

Clinical role of brexpiprazole in depression and schizophrenia

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Abstract: Brexpiprazole, a serotonin–dopamine activity modulator, is the second D₂ partial agonist to come to market and has been approved for the treatment of schizophrenia and as an adjunctive treatment in major depressive disorder. With less intrinsic activity than aripiprazole at the D₂ receptor and higher potency at 5-HT_{2A}, 5-HT_{1A}, and α_{1B} receptors, the pharmacological properties of brexpiprazole suggest a more tolerable side effect profile with regard to akathisia, extrapyramidal dysfunction, and sedation. While no head-to-head data are currently available, double-blind placebo-controlled studies show favorable results, with the number needed to treat (NNT) vs placebo of 6–15 for response in acute schizophrenia treatment and 4 for maintenance. NNT is 12 for response and 17–31 for remission vs placebo in major depression. In schizophrenia trials, treatment-emergent adverse effects (TEAEs) and discontinuation rates due to TEAEs were lower in treatment groups vs placebo (7.1%–9.2% vs 14.7%, respectively). Meanwhile, discontinuation rates due to TEAEs in depression studies were higher in treatment groups vs placebo (1.3%–3.5% vs 0–1.4%, respectively) and appeared dose dependent. Rates of akathisia are lower compared to those with aripiprazole and cariprazine, weight gain is more prominent than with aripiprazole, cariprazine, or ziprasidone, and sedation is less than with aripiprazole but more than with cariprazine. Brexpiprazole target dosing is 2–4 mg in schizophrenia and 2 mg in depression augmentation. Dose adjustments should be considered in hepatic or renal dysfunction and/or in poor cytochrome P450 2D6 metabolizers. While brexpiprazole represents an exciting second entry for D₂ partial agonists with positive studies thus far, direct head-to-head comparisons will shed more light on the efficacy and side effect profile of brexpiprazole.

Keywords: serotonin–dopamine activity modulator, antipsychotic, partial agonist, psychopharmacology

Introduction

Schizophrenia and depressive disorders account for a significant portion of the world's disease burden. According to the Global Burden of Disease Study, schizophrenia causes a high degree of disability, accounting for 1.1% of the total disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) and 2.8% of years lived with disability (YLDs).¹ It is approximated that schizophrenia affects 21 million people worldwide and carries the highest disability weight of the 220 diseases examined in the Global Burden of Disease Study.² Major depression affects 121 million people³ and accounted for 8.2% of global YLDs and dysthymia accounted for another 1.4%.⁴ Major depression explains 16 million suicide DALYs and nearly 4 million ischemic heart disease DALYs.⁵ By 2020, it is expected to become the second leading contributor of DALYs in all ages behind heart disease.³

Both schizophrenia and major depression are disorders that are a challenge to treat due to their remitting–relapsing nature, associated suicide risks, and impact on neurocognitive function that impair global functioning including help-seeking behavior. Current

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psychopharmacologic options carry the challenges of limited efficacy and issues with tolerability with common adverse effects including, but not limited to weight gain, sedation, and akathisia. Brexpiprazole (branded as Rexulti) is a serotonin–dopamine activity modulator⁶ approved in July 2015 for treatment of schizophrenia and as an adjunctive treatment in major depressive disorder (MDD).⁷ Brexpiprazole may offer another option in the range of options for treatment.

Pharmacology

The primary strategy for schizophrenia treatment has been to inhibit dopamine neurotransmission via dopamine receptor antagonism. First-generation antipsychotics, while effective in treating positive symptoms, often result in numerous treatment-emergent adverse effects (TEAEs), not limited to metabolic side effects of glucose metabolism issues and weight gain, endocrine effects such as hyperprolactinemia, and central nervous effects such as sedation, cognitive slowing, and extrapyramidal symptoms. Second-generation agents include other receptor activities such as antagonism of 5-HT_{2A} receptors and α_1 -adrenoreceptors as an effort to mitigate these adverse effects.⁶ D₂ partial agonism became another approach, stabilizing dopamine function while mitigating side effects. Aripiprazole was the first D₂ partial agonist to be approved for the treatment of schizophrenia, bipolar mania, and bipolar depression and as an augmenting agent in major depression. The activation, agitation, and akathisia associated with aripiprazole have been ascribed to its high level of intrinsic activity at the D₂ receptor.⁸

Brexpiprazole, also a dopamine partial agonist, has less intrinsic activity than aripiprazole – a step closer to D₂ antagonism on the agonist–antagonist spectrum. Along with less intrinsic ability, brexpiprazole has greater potency than aripiprazole with regard to 5-HT_{2A} antagonism, 5-HT_{1A} agonism, and α_1 antagonism, actions that have been shown to reduce akathisia and extrapyramidal symptoms. Brexpiprazole has also been shown to induce neurite outgrowth mediated through 5-HT_{1A} and 5-HT_{2A} receptors and subsequent Ca²⁺ signaling via IP₃ receptors.⁹ Additionally, brexpiprazole binds less strongly than aripiprazole to H1 receptors, suggesting less antihistaminic activity resulting in less sedation, somnolence, and weight gain. With the glutamate theory of schizophrenia in mind, brexpiprazole was also shown to improve *N*-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonist phencyclidine-induced cognitive deficits in novel object recognition test and dizocilpine-induced social recognition deficits in rodents.^{10,11} As a D₂ partial agonist with less intrinsic activity and with the secondary receptor characteristics

abovementioned, the hope is for an antipsychotic that remains effective at D₂ modulation while simultaneously having an improved side effect profile.

Pharmacokinetics

Brexpiprazole is metabolized by liver cytochrome P450 (CYP P450) 3A4 and 2D6 enzymes. It is possible that drugs that inhibit and induce 3A4 (common psychotropic inducers: carbamazepine; common inhibitors: fluvoxamine, fluoxetine) or 2D6 (common psychotropic inhibitors: paroxetine, fluoxetine, duloxetine, bupropion, asenapine) may have an interaction. Brexpiprazole itself does not influence the activity of CYP P450 metabolic enzymes.¹² It has a half-life of 91 hours and thus has a lower risk of withdrawal symptoms with missed doses but takes longer to reach steady state and for elimination from the body. As a result, steady-state concentrations occur within 10–12 days of initial dosing or changes. Oral bioavailability is 95% and peak plasma concentrations are reached within 4 hours of dosing. Most drug and inactive metabolites are excreted through renal and gastrointestinal systems at a proportion of 25% and 46%, respectively, shown via radiolabeled brexpiprazole.⁷

Evidence review in schizophrenia

The objective of the evidence review is not to provide an exhaustive review of all studies conducted but to provide an overview on the available higher powered Phase III studies with a look into relevant secondary outcome measures. Values presented are statistically significant unless otherwise specified. The first 2 studies below serve as the basis of brexpiprazole's approval for schizophrenia by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

The first Phase III, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial in 636 patients with schizophrenia compared placebo with 0.25 mg, 2 mg, and 4 mg of brexpiprazole for 6 weeks. The 0.25 mg group did not generate statistically significant improvement, as hypothesized. Response rates, as defined by $\geq 30\%$ reduction in Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) or Clinical Global Impression Improvement (CGI-I) score of 1 or 2, were 47.8% with 2 mg and 46.1% in the 4 mg group compared to 31.7% in placebo. Both 2 mg and 4 mg groups showed statistically significant improvement over placebo in PANSS total score and CGI Severity (CGI-S) total score. The 2 mg but not the 4 mg group showed significant improvement in the personal and social performance (PSP) scale over placebo (score of 13.15 in 2 mg group vs 10.46 in placebo). PSP in 4 mg group was 12.72 with a *P*-value of 0.06. In other secondary

end point measures, including Marder positive and negative symptoms and uncontrolled hostility and excitement, both treatment groups showed significant improvement over placebo. The only subscore showing nonsignificant improvement over placebo was for Marder anxiety/depression. Discontinuation rates due to lack of efficacy were lower in the treatment groups than placebo, with the lowest in the 4 mg group, which was associated with significantly less likelihood of discontinuation of 3.9% vs placebo at 10.1%. Given the earlier definition of response, the number needed to treat (NNT) would be 6 for 2 mg and 7 for 4 mg.¹³

The second Phase III, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial in 674 patients with schizophrenia compared placebo with 1 mg, 2 mg, and 4 mg of brexpiprazole. At 6 weeks, the study end point, only the 4 mg treatment group showed statistically significant reduction in PANSS total score compared with placebo (mean difference of -6.47). Other treatment groups showed nonsignificant improvement. Only the 4 mg treatment group showed statistically significant improvement in numerous secondary end points including CGI-S, PSP (along with the 1 mg group), PANSS positive subscale, PANSS negative subscale, PANSS excited subcomponent, and PANSS Marder negative score, Marder disorganized thought score, as well as Marder uncontrolled hostility/excitement scores. Both the 2 mg and 4 mg groups showed significant improvement in CGI-I score and PANSS Marder anxiety/depression score. Discontinuation due to psychiatric TEAEs was higher in the placebo group (9.2%) than in the treatment groups (5.4% in the 2 mg and 4 mg groups). Discontinuation rates due to lack of efficacy were not significantly different from placebo. Using the earlier definition of response, the NNT was 15 in the 2 mg group and 6 in the 4 mg group.¹⁴ A pooled analysis of the abovementioned 2 studies showed superiority to placebo in both the 4 mg (n=359) and 2 mg (n=359) groups via change from baseline in PANSS total score after 6 weeks of treatment: -6.69 in the 4 mg group and -5.46 in the 2 mg group.^{15,16}

A third Phase III multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, active-reference trial in 468 patients with schizophrenia compared placebo, extended-release quetiapine 400–800 mg, and brexpiprazole 2–4 mg for 6 weeks. In a preliminary analysis, the mean change in the PANSS total score was -20.0 and -15.9 in the brexpiprazole vs placebo groups ($P=0.056$) with assay sensitivity demonstrated by a change of -24.0 with quetiapine XR ($P<0.001$). However, on the CGI-S, both brexpiprazole and quetiapine XR showed a statistically significant decrease compared to placebo,

but quetiapine resulted in a larger numerical decrease than brexpiprazole (-1.2 vs -1.4, respectively).^{17,18}

In a multicenter, exploratory, open-label, Phase III positive control trial comparing brexpiprazole and aripiprazole in 97 patients with acute schizophrenia for a 6-week duration, both brexpiprazole (1–4 mg) and aripiprazole (10–20 mg) groups showed decrease from baseline in mean PANSS scores: -22.9 points and -19.4 points, respectively. Other significant differences include a 3.84% reduction from baseline in impulsivity assessed via the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale version 11, while the aripiprazole group had a 0.14% increase in score. Response rates were 60.9% in the brexpiprazole group vs 48.5% in the aripiprazole group,¹⁹ with the NNT of 9 with brexpiprazole after aripiprazole failure. However, neither of the last 2 studies discussed were powered for direct comparison.

In a year-long, Phase III, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study in patients with a 3-year history of schizophrenia, maintenance treatment with brexpiprazole was compared to placebo after initial stabilization of an acute episode with brexpiprazole. Of the 464 patients who entered the initial treatment phase, 202 achieved stabilization and were randomized to treatment. Significant differences between brexpiprazole and control groups include lower PANSS by 4.42 points across all time points, higher PSP by 4.8 points, and higher global assessment of functioning (GAF) by 6.6 points at the study end point of 52 weeks.²⁰ By the study end, 13.5% of brexpiprazole patients met criteria for relapse vs 38.5% of placebo patients. Relapse was defined as, 1) CGI-I score ≥ 5 and increase on any PANSS items P02, P03, P06, and G09 to score >4 , with score ≥ 2 on that specific item and absolute increase of ≥ 4 on combined 4 PANSS items, 2) hospitalization due to worsening of psychosis, 3) suicidal behavior, or 4) violent/aggressive behavior.²¹ Overall, NNT over placebo was 4.²²

On the whole, the majority of the data available are positive for brexpiprazole use when compared to placebo with relatively low NNT for acute and maintenance treatment. While 2 studies included other antipsychotics, direct comparison at this point is difficult. Most ideally, a head-to-head comparison trial against other atypical antipsychotics, especially aripiprazole, is warranted to have a more clear understanding the role of brexpiprazole in schizophrenia treatment.

Evidence review in depression

As aforementioned, the review of the evidence presented here is focused on higher powered Phase III studies. FDA approval of brexpiprazole was based on 2 Phase III

multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials. The study populations were 18- to 65-year-old patients with MDD without psychosis with current episode lasting for ≥ 8 weeks and inadequate response to previous antidepressants, as defined by $< 50\%$ reduction in the Antidepressant Treatment Response Questionnaire following a trial of 1–3 antidepressants. Patients had to have a score of > 18 on the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAMD-17) to be eligible for the study.²³

The first of these trials evaluated double-blind treatment using adjunctive brexpiprazole 1 mg and 3 mg daily dosing vs adjunctive placebo in a total of 677 patients who had an inadequate response to an 8-week single-blind placebo adjunct to a physician-determined antidepressant, which included escitalopram, fluoxetine, controlled-release paroxetine, sertraline, duloxetine, and extended-release venlafaxine. Notably, 600 of the original 1,539 patients did respond to the single-blinded placebo adjunct and continued for another 6 weeks on placebo plus antidepressant therapy instead of being randomized to treatment groups. Least squares mean improvement in the Montgomery–Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) in the 3 mg group was 8.29 points over baseline and better by 1.95 points vs the placebo group ($P=0.0079$). While placebo group and 1 mg group did show improvement, the difference did not reach statistical significance ($P=0.0737$). Additionally, responder rate was 23% in the 3 mg group with response defined as $\geq 50\%$ reduction in MADRS score from baseline.²³ NNT for response was 12 in the 3 mg group vs placebo adjunct and 31 for remission.²²

The second, very similarly designed study randomized 379 patients to adjunctive brexpiprazole 2 mg daily vs adjunctive placebo after a single-blind placebo adjunct phase. Again, it is important to note that 331 of the original 826 patients did well with the single-blind placebo adjunct. After 6 weeks of double-blind treatment, the 2 mg group showed least squares mean improvement in MADRS of 8.36 points over baseline, which bettered placebo by 3.21 points. MADRS responder rate in the 2 mg group was 23.4%. The placebo group showed insignificant improvement.²⁴ NNT for response was 12 in the 2 mg group vs placebo adjunct and 17 for remission.²² Notably, all brexpiprazole groups, 1 mg, 2 mg, and 3 mg, across both studies showed significant reduction in Sheehan Disability Scale from baseline; 1.27, 1.35, and 1.26, respectively.^{23,24} A pooled analysis showed an overall 23.2% rate of treatment response in all adjunctive brexpiprazole groups vs 14.5% in placebo, giving an overall NNT of 12.²² A post hoc analysis of these 2 Phase III studies conducted by McIntyre et al found that brexpiprazole was well

tolerated in patients with MDD with anxious distress and was not associated with an increased incidence of akathisia.²⁵

Several smaller Phase III studies looked at other symptoms associated with depression and how they responded to an antidepressant plus brexpiprazole 1–3 mg augmentation. One 6-week, open-label, exploratory study in 37 patients with major depression and anxiety symptoms saw improvements in mean scores in MADRS, Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale, and Kellner's Symptom Questionnaire.²⁶ Another open-label exploratory study in 55 patients with major depression and irritability showed improvement in irritability at end point of 6 weeks, but worsening 4 weeks after treatment discontinuation.²⁸ A third open-label exploratory study in 44 patients with major depression and sleep disturbances showed improvements via polysomnography and sleep diary in sleep efficiency, total sleep time, sleep onset latency, and wake time after sleep onset. Score improvements were seen in Insomnia Severity Index, Epworth Sleepiness Scale, and Cognitive and Physical Functioning Questionnaire.²⁹

Overall, the data examined appear to be in support of brexpiprazole as an effective agent over placebo with NNTs of 12 for response and 17–31 for remission. No studies comparing brexpiprazole with aripiprazole or other antipsychotic augmenting agents in major depression exist although 1 trial comparing brexpiprazole with extended-release quetiapine in MDD is currently in the process of recruiting participants.³⁰

Safety and tolerability

Overall, completion rates in the Phase III studies examined were between 91.3% and 95.6% in depression augmentation groups vs 93.2%–94.1% in placebo.^{23,24} In schizophrenia studies, completion rate in treatment groups (excluding 0.25 mg group) ranged from 67.2% to 70.7% vs 59.2%–64.1% with placebo.^{13,14}

In schizophrenia studies, discontinuation events were overall higher with placebo than for treatment groups.¹³ Brexpiprazole TEAEs were 7.1%–9.2% in the 1–4 mg groups vs 14.7% in the placebo treatment group, with the most common TEAE being worsening of schizophrenia.²² Withdrawal rates due to adverse events during a year-long maintenance phase treatment were 6.2% for brexpiprazole vs 11.5% in placebo.²¹ In depression studies, discontinuation rates due to TEAEs were higher in treatment groups (1.3%–3.5%) and appeared dose dependent vs placebo (0–1.4%).²² Withdrawal rate due to adverse events in pooled data from 2-year-long studies in depression was 13.8%.³¹

Table 1 Rates of akathisia in schizophrenia and MDD

Study	Diagnosis	Dose	Brexpiprazole (%)	Placebo (%)	Comments
Correll et al ¹³	SCH	0.25 mg	0	2.2	Significant tardive dyskinesia and severe akathisia excluded prior to study inclusion
		2 mg	4.4		
		4 mg	7.2		
Kane et al ¹⁴	SCH	1 mg	4.2	7.1	
		2 mg	4.8		
		4 mg	6.5		
Correll et al ^{15,*}	SCH	0.25 mg	0	4.6	
		1 mg	4.2		
		2 mg	4.6		
		4 mg	6.9		
Thase et al ^{23,24}	MDD	1 mg	4.4	1.0–2.3	
		2 mg	7.4		
		3 mg	13.5		

Note: *Pooled Correll et al¹³ and Kane et al.¹⁴

Abbreviations: MDD, major depressive disorder; SCH, schizophrenia.

Akathisia in schizophrenia trials occurred in the first 3 weeks of treatment, but no one discontinued due to this side effect.^{13,14} Table 1 shows the rates of akathisia in treatment groups compared to placebo for patients with schizophrenia and MDD. In an open-label trial comparing brexpiprazole with aripiprazole, the overall rate of EPS-related adverse effects with brexpiprazole was 14.1% vs 30.3% in the aripiprazole group.¹⁹ Adequately powered studies comparing brexpiprazole with other antipsychotic medications are not available. The amount of weight gain in kg for short- and long-term trials of brexpiprazole for schizophrenia and MDD is shown in Table 2. Table 3 compares and contrasts the first-line oral second-generation antipsychotic medication calculations of number needed to harm (NNH) for weight gain, somnolence, and akathisia.

Weight gain in schizophrenia trials of brexpiprazole ranged from 1.23 kg to 1.89 kg above baseline vs 0.35–0.42 kg with placebo.^{13,14} Among these patients, 8.8%–12.2% had $\geq 7\%$ increase in body weight over the 6-week study periods.¹⁹ In long-term studies in depression, mean weight gain was 3.1 kg over baseline at week 52 and weight gain was the most frequent adverse effect leading to treatment withdrawal.³¹

A total of 29.5% of the patients in the long-term study had a $\geq 7\%$ increase in body weight.³¹ In depression studies, weight gain was 1.4–1.64 kg vs 0.37 kg in placebo at the end of 6 weeks.^{20,21} A total of 2.2%–4.9% had $\geq 7\%$ increase in body weight.²²

Triglyceride (TG) values increased in all treatment groups, as well, with ranges of 5%–15% of patients across short-term schizophrenia and depression studies moving from normal/borderline TG to ≥ 200 mg/dL. A total of 13%–17% of patients experienced TG increase in long-term open-label studies. Only 2 patients across all pooled data experienced TG increase from normal/borderline to ≥ 500 mg/dL.²²

Pooled data in schizophrenia show rates of sedation of 2.7% and 1.6% in the 4 mg and 2 mg groups, respectively, yielding an overall rate of 2.1%.²² Placebo rates by comparison were 0.8%.¹⁵ In depression studies, rates of sedation were 4% for 1 mg, 4.3% for 2 mg, 5.7% for 3 mg vs 0.5% in placebo.

In schizophrenia studies, mean prolactin (PRL) level increased from baseline in the 4 mg group but changes were minimal, < 2 ng/mL.¹³ A second study showed that PRL increases occurred in 19.1% of the 4 mg group, 16.4% of

Table 2 Weight gain in short- and long-term studies of patients with schizophrenia and depression

Study	Diagnosis	Study length (weeks)	Brexpiprazole weight gain (kg)	Placebo weight gain (kg)	$\geq 7\%$ increase in body weight (% of patients)	Comments
Correll et al ¹³	SCH	6	1.23–1.89	0.35–0.42	8.8–12.2	
Kane et al ¹⁴						
Thase et al ^{23,24}	MDD	6	1.4–1.64	0.37	2.2–4.9	Weight gain was the most frequent adverse event leading to treatment withdrawal
Nelson et al ³¹	MDD	52	3.1		29.5	

Abbreviations: SCH, schizophrenia; MDD, major depressive disorder.

Table 3 NNH vs placebo for oral second-generation antipsychotics in adults

Antipsychotics	NNH for weight gain $\geq 7\%$		NNH for somnolence adverse events		NNH for akathisia adverse events	
	Schizophrenia	Adjunctive for MDD	Schizophrenia	Adjunctive for MDD	Schizophrenia	Adjunctive for MDD
Brexpiprazole	17	52	50	34	112	15
Aripiprazole	21	22	20*	50	25	5
Cariprazine (to 6 mg/day)	34		100		15	
Risperidone	18*		13		15	
Olanzapine	6*	3	7*	11	25	167
Quetiapine IR	6		10*		ND	
Quetiapine XR	22	29	7	4	188	91
Ziprasidone	16		15		100	
Paliperidone	35		42		38	
lloperidone	10		16		ND	
Asenapine	35		17		34	
Lurasidone	67		11		10	

Notes: Adapted from Citrome L. The ABCs of dopamine receptor partial agonists-aripiprazole, brexpiprazole, and cariprazine: the 15-min challenge to sort these agents out. *Int J Clin Pract.* 2015;69(11):1211–1220, with permission from John Wiley and Sons, copyright 2015.²⁷ ND, no difference or rate with medication is lower than rate with placebo. *Pooled schizophrenia and bipolar mania.

Abbreviations: NNH, number needed to harm; MDD, major depressive disorder; XR, extended release; IR, immediate release.

the 2 mg group, 10.5% of the 1 mg group, and 13.9% of the placebo groups; however, subjects did not show increases beyond 2 \times the upper limit of normal.¹⁴ One of 181 patients taking 4 mg was discontinued from the trial due to increased blood CPK.¹⁴ Insomnia and agitation in the treatment groups in a pooled analysis were similar or lower than placebo.¹⁵ QT prolongation was minimal.^{13,14,22}

With regard to pregnancy, little data exist as no well-controlled studies have been done in humans to examine risk to the fetus. Pregnant rats and rabbits that have received brexpiprazole at doses up to 73 and 146 times the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) showed no teratogenicity. However, pregnant rats given brexpiprazole at 73 times the MRHD from organogenesis through lactation did have perinatal pup death. The package insert does mention a risk for extrapyramidal symptoms and/or withdrawal in the neonate from mothers who are exposed.⁷ No studies in lactation have been done though brexpiprazole is present in rat milk.⁷

Black box drug class warnings exist for increased mortality risk in elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis and increased suicidal thoughts/behaviors in patients 24 years and younger. Safety has not been established in pediatric patients.⁷

Applications to clinical practice and dosing

In schizophrenia, brexpiprazole may be considered in those patients who may be especially sensitive to EPS-related side effects or have had issues with somnolence or prolactinemia with other antipsychotic agents. The target dose in

schizophrenia is 2–4 mg daily. Recommended titration protocol is to start at 1 mg for 4 days, then to increase to 2 mg for days 5–7, increasing to the maximum recommended dose of 4 mg on day 8 based on clinical response and tolerability.⁷

In major depression, augmentation with brexpiprazole should be considered after failed trials of antidepressant agents across at least 2 classes of antidepressants – for example, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and serotonin–norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors. Brexpiprazole should be used in addition to an antidepressant, preferably the one with best effect – even if only a partial effect. In depression the target dose is 2 mg daily with a maximum dose of 3 mg/day. The recommended starting dose is 0.5–1 mg with suggested dose increases at weekly intervals based on efficacy and tolerability.

In both treatment populations, it is recommended that those patients with moderate to severe hepatic or end-stage renal impairment should be prescribed no more than 3 mg daily. Doses should be halved in poor CYP P450 2D6 metabolizers or normal metabolizers receiving CYP 2D6 or 3A4 inhibitors. Careful considerations must be taken with regard to cost given the current availability of brexpiprazole as a branded drug only. Weight and lipids should be monitored at a regular interval. For patients ≤ 24 years old, it is especially important to monitor for new or worsening suicidal thoughts/behaviors.

Conclusion

The approval of brexpiprazole in 2015 marks the arrival of the second D₂ partial agonist to market for the primary treatment

of schizophrenia and adjunctive therapy for MDD. Though limited, the available data support use of brexpiprazole for both conditions, with NNTs that are encouraging with a favorable side effect profile. Overall, D₂ partial agonism is an exciting approach in modulating dopamine transmission, and the success of aripiprazole is inviting for the development and refining of newer agents. In the context of schizophrenia and major depression, both of which demonstrate an accelerating degree of contribution to worldwide disability and disease burden, brexpiprazole exists as another option in a range of treatments for schizophrenia and as an adjunct to MDD therapy. With time, and with adequately powered comparison studies, the efficacy and safety profile of brexpiprazole will be effectively defined.

Disclosure

Dr Clayton has the following conflicts of interest to declare: Grants: Auspex Pharmaceuticals, Axsome, Forest Research Institute, Inc., Genomind, Inc., Janssen; Palatin Technologies, Takeda; Advisory Board Fee/Consultant Fee: Fabre-Kramer, Palatin Technologies, S1 Biopharma, Sprout a division of Valeant Pharmaceuticals, Takeda; Royalties/Copyright: Ballantine Books/Random House, Changes in Sexual Functioning Questionnaire, Guilford Publications; Shares/Restricted Stock Units: Euthymics; S1 Biopharma. Drs Parikh and Robinson report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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