 patients from NIMH and BSMMU (Table 1), the frequency of females (n=136, 54.4%) was higher than males (n=114, 45.6%). In our study, we divided schizophrenic patients into different age groups to find the association of schizophrenia with the patient's age. The risk for developing schizophrenia increases with older age and our study indicates that 63.6% of patients suffering from schizophrenia were older than 25 years. According to this study, 79.78% of patients were from the Dhaka region followed by Chittagong (25.28%). This study reported the highest number of schizophrenic patients from the middle economic class (44.78%) followed by the higher economic class (29.35%). We also found that the number of schizophrenic patients was higher in rural areas (n=148, 59.28%) compared with the urban areas. Moreover, we observed that 16.80% of schizophrenic patients had schizophrenia among their first degree relatives. Sociodemographic profiles of patients were presented in Table 1 and Figure 1.

The pattern of pharmacotherapy

We observed that all the prescriptions contained multiple medications. The study revealed that the highest use of treatment drugs belonged to the antipsychotics (n=388, 46.58%) followed by anticholinergic (n=217, 26.05%) and anxiolytic drugs (n=172, 20.65%) as shown in Table 2. Most prescriptions contained a combination of drugs belonging to some specific therapeutic categories, specifically, antipsychotic, antidepressant, anticholinergic, and anxiolytic drugs (Figure 2). Procyclidine hydrochloride was the highest among all prescribed generics as an anticholinergic agent (n=215, 25.81%). In the case of antipsychotic agents, the prescribing rate of haloperidol (n=133, 15.97%) and clozapine (n=63, 7.56%) were high. Anticonvulsant drug therapy was frequently prescribed to patients suffering from schizophrenia. The only one anti-Alzheimer drug prescribed was donepezil hydrochloride. Diazepam was the most frequently prescribed generic as an anxiolytic agent (n=73, 8.76%). In the present survey, approximately 80% of prescriptions were collected from the inpatient department. The combination of haloperidol and procyclidine hydrochloride was common for those cases. Frequent use of either clonazepam or diazepam with procyclidine hydrochloride was also noticed. On the other hand, single-drug was predominantly prescribed to treat schizophrenia in the outpatient department.

Discussion

Studies regarding the investigation of the pharmacotherapeutic pattern on schizophrenic patients are not very common in our country. However, such studies will allow an in-depth exploration of the health problem and provide a better understanding of pharmacotherapy. It will also help us to compare the pharmacotherapeutic pattern of Bangladeshi schizophrenic patients with the standard guidelines and recommendations.

According to one of the WHO collaborative studies, the number of schizophrenic patients was higher among males. WHO included a total of 452474 patients in that study and the male/female ratio was 150969/116459. The number of male patients from urban and rural areas was 118971 and 31998, respectively. Out of 116459 female patients, 86815 were residing in urban areas and 29644 in rural areas [15]. In developed countries, no significant difference exists between males and females or between urban and rural [16]. In our study, we found that most schizophrenic patients were female residing in rural areas. This finding may be due to the overall status of women in south Asian rural areas. The 1998 world health report states that women's mental health is inextricably linked to their status in society [17]. Woman in our rural society suffers from discrimination; mentally ill women have more pregnancy and childbirth-related complications [18].

The study revealed no consistent sex difference for different age groups in either the urban or the rural cohort in India [19]. A tendency to earlier onset in males with a peak incidence in the early twenties in contrast with the late twenties or early thirties in females has been consistently asserted [20]. In our study, we found the highest frequency of patients among those older than 25 years. Also, the influence of social class has been found as a high percentage of patients were from the lower middle class compared with the upper classes.

According to the present study, we observed the rate of schizophrenic attacks was more in the educated population with middle economic status residing in rural areas. The factors that differentiate the mental health conditions of different social classes could be the availability of suitable jobs, supportive family attitudes, and extended family as suggested by several studies [21].

Pharmacotherapy is given to the patients according to the severity of the disease and associated complications. Pharmacotherapy involves drugs from different categories like antipsychotics, antidepressants, and an-

Table 1. General description of the study patients (N=250)

Parameters		No. (%)
Gender	Male	114 (45.6)
	Female	136 (54.4)
Age, y	< 18	27 (10.8)
	19 - 25	64 (25.6)
	26 - 35	81 (32.4)
	36 - 45	43 (17.2)
	> 45	35 (14)
Area of residence	Rural	148 (59.28)
	Urban	102 (40.72)
Education	Literate	203 (81.22)
	Illiterate	47 (18.78)
Social class	Low	65 (25.87)
	Middle	112 (44.78)
	High	73 (29.35)
Smoking habit	Smoker	116 (46.40)
	Non-smoker	134 (53.60)
Family history	Yes	42 (16.80)
	No	208 (83.20)

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ticonvulsants, and so on for treating different kinds of hallucinations, inducing schizophrenia (e.g. auditory, visual, olfactory, gustatory, etc.) [22]. For patients suffering from schizophrenia, the antipsychotic medication should be recommended as the first line of treatment. According to the American Psychiatric Association (APA), second-generation (atypical) Antipsychotics (SGAs) except clozapine are the agents of choice for the first-line treatment of schizophrenia. Clozapine is not recommended because of its risk of agranulocytosis [3]. Moreover, clozapine was found to be more effective than haloperidol for treating schizophrenia [23]. In our study, we observed that the first-generation antipsychotic agents

are used almost twice more frequently than the second-generation agents in the treatment of schizophrenia in Bangladesh. Haloperidol is the most used first-generation agent. According to the 6-stage pharmacotherapeutic algorithm for the treatment of schizophrenia by the Texas Medication Algorithm Project (TMAP), stage 1 is the first-line monotherapy with an SGA. If the patient shows little or no response, he or she should proceed to the next stage which consists of monotherapy with either another SGA or First-Generation Antipsychotics (FGA). If there is still no response, the patient should move to stage 3, where clozapine monotherapy with monitoring of the White Blood Cell (WBC) count is suggested. If agranulocytosis arises,

Table 2. Prescription frequency of different therapeutic classes in schizophrenia

Drug Classes	Prescribed Generics (N=833)	%
Antipsychotic	388	46.58
Anticholinergic	217	26.05
Anxiolytic	172	20.65
Antiepileptic	51	6.12
Antidepressant	4	0.48
Anti-Alzheimer	1	0.12

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Authors' contributions

Conceptualization and methodology: Zabun Nahar, Md. Rabiul Islam; Conduction, analysis, and initial draft writing: Salsabil Islam, Md. Sohan, Faysal Ahmed; Revise and editing of manuscript: Md. Rabiul Islam, Salsabil Islam, Md. Sohan; Supervision: Zabun Nahar, Md. Rabiul Islam; All authors reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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