

Effects of asenapine on agitation and hostility in adults with acute manic or mixed episodes associated with bipolar I disorder

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Background: Bipolar disorder is associated with an increased risk of aggression. However, effective management of hostility and/or agitation symptoms may prevent patients from becoming violent. This analysis investigated the efficacy of the antipsychotic asenapine on hostility and agitation in patients with bipolar I disorder.

Methods: Data were pooled from three randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, Phase III trials of asenapine in adults with manic or mixed episodes of bipolar I disorder (NCT00159744, NCT00159796, and NCT00764478). Post hoc analyses assessed the changes from baseline to day 21 on the Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS) and the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) hostility-related item scores in asenapine- or placebo-treated patients with at least minimal or mild symptom severity and on the PANSS-excited component (PANSS-EC) total score in agitated patients. Changes were adjusted for improvements in overall mania symptoms to investigate direct effects on hostility.

Results: Significantly greater changes in favor of asenapine versus placebo were observed in YMRS hostility-related item scores (irritability: least squares mean difference [95% confidence interval] = -0.5 [-0.87, -0.22], $P=0.001$; disruptive-aggressive behavior: -0.7 [-0.99, -0.37], $P<0.0001$), PANSS hostility item score (-0.2 [-0.44, -0.04]; $P=0.0181$), and PANSS-EC total score (-1.4 [-2.4, -0.4]; $P=0.0055$). Changes in the YMRS disruptive-aggressive behavior score and the sum of the hostility-related items remained significant after adjusting for improvements in other YMRS item scores.

Conclusion: Asenapine significantly reduced hostility and agitation in patients with bipolar I disorder; improvement was at least partially independent of overall improvement on mania symptoms.

Keywords: asenapine, hostility, bipolar disorder, agitation, mania, aggression

Introduction

Violent/aggressive behavior in psychiatric patients is a public health problem associated with significant medical, emotional, and financial costs to patients, caregivers, and society.¹ Aggressive behavior, defined as overt action intended to harm,¹ is frequently observed in patients with bipolar disorder, particularly in those with comorbid substance abuse.¹⁻⁴ In patients with bipolar disorder, aggressive behavior has been linked to comorbid personality disorder, history of childhood trauma, and the severity of current manic or depressive symptoms.⁵ Because patients with bipolar disorder are at high risk of becoming violent during acute manic episodes,^{6,7} treatment of at-risk patients before their symptoms progress to violence is critical.

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Behaviors such as hostility and agitation can be used to identify patients who are at risk of aggressive behavior. Hostility denotes unfriendly attitudes, including irritability, anger, resentment, and verbal aggression.¹ Although not violent behavior per se, hostility can escalate into violence and is correlated with an increased risk of aggression and treatment nonadherence in patients with psychiatric disorders.^{1,8} Similarly, agitation, which is defined as excessive verbal or motor activity, can also escalate to aggressive behavior⁹ and is frequently observed in patients with bipolar disorder who are experiencing a manic episode.¹ Due to the risk of hostility and agitation leading to violent behavior, effective management of these conditions is necessary to ensure patient safety and to prevent harm to others.

Current treatments to manage hostility and agitation in patients with bipolar disorder who are experiencing a manic episode include benzodiazepines and antipsychotics.^{1,10} Post hoc analyses of data from the Clinical Antipsychotic Trials of Intervention Effectiveness (CATIE) study in patients with schizophrenia suggested that some second-generation antipsychotics may have specific effects on hostility, independent of their effects on positive schizophrenia symptoms.¹¹ Importantly, some of these antipsychotics have been shown to have similar effects on hostility and agitation in patients with bipolar disorder.^{12–14}

The second-generation antipsychotic asenapine is US Food and Drug Administration approved in the USA for acute and maintenance treatment of schizophrenia and for acute and maintenance treatment of bipolar I disorder in adults. Asenapine monotherapy has demonstrated efficacy in three positive, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, Phase III trials in adults with manic or mixed episodes associated with bipolar I disorder.^{15–17} Unlike other antipsychotics, asenapine is administered as a fast-dissolving sublingual tablet twice daily (BID). In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial in patients with any diagnosis experiencing acute agitation in an emergency room setting, sublingual asenapine demonstrated efficacy in treating agitation, with an effect size (ES) comparable to that observed in a prior study of intramuscular antipsychotics,¹⁸ suggesting that it may have efficacy as a noninvasive method of managing hostile and agitated behaviors in patients with bipolar disorder. To better characterize the effects of asenapine on hostility and agitation in patients experiencing a manic or mixed episode associated with bipolar I disorder, post hoc analyses based on Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS)¹⁹ and Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS)²⁰ items related to hostility and agitation were conducted on pooled data from the three double-blind, randomized studies.

Methods

Study design

Data were pooled from three similarly designed, 3-week, multicenter, positive, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, Phase III trials of asenapine in adult patients with manic or mixed episodes associated with bipolar I disorder (NCT00159744, NCT00159796, and NCT00764478). The data accessed from these trials are on file with the study sponsor. Detailed methods of the component studies have been previously published.^{15–17} In brief, trials included a run-in period of up to 7 days and 3 weeks of double-blind treatment. Two studies used flexible-dose designs in which patients were randomized 2:1:2 to asenapine, placebo, and olanzapine (included for assay sensitivity). The starting asenapine dose was 10 mg BID on day 1; thereafter, patients received 5 or 10 mg BID. The third study used a fixed-dose design, and patients were randomized 1:1:1 to placebo, asenapine 5 mg BID, or asenapine 10 mg BID. Each component study was approved by an institutional review board and conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and Good Clinical Practice guidelines. All participants provided written informed consent.

Patients

The studies included male and female patients (≥ 18 years old) with a primary diagnosis of bipolar I disorder according to *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, fourth edition (DSM-IV)²¹ criteria who were experiencing a manic or mixed episode. The Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview²² was used to confirm the diagnosis; mania severity was determined using the YMRS. Clinical inclusion criteria included YMRS total score ≥ 20 at screening and baseline, a current manic or mixed bipolar I episode that began ≤ 3 months (flexible-dose studies) or ≤ 1 month (fixed-dose study) prior to screening, and a documented history of ≥ 1 previous moderate-to-severe manic or mixed episodes, with or without psychotic features.

Typical exclusion criteria for bipolar I disorder studies were applied. Patients with any other psychotic disorders, primary axis I diagnosis other than bipolar I disorder, current diagnosis of substance abuse/dependence, history of rapid cycling, and who were at imminent risk of harm to self or others were excluded. Use of antipsychotics, depot neuroleptics, antidepressants, mood stabilizers, and other psychotropic drugs was prohibited; drugs for extrapyramidal symptoms (eg, beta-blockers and anticholinergics), agitation (eg, lorazepam and diazepam), and insomnia (eg, temazepam, zolpidem, and zaleplon) were allowed during screening and for the first 7 days after randomization only.

Post hoc analyses

Analyses were based on pooled data from the three component studies. The full analysis set (FAS) comprised data from all randomized patients who received at least one dose of trial medication and had both baseline and ≥ 1 post-baseline YMRS total score assessments. Asenapine doses (5 or 10 mg BID) were combined for the pooled analysis. To evaluate the effects of asenapine on hostility in patients with a manic or mixed episode associated with bipolar I disorder, post hoc analyses were performed in subgroups of patients with hostility symptoms defined by cutoff scores on hostility-related items from the YMRS or PANSS. The YMRS hostility subgroup included patients with baseline scores ≥ 2 on the YMRS hostility-related items (ie, disruptive-aggressive behavior and irritability); the PANSS hostility subgroup included patients with baseline scores ≥ 2 on the PANSS hostility item (P7). YMRS total scores and scores on individual items were assessed in both the YMRS and PANSS hostility subgroups. PANSS hostility item scores were assessed in the PANSS hostility subgroup.

To characterize the effects of asenapine on agitation, changes from baseline in PANSS-excited component (PANSS-EC) total scores were evaluated in agitated patients treated with asenapine or placebo. The PANSS-EC comprises the following five PANSS items: tension (G4), uncooperativeness (G8), poor impulse control (G14), excitement (P4), and hostility (P7).²³ PANSS-EC agitation subgroup patients were defined as those having a PANSS-EC total score ≥ 14 and one or more individual PANSS-EC item scores ≥ 4 at baseline. The percentage of patients who achieved response (ie, $\geq 40\%$ decrease from baseline to endpoint) in PANSS-EC total score was also determined.

Statistical analyses

Least squares (LS) mean changes from baseline to day 21 in YMRS total score and individual item scores were assessed for asenapine- and placebo-treated patients in the YMRS and PANSS hostility subgroups. LS mean change in the PANSS hostility item score was assessed in the PANSS hostility subgroup; LS mean change in the PANSS-EC total score was assessed in the PANSS-EC agitation subgroup. LS mean differences (LSMDs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for asenapine versus placebo were used to evaluate changes from baseline in efficacy parameters. Analyses were based on a mixed-effects model for repeated measures (MMRM) approach with an unstructured covariance matrix with baseline, pooled site, treatment, and visit-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects. LS means at day 21 were estimated using this MMRM model, and including early visit data based on

the assumption of missing at random. For the PANSS-EC responder analysis, a logistic regression model with study and treatment as factors and baseline PANSS-EC score as a covariate was used, with missing values imputed based on a multiple imputation method.

To distinguish between specific improvements in hostility symptoms and general improvements in overall mania symptoms, separate analyses were conducted using a similar MMRM model with additional covariates to correct for potential confounder variables. On the YMRS disruptive-aggressive behavior score, the irritability item score, and the sum of the disruptive-aggressive behavior and irritability item scores, analyses were conducted after adjusting for the sum changes of the other nine individual YMRS items. Similarly, analyses were conducted on the PANSS hostility item scores after adjusting for scores on the PANSS positive symptom items (delusions [P1], conceptual disorganization [P2], hallucinatory behavior [P3], grandiosity [P5], suspiciousness/persecution [P6], and unusual thought content [G9]). Additional analyses were conducted after adjusting for the PANSS positive symptom items and sedation (as measured by the presence of an adverse event of sedation, somnolence, or hypersomnia) as covariates.

ESs were calculated using Cohen's *d* and were based on the difference between treatment group means divided by the pooled standard deviation from the two treatment groups. All tests for LSMD were two sided at the 5% significance level; *P*-values were not adjusted for multiple comparisons.

Results

Pooled baseline characteristics

Data from 929 patients were included in the pooled FAS (pooled asenapine = 605 patients; placebo = 324 patients). The YMRS hostility subgroup included data from 741 patients at baseline (pooled asenapine = 481; placebo = 260). The PANSS hostility subgroup included data from 693 patients at baseline (pooled asenapine = 455 patients; placebo = 238 patients), and the PANSS-EC agitation subgroup included 349 patients (pooled asenapine = 233 patients; placebo = 116 patients). Baseline scores on YMRS or PANSS items/factors related to agitation or hostility were similar between treatment groups (Table 1). Among all patients in the component trials, the most commonly used concomitant medications for agitation were lorazepam (placebo, 26.7%; asenapine, 24.0%) and diazepam (placebo, 1.5%; asenapine, 1.0%); no other individual concomitant medications were administered for agitation in $>0.5\%$ of patients.

Table 1 Baseline scores on efficacy scales and items related to hostility and agitation

Efficacy scale	Placebo patients (n)	Placebo, mean (SD)	Asenapine patients (n)	Asenapine, mean (SD)
YMRS hostility subgroup ^a				
YMRS total score	260	30.2 (5.94)	481	30.3 (5.97)
YMRS disruptive-aggressive behavior item score	260	3.3 (1.31)	481	3.3 (1.22)
YMRS irritability item score	260	4.1 (1.14)	481	4.1 (1.20)
PANSS total score	259	64.5 (17.37)	476	62.8 (15.41)
PANSS positive subscale score	259	18.2 (5.74)	476	17.8 (5.24)
PANSS hostility item (P7) score	259	2.7 (1.19)	476	2.7 (1.18)
PANSS-EC score	259	13.6 (3.72)	476	13.6 (3.75)
PANSS hostility subgroup ^b				
YMRS total score	236	29.8 (6.02)	452	29.9 (6.08)
YMRS disruptive-aggressive behavior item score	236	3.1 (1.51)	452	3.1 (1.45)
YMRS irritability item score	236	4.0 (1.30)	452	4.0 (1.29)
PANSS total score	238	66.5 (17.04)	455	64.7 (15.12)
PANSS positive subscale score	238	18.9 (5.54)	455	18.5 (4.96)
PANSS hostility item (P7) score	238	3.1 (0.93)	455	3.0 (0.94)
PANSS-EC score	238	14.2 (3.31)	455	14.1 (3.43)
PANSS-EC agitation subgroup ^c				
YMRS total score	115	31.9 (6.36)	232	32.4 (6.21)
YMRS disruptive-aggressive behavior item score	115	3.6 (1.48)	232	3.5 (1.43)
YMRS irritability item score	115	4.5 (1.29)	232	4.4 (1.36)
PANSS total score	116	75.0 (17.04)	233	71.2 (14.84)
PANSS positive subscale score	116	21.8 (5.77)	233	20.8 (5.19)
PANSS hostility item (P7) score	116	3.4 (1.14)	233	3.4 (1.15)
PANSS-EC score	116	16.8 (2.67)	233	16.7 (2.60)

Notes: ^aYMRS hostility subgroup comprised patients with baseline YMRS hostility-related item scores ≥ 2 . ^bPANSS hostility subgroup comprised patients with baseline PANSS hostility item scores ≥ 2 . ^cPANSS-EC agitation subgroup comprised patients with PANSS-EC score ≥ 14 , and one or more individual PANSS-EC item scores ≥ 4 at baseline.

Abbreviations: PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale; PANSS-EC, PANSS-excited component; SD, standard deviation; YMRS, Young Mania Rating Scale.

YMRS hostility subgroup

For patients in the YMRS hostility subgroup, baseline YMRS total score and baseline scores on all 11 YMRS items were similar between treatment groups (Table 2). A significantly

greater change from baseline to day 21 on YMRS total score was observed with asenapine versus placebo (ES =0.45, $P<0.0001$) (Table 2). Significantly larger changes from baseline in favor of asenapine were also observed on both YMRS

Table 2 Change from baseline to day 21 in YMRS total score and individual items in the YMRS hostility subgroup^a (MMRM)

	Placebo (n=260)		Asenapine (n=481)		Asenapine vs placebo		
	Baseline mean (SD)	LS mean change (SE)	Baseline mean (SD)	LS mean change (SE)	LSMD (95% CI)	ES	P-value
YMRS total score	30.2 (5.94)	-9.7 (0.76)	30.3 (5.97)	-14.0 (0.55)	-4.3 (-6.16, -2.54)	0.45	<0.0001
YMRS items							
Disruptive-aggressive behavior	3.3 (1.31)	-0.9 (0.13)	3.3 (1.22)	-1.5 (0.09)	-0.7 (-0.99, -0.37)	0.45	<0.0001
Irritability	4.1 (1.14)	-1.3 (0.14)	4.1 (1.20)	-1.9 (0.10)	-0.5 (-0.87, -0.22)	0.32	0.0010
Appearance	1.2 (0.84)	-0.4 (0.06)	1.2 (0.90)	-0.6 (0.04)	-0.2 (-0.30, -0.01)	0.21	0.0329
Insight	1.0 (1.29)	-0.2 (0.06)	1.0 (1.31)	-0.3 (0.04)	-0.2 (-0.30, -0.02)	0.22	0.0286
Language-thought disorder	2.3 (0.62)	-0.8 (0.07)	2.2 (0.66)	-1.0 (0.05)	-0.2 (-0.35, -0.00)	0.19	0.0475
Increased motor activity-energy	2.9 (0.71)	-1.1 (0.09)	2.9 (0.64)	-1.4 (0.07)	-0.3 (-0.52, -0.09)	0.24	0.0052
Elevated mood	2.6 (0.95)	-0.9 (0.08)	2.8 (0.88)	-1.3 (0.06)	-0.4 (-0.65, -0.24)	0.39	<0.0001
Sleep	2.4 (0.90)	-0.8 (0.09)	2.4 (0.89)	-1.2 (0.06)	-0.4 (-0.64, -0.23)	0.32	<0.0001
Sexual interest	1.6 (1.18)	-0.6 (0.08)	1.6 (1.16)	-0.8 (0.06)	-0.3 (-0.44, -0.07)	0.24	0.0076
Content	4.4 (2.24)	-1.5 (0.16)	4.3 (2.11)	-2.2 (0.11)	-0.6 (-1.01, -0.27)	0.26	0.0008
Speech	4.4 (1.55)	-1.8 (0.15)	4.4 (1.57)	-2.3 (0.11)	-0.5 (-0.82, -0.11)	0.28	0.0101

Note: ^aPatients with baseline YMRS hostility-related item scores ≥ 2 .

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; ES, effect size; LS, least squares; LSMD, LS mean difference; MMRM, mixed-effects model for repeated measures; SD, standard deviation; SE, standard error of the mean; YMRS, Young Mania Rating Scale.

hostility item scores in these patients (irritability: $ES = 0.32$, $P = 0.001$; disruptive-aggressive behavior: $ES = 0.45$, $P < 0.0001$) (Figure 1 and Table 2). For the remaining YMRS items, significantly larger changes from baseline to day 21 were observed for asenapine compared to placebo, with ES ranging from 0.19 to 0.39 (Table 2). Similar results were observed on the YMRS total and item scores in the PANSS hostility subgroup (Table S1).

Following adjustment for the sum of the other nine YMRS items, the difference in change from baseline remained statistically significant in favor of asenapine versus placebo on the disruptive-aggressive behavior score (LSMD [95% CI] = -0.4 [-0.62 , -0.09], $P = 0.0081$) and the sum of the disruptive-aggressive behavior and irritability scores (-0.6 [-1.06 , -0.09], $P = 0.0203$) (Figure 1). Differences between asenapine and placebo did not meet statistical significance on the irritability item score (-0.2 [-0.48 , 0.07], $P = 0.1412$) following adjustment for other mania symptoms.

PANSS hostility and PANSS-EC agitation subgroups

Baseline PANSS hostility item scores were similar between treatment groups (Table 1). In the PANSS hostility subgroup, the difference between asenapine and placebo was

statistically significant on the PANSS hostility item score at day 21 (LSMD [95% CI] = -0.2 [-0.44 , -0.04]; $P = 0.0181$) (Figure 2A). A significant difference in favor of asenapine was also evident at day 7 (-0.3 [-0.47 , -0.12]; $P = 0.0010$) but was lost at day 14 (-0.1 [-0.39 , 0.15]; $P = 0.3946$). After adjustment for improvements in PANSS positive symptoms, significant changes from baseline in favor of asenapine were observed at day 7 (-0.2 [-0.37 , -0.04]; $P = 0.0151$) but not at day 21 (-0.1 [-0.32 , 0.05], $P = 0.1582$). Similarly, after adjustment for improvements in PANSS positive symptoms and sedation, a statistically significant difference was noted for asenapine versus placebo at day 7 (-0.2 [-0.38 , -0.04]; $P = 0.0171$) but not at day 21 (-0.1 [-0.33 , 0.06], $P = 0.1634$). Similar results on both the unadjusted and adjusted PANSS hostility item scores were observed in the YMRS hostility subgroup (data not shown).

Baseline PANSS-EC total scores in the PANSS-EC agitation subgroup were similar between treatment groups (Table 1). Statistically significant changes from baseline to day 21 in favor of asenapine versus placebo were observed on the PANSS-EC total score in agitated patients ($ES = 0.25$, $P < 0.01$) (Figure 2B). PANSS-EC response (ie, $\geq 40\%$ improvement from baseline at day 21) was achieved by 24/115 (20.9%) placebo- and 75/232 (32.3%) asenapine-treated patients in the PANSS-EC agitation subgroup

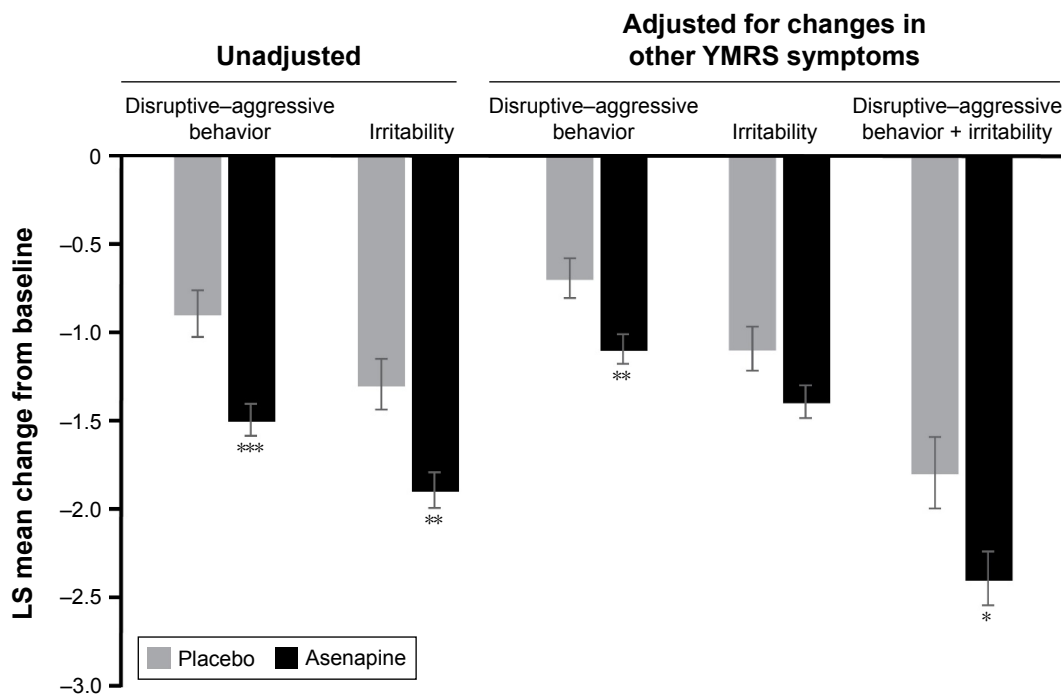


Figure 1 Changes from baseline to day 21 in YMRS hostility-related items in the YMRS hostility subgroup.

Notes: Patients in this subgroup had baseline YMRS hostility-related item scores ≥ 2 . * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$. Error bars indicate the standard error of the mean.

Abbreviations: LS, least squares; YMRS, Young Mania Rating Scale.

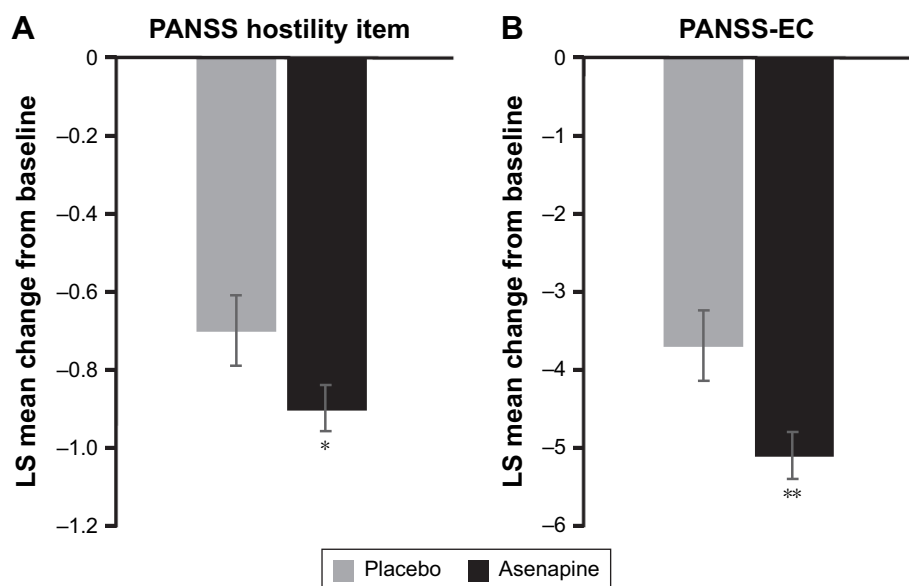


Figure 2 Changes from baseline to day 21 in PANSS-derived scores (MMRM).

Notes: (A) PANSS hostility item (P7) score changes in the PANSS hostility subgroup (patients with baseline hostility item scores ≥ 2). (B) PANSS-EC total score changes in the PANSS-EC agitation subgroup (patients with PANSS-EC total score ≥ 14 and score ≥ 4 on ≥ 1 individual item at baseline). Error bars indicate the standard error of the mean. * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$.

Abbreviations: LS, least squares; MMRM, mixed-effects model for repeated measures; PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale; PANSS-EC, PANSS-excited component.

(odds ratio [95% CI] = 1.64 [0.91, 2.94], $P = 0.099$; number needed to treat [NNT] = 9 [95% CI 5, 53]).

Discussion

Asenapine produced an antihostility effect in patients with bipolar I disorder and symptoms of hostility, as determined by multiple measures of hostility and agitation. Compared with placebo-treated patients, asenapine-treated patients had significantly greater improvements on YMRS hostility-related items (ie, irritability and disruptive-aggressive behavior), as well as the PANSS hostility item at day 21. Significantly greater improvement in overall mania symptoms, as measured by YMRS total score and the YMRS items, was also seen in asenapine- versus placebo-treated patients. Improvements in the YMRS disruptive-aggressive behavior item and the sum of the disruptive-aggressive behavior and irritability items remained significant in favor of asenapine even after controlling for improvements in other mania symptoms, suggesting that improvements in these symptom domains were independent of general improvements in mania. Additionally, significantly greater improvements in symptoms of agitation, as measured by changes from baseline in PANSS-EC total score, were observed with asenapine versus placebo. Taken together, these post hoc analyses using different measures of agitation and hostility suggest that asenapine may be an effective treatment for these symptoms in patients experiencing an acute manic or mixed episode of bipolar I disorder.

Interestingly, although changes in the PANSS hostility item significantly differed between asenapine- and placebo-treated patients with high baseline hostility scores at day 21, these changes were not significantly different after adjusting for positive symptoms and sedation. In a study of the validity of individual PANSS items, hostility displayed overlap between other PANSS items (eg, uncooperativeness, hallucinatory behavior), suggesting that it may be poorly differentiated; additional significant overlap within the individual scores (ie, -3 to $+3$) suggests that this item may also be inherently difficult for raters.²⁴ Furthermore, as the component studies were not designed to assess hostility, it is also possible that symptoms of hostility may have been overlooked, causing scores on that particular item to be less precise.

Our findings of antiagitation effects for asenapine are supported by a previous double-blind study of asenapine in acutely agitated patients with any diagnosis, which showed significantly greater improvements in PANSS-EC at 2 hours for patients treated with a single dose of asenapine (10 mg) compared with patients treated with placebo ($P < 0.001$).¹⁸ In that study, the effect of asenapine was rapid, with statistically significant differences versus placebo seen as early as 15 minutes after asenapine administration ($P < 0.002$). Efficacy for asenapine was also supported by significantly greater PANSS-EC response rates ($\geq 40\%$ reduction in PANSS-EC) for asenapine-treated patients (78%) than for

placebo-treated patients (33%) ($P < 0.0001$; NNT = 3).¹⁸ Although the current post hoc analyses were not designed to investigate the rapid effect of asenapine, our results extend the findings from acutely agitated patients and suggest that BID doses of asenapine over 3 weeks of treatment were effective against symptoms of agitation and hostility in patients with bipolar I disorder. A small, prospective, naturalistic study conducted on an inpatient psychiatric unit was also supportive of the effects of asenapine on agitation and aggression. In that study, treatment with asenapine (three patients with schizophrenia and two patients with bipolar disorder) was associated with a significant reduction in total aggression as measured by the Modified Overt Aggression Scale, including physical aggression, compared to treatment that did not include asenapine.²⁵

Our findings are consistent with findings from previous studies of atypical antipsychotics used to treat patients with bipolar disorder and symptoms of hostility or agitation. Aripiprazole and quetiapine monotherapy demonstrated anti-hostility effects in patients with bipolar disorder via improvement on YMRS hostility-related items after 3 and 12 weeks of treatment, respectively.^{13,26} Additionally, olanzapine, quetiapine, loxapine, and aripiprazole have demonstrated efficacy in the rapid treatment of agitation in acutely agitated patients with bipolar mania, as measured by improvements in the PANSS-EC subscale.^{10,12,14,27–29}

Effective management of hostility and agitation in psychiatric patients includes the short-term relief of acute symptoms, as well as the prevention of acute episodes of hostile/aggressive behavior in the long term.⁹ Although oral antipsychotics are a comprehensive, long-term treatment option for bipolar disorder and symptoms of agitation and hostility, there is concern that orally administered agents may not have a sufficiently rapid onset of action to treat acute or emergent behaviors. Asenapine, which is approved for acute and maintenance treatment of bipolar disorder, may be unique in offering both a rapidly absorbed, noninvasive method of administration and acute and longer term antihostility effects. Therefore, asenapine is a comprehensive treatment option that may be preferable to other antipsychotics in patients with bipolar disorder and symptoms of hostility and agitation; however, direct head-to-head comparisons with other antipsychotics would be desirable.

The pharmacological profile of asenapine may underlie its neurochemical effects and its efficacy on hostile and aggressive behavior. It has been proposed that greater antagonist affinity at D_4 receptors compared to D_2 receptors (ie, D_4/D_2 affinity ratio >1) may confer antiaggression effects and may explain why some medications display greater efficacy

for these behaviors.³⁰ Asenapine has slightly higher binding affinity with D_4 receptors than D_2 receptors,³¹ and this D_4/D_2 ratio may therefore be involved in the antiaggression and antihostility effects seen in these analyses.^{18,30} In addition to dopamine receptor affinity, the high affinity of asenapine for $5-HT_{2A}$ receptors may play a role in antiaggressive efficacy.³¹ Previous studies have shown that antagonism at $5-HT_{2A}$ receptors reduces aggressive behavior in preclinical models³² as well as in patients with neuropsychiatric disorders.³³

Limitations of these analyses include their post hoc nature, pooled design, and lack of active comparator. Due to the short duration of the pooled studies, the full effect of asenapine may not have been established. As is common in descriptive analyses, P -values were not adjusted for multiple comparisons. Patients in the current study were not specifically selected for a history of hostile/aggressive behavior; hostility in these patients was largely determined by verbal expressions of hostility and not physical assault. Therefore, these results may not be generalizable to other populations, including overtly aggressive patients. Because doses were pooled, it is not possible to identify a dose-dependent effect of asenapine on hostility.

Conclusion

Treatment with asenapine was superior to placebo in reducing hostility symptoms and agitation in patients with bipolar I disorder, suggesting that asenapine may be an effective and noninvasive treatment for hostility and agitation in this patient population. Improvements on the YMRS hostility factor at endpoint with asenapine treatment were independent of improvements on the remaining YMRS items, indicating that asenapine may have a direct effect on hostility.

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Author contributions

Leslie Citrome, Ronald Landbloom, and Willie Earley contributed to concept/design of these analyses and data analysis/interpretation. Cheng-Tao Chang was involved in

the statistical analysis and interpretation of data. All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and critically revising the paper, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

In the past 48 months, Leslie Citrome has engaged in collaborative research with or received consulting or speaking fees from Acadia, Alexza, Alkermes, Allergan, AstraZeneca, Avanir, Boehringer Ingelheim, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Eli Lilly, Forum, Genentech, Intra-Cellular Therapeutics, Janssen, Jazz, Lundbeck, Merck, Medivation, Mylan, Neurocrine, Novartis, Noven, Otsuka, Pfizer, Reckitt Benckiser, Reviva, Shire, Sunovion, Takeda, Teva, Valeant, and Vanda. Willie Earley and Cheng-Tao Chang are employees of Allergan. Ronald Landbloom is an employee of Merck. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary material

Table S1 Change from baseline to day 21 in YMRS total score and individual items in the PANSS hostility subgroup^a (MMRM)

	Placebo (n=236)		Asenapine (n=452)		Asenapine vs placebo		
	Baseline mean (SD)	LS mean change (SE)	Baseline mean (SD)	LS mean change (SE)	LSMD (95% CI)	ES	P-value
YMRS total score	29.8 (6.02)	-10.5 (0.79)	29.9 (6.08)	-14.6 (0.58)	-4.1 (-5.97, -2.25)	0.49	<0.0001
YMRS items							
Disruptive-aggressive behavior	3.1 (1.51)	-0.7 (0.14)	3.1 (1.45)	-1.4 (0.10)	-0.7 (-0.97, -0.34)	0.38	<0.0001
Irritability	4.0 (1.30)	-1.3 (0.14)	4.0 (1.29)	-1.8 (0.10)	-0.5 (-0.84, -0.17)	0.32	0.0033
Appearance	1.2 (0.86)	-0.4 (0.06)	1.2 (0.91)	-0.6 (0.05)	-0.1 (-0.27, 0.02)	0.11	0.0852
Insight	0.9 (1.29)	-0.2 (0.06)	1.0 (1.30)	-0.4 (0.04)	-0.1 (-0.26, 0.01)	0.21	0.0669
Language-thought disorder	2.3 (0.61)	-0.8 (0.08)	2.2 (0.66)	-1.1 (0.06)	-0.2 (-0.41, -0.05)	0.29	0.0109
Increased motor activity – energy	2.9 (0.68)	-1.1 (0.10)	2.9 (0.65)	-1.4 (0.07)	-0.3 (-0.55, -0.11)	0.32	0.0039
Elevated mood	2.6 (0.96)	-0.9 (0.09)	2.8 (0.88)	-1.4 (0.06)	-0.5 (-0.68, -0.28)	0.47	<0.0001
Sleep	2.3 (0.91)	-0.9 (0.09)	2.4 (0.92)	-1.3 (0.07)	-0.4 (-0.66, -0.23)	0.47	<0.0001
Sexual interest	1.6 (1.20)	-0.6 (0.08)	1.6 (1.17)	-0.9 (0.06)	-0.3 (-0.52, -0.13)	0.31	0.0013
Content	4.4 (2.27)	-1.7 (0.17)	4.4 (2.12)	-2.3 (0.12)	-0.5 (-0.89, -0.12)	0.21	0.0103
Speech	4.5 (1.51)	-1.9 (0.16)	4.4 (1.56)	-2.5 (0.11)	-0.6 (-0.94, -0.21)	0.28	0.0020

Note: ^aPatients with baseline PANSS hostility item scores ≥ 2 .

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; ES, effect size; LS, least squares; LSMD, LS mean difference; MMRM, mixed-effects model for repeated measures; PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale; SD, standard deviation; SE, standard error of the mean; YMRS, Young Mania Rating Scale.

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