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RISPERIDONE LONG-ACTING INJECTABLE (RLAI) ADMINISTRATION IN DELTOID MUSCLE.... REALLY IS AN IMPROVEMENT?

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Introduction: In the treatment of psychotic disorders, any such instrument or way that could help to improve their prognosis should be valued and taken into account.

Objectives: To determine the impact of the administration of RLAI in the deltoid, assessing patient satisfaction and acceptance, as well as efficacy and tolerability.

Material and methods: Prospective, naturalistic and descriptive, 20 patients with chronic psychosis treated with RLAI, performing a change in administration (gluteal to deltoid muscle).

We realize 2 valuations:

1- Basal: demographic, clinical (PANSS, CGI, UKU, dose and duration RLAI).

2- Final (6 months): clinical, patient satisfaction (Questionnaire Medication Treatment Satisfaction, Visual Analogue Scale VAS).

Analysis SPSS v15.0.

Results: In subscales TSQM, punctuations very raised for deltoid: Efficiency 75, 55 %; adverse events 94, 38 %; Administration 75, 27 %; Global satisfaction 74, 64 %.

The VAS of satisfaction with deltoid was of 7.4 ± 1.3 (0-10).

Opinion patients: less pain, adverse events and more normal (100%), more capacity decision (80 %), less stigmatizing (85%).

No differences in efficacy, but better tolerated.

Conclusions: The administration of the deltoid RLAI in can be a useful tool for the treatment of psychotic disorders because it can allow the patient to engage in certain therapeutic decisions (to be able to choose the way), promote adherence, may improve the perception of treatment to be associated deltoid administration to something less traumatic and stigmatizing, that is "more normal."