

A Double-Blind Comparative Study of Clozapine and Risperidone in the Management of Severe Chronic Schizophrenia

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Objective: This prospective, double-blind, multicenter, parallel-group study compared the efficacy and safety of therapeutic doses of clozapine and risperidone in patients with severe chronic schizophrenia and poor previous treatment response.

Method: Male or female patients aged 18–65 years who met DSM-IV criteria for schizophrenia and study requirements for poor previous treatment response (N=273) were randomly assigned to double-blind treatment with either clozapine or risperidone administered over 12 weeks in increasing increments. The primary efficacy measures were the magnitude of improvement in Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS) and Clinical Global Impression (CGI) scores. Adverse events were recorded throughout the study.

Results: The magnitude of improvement in mean BPRS and CGI scores from base-

line to end of the study was significantly greater in the clozapine group than in the risperidone group. Statistically significant differences in favor of clozapine were also seen for most of the secondary efficacy measures (Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, Calgary Depression Scale, Psychotic Depression Scale, and Psychotic Anxiety Scale). The adverse event profile was similar for both treatment groups, with a lower risk of extrapyramidal symptoms in the clozapine group.

Conclusions: Clozapine showed superior efficacy over risperidone in this patient population. Both treatments were equally well tolerated as demonstrated through their adverse event profiles, although as expected clozapine was associated with a lower risk of extrapyramidal symptoms than risperidone.

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Clozapine was the first major advance in the treatment of schizophrenia since the introduction of the classic antipsychotic agents chlorpromazine and haloperidol in the 1950s (1). Improved efficacy against the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia (2–5), a low propensity to cause extrapyramidal symptoms in both the short and long term (5–7), together with a lack of clinically relevant effects on serum prolactin (8) distinguished it from the classic agents and led to the concept of the “atypical” antipsychotic (9). The publication of two landmark comparative trials in the late 1980s unequivocally demonstrated the efficacy of clozapine for patients with treatment-resistant schizophrenia (2, 10). In their 6-week, double-blind study of 268 patients who met strict criteria for treatment-resistance, Kane et al. (2) demonstrated that clozapine was significantly more effective than chlorpromazine (response rates of 30% and 4%, respectively; $p < 0.001$). A more recent double-blind comparison of clozapine with haloperidol in 423 hospitalized patients with refractory schizophrenia showed that at follow-up, patients in the clozapine group had significantly lower symptom levels than did those in the haloperidol group ($p = 0.02$) (3). The results from these trials have established

clozapine's position as the “gold standard” therapy for treatment-resistant schizophrenia.

Over the past 10 years, clozapine has become the reference compound for the development of new antipsychotics, and recently several new drugs have been developed with the hope that they will share the “atypical” properties of clozapine without the requirement for regular hematologic monitoring. Of these, risperidone has been the most widely studied. Risperidone has shown efficacy comparable or superior to that of haloperidol against positive and negative symptoms in short-term, fixed-dose studies of patients with acute and chronic schizophrenia (11–13). Speculation that the drug will also be effective in patients with treatment-resistant disease has been fueled by the finding of efficacy in a subgroup of patients from one of the pivotal trials that had not responded well to conventional neuroleptics over a prolonged period (14). However, direct comparisons of its efficacy with that of clozapine, derived from inadequately designed trials (15–17), have been inconclusive. The methods used in these trials have been criticized on the basis of several parameters, including insufficient sample size (15–17), open design (16), and use of suboptimal clozapine dosages (15) (for review, see reference 18).

TABLE 1. Clozapine and Risperidone Titration Schedules for 273 Patients With Severe Chronic Schizophrenia and Poor Previous Treatment Response^a

Day	Dose (mg/day)	
	Clozapine	Risperidone
1	12.5	1
2	25	2
3	50	2
4	75	2
5	100	3
6	150	3
7	200	3
8	250	3
9 and 10	300	4
11–14 ^b	400	4
15–21 ^b	500	5
22–28 ^b	600	6

^a Continuous treatment of current episode with neuroleptic for at least 6 months without significant clinical improvement, an unsuccessful antipsychotic trial of at least 6 weeks (equivalent to 20 mg/day of haloperidol) since onset of current episode, and no period of good function for at least 2 years despite trials of two antipsychotics from at least two chemical classes (or 5 years despite three antipsychotic trials).

^b Period during which maintenance or reduction of dose was permitted if adverse events were experienced; clozapine or risperidone dose could not fall below 300 mg/day or 4 mg/day, respectively.

To our knowledge, the present study is the first methodologically robust study of adequate size and duration to compare the efficacy and safety of therapeutic doses of clozapine and risperidone in patients with severe chronic schizophrenia and poor previous treatment response, which was chosen instead of treatment resistance to have patients more representative of those seen in current clinical practice.

Method

This prospective, double-blind, parallel-group study was conducted at 41 centers in France (N=29) and Canada (N=12) between October 1994 and January 1996, in accordance with the World Health Organization's Good Clinical Research Practice Guidelines and the Declaration of Helsinki (19). Local ethics committee approvals were obtained, and subjects gave their written informed consent after complete description of the study.

Patients

Male and female patients aged 18–65 years who met DSM-IV criteria for schizophrenia (disorganized, catatonic, paranoid, residual, or undifferentiated) were eligible for recruitment. Only those with baseline scores of at least 4 on the Clinical Global Impression (CGI) scale (20), at least 45 (total score) on the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS) (21), and at least 4 on two or more of the four core symptoms (unusual thought content, hallucinations, conceptual disorganization, suspiciousness) were randomly assigned to treatment with either clozapine or risperidone. Both inpatients and outpatients were recruited to the study.

Patients were excluded if they had a history of medical conditions or drug treatment that might put them at special risk or bias the assessment of their clinical or mental status (e.g., epilepsy requiring continuous treatment, active blood dyscrasias, leukopenia, chronic obstructive lung disease or pulmonary emphysema, cardiovascular disease or recent myocardial infarction, significantly impaired renal or hepatic function, active problems with

TABLE 2. Reasons for Premature Discontinuation of Clozapine or Risperidone Therapy Among 273 Patients With Severe Chronic Schizophrenia and Poor Previous Treatment Response^a

Reason	Patients Given Clozapine (N=138)		Patients Given Risperidone (N=135)		All Patients (N=273)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adverse event	16	11.6	12	8.9	28	10.3
Death ^b	1	0.7	1	0.7	2	0.7
Consent withdrawn	12	8.7	9	6.7	21	7.7
Protocol violation	2	1.4	2	1.5	4	1.5
Treatment failure ^c	1	0.7	9	6.7	10	3.7
Lost to follow-up	3	2.2	0	0.0	3	1.1
Other	3	2.2	1	0.7	4	1.5
All	38	27.5	34	25.2	72	26.4

^a Continuous treatment of current episode with neuroleptic for at least 6 months without significant clinical improvement, an unsuccessful antipsychotic trial of at least 6 weeks (equivalent to 20 mg/day of haloperidol) since onset of current episode, and no period of good function for at least 2 years despite trials of two antipsychotics from at least two chemical classes (or 5 years despite three antipsychotic trials).

^b Unrelated to therapy.

^c Significant difference between clozapine and risperidone groups ($p < 0.01$, Fisher's exact test).

urinary retention or narrow angle glaucoma, toxic psychosis, chemical dependence, or moderate to severe mental retardation). Those previously treated with clozapine or risperidone were excluded from the trial. Patients likely to require continuous treatment with other psychotropic agents, anticholinergics, or drugs likely to lower white blood cell count were also excluded, as were women of childbearing potential who were not practicing a medically approved form of birth control.

Poor Previous Treatment Response

Patients were additionally required to meet the following minimum criteria for poor response to previous treatment.

1. The patient's current episode had been treated continually with a neuroleptic for at least the preceding 6 months without significant clinical improvement.

2. The patient had undergone one unsuccessful trial of antipsychotic medication equivalent to 20 mg/day of haloperidol for at least 6 weeks (less if the patient was experiencing dose-limiting adverse events) since the onset of the current episode. If several drugs had been prescribed simultaneously, the final equivalence dosage could be calculated by adding the individual equivalencies.

3. The patient had experienced no period of good functioning for at least 24 months despite a sufficient period of use of two antipsychotics from at least two chemical classes, or no period of good functioning for 5 years despite the use of three antipsychotics.

Poor previous treatment response as defined in the current study differs from treatment resistance by having a less stringent criterion for the previous drug history than did the study by Kane et al. (2), enabling patients to be more representative of those seen in current clinical practice compared with previous clinical trials.

Study Design

The study was divided into three periods. In the first period, a screening examination (consisting of a review of medical and drug histories, physical and laboratory examinations, and an electrocardiogram) was followed by a single-blind placebo run-in of at least 3 days during which all psychotropic and anticholinergic medication was withdrawn. For patients treated with depot neuroleptics, the placebo period started on the day they would

TABLE 3. Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of 273 Patients With Severe Chronic Schizophrenia and Poor Treatment Response^a Randomly Assigned to Receive Clozapine or Risperidone

Characteristic	Intent-to-Treat Population ^b				Patients Receiving Adequate Doses After 28 Days (Per-Protocol Population)			
	Clozapine (N=126)		Risperidone (N=130)		Clozapine (N=93)		Risperidone (N=110)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex ^c								
Male	97	77.0	85	65.4	73	78.5	72	65.5
Female	29	23.0	45	34.6	20	21.5	38	34.5
DSM-IV diagnosis								
Disorganized	21	16.7	25	19.2	18	19.4	23	20.9
Catatonic	2	1.6	2	1.5	1	1.1	2	1.8
Paranoid	73	57.9	67	51.5	53	57.0	57	51.8
Residual	6	4.8	9	6.9	4	4.3	8	7.3
Undifferentiated	24	19.0	27	20.8	17	18.3	20	18.2
History of illness	Median		Median		Median		Median	
Number of previous episodes	6.0		4.0		6.0		4.0	
Number of hospitalizations	8.0		7.0		8.0		7.0	
Time since first episode (years)	13.0		15.5		14.0		15.5	
Time since onset of current episode (months)	13.0		15.5		15.0		23.0	
Time since last episode of good function (months)	45.0		62.0		51.0		65.5	
Age (years) ^d	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
37.8	10.4	39.5	11.3	38.3	10.2	39.5	11.2	
Baseline disease characteristics								
BPRS total score ^e	63.7	10.3	61.2	9.9	64.0	9.9	60.8	9.7
Positive and Negative Symptom Scale total score	112.4	17.6	109.3	16.9	112.3	17.6	108.9	16.8
CGI score	5.6	0.8	5.5	0.9	5.7	0.8	5.6	0.9

^a Continuous treatment of current episode with neuroleptic for at least 6 months without significant clinical improvement, an unsuccessful antipsychotic trial of at least 6 weeks (equivalent to 20 mg/day of haloperidol) since onset of current episode, and no period of good function for at least 2 years despite trials of two antipsychotics from at least two chemical classes (or 5 years despite three antipsychotic trials).

^b All patients with at least one BPRS evaluation after treatment initiation.

^c Significant between-group differences in gender ratio for both the intent-to-treat population ($\chi^2=4.19$, $df=1$, $p<0.05$) and the per-protocol population ($\chi^2=4.20$, $df=1$, $p<0.05$).

^d In the intent-to-treat population, the median ages of the clozapine and risperidone groups were 36 (range=20–65) and 38 (range=18–64) years, respectively. For the per-protocol population, the median ages of the clozapine and risperidone groups were 37 (range=20–64) and 38 (range=18–64) years, respectively.

^e Significant between-group differences for both the intent-to-treat population ($t=1.98$, $df=254$, $p<0.05$) and the per-protocol population ($t=2.26$, $df=201$, $p<0.05$).

otherwise have received their next injection. Patients who satisfied the eligibility criteria were then randomly assigned to double-blind treatment (balanced by country, with a block size of six) with either clozapine or risperidone on a twice-daily basis.

In the second period, study drug dose was titrated over 4 weeks according to a fixed schedule (Table 1). Starting daily doses of 12.5 mg for clozapine and 1 mg for risperidone were increased to 300 mg/day and 4 mg/day, respectively, over 9 days; patients unable to tolerate these doses on the 10th day were withdrawn from the study. Further incremental increases to 600 mg/day and 6 mg/day, respectively, were scheduled, but if dose-limiting adverse events were experienced, the dose could be maintained or reduced without necessitating withdrawal from the study, provided that the clozapine or risperidone dose did not fall below 300 mg/day or 4 mg/day, respectively.

The third period was an 8-week, flexible-dose period during which the daily dose was adjusted clinically at 2-week intervals within the range of 200–900 mg/day for clozapine or 2–15 mg/day for risperidone. An increase in dose was recommended if response criteria were not reached. Prescription of any antipsychotic other than the study drug was prohibited for the duration of the study.

Efficacy Assessments

The primary efficacy measures were the magnitude of improvement in BPRS and CGI scores. The BPRS was extracted from

18 items of the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, an evaluation scale of 30 items scored from 1 (normal) to 7 (severely ill) (22). Treatment response was explored by using the criteria of an improvement in BPRS total score of 20%, 30%, 40%, or 50% and also by the definition of Kane et al. (2) (reduction of $\geq 20\%$ in BPRS total score together with either a posttreatment CGI ≤ 3 or a post-treatment BPRS total score ≤ 35). Secondary efficacy measures included the total, positive symptom, negative symptom, and general psychopathology scores of the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, the Psychotic Anxiety Scale (23), Psychotic Depression Scale (24), and the Calgary Depression Scale (25). A psychiatric interview was performed at baseline; primary efficacy measures were administered every 2 weeks and secondary measures every 4 weeks throughout the study.

Safety Assessments

Blood counts were performed weekly, and vital signs were measured daily for the first 11 days and then on days 14, 15, 22, 28 and every 2 weeks thereafter. Extrapyramidal symptoms rated by the Extrapyramidal Symptom Rating Scale (26) were recorded every 2 weeks. Adverse events were recorded throughout the study.

Statistical Analysis

Initial calculations indicated that 150 patients per treatment group were required to guarantee power of 0.90 in detecting a difference ($\alpha=0.05$) when comparing therapies with underlying

TABLE 4. Baseline Values and Changes From Baseline in Primary Efficacy Measures After 12 Weeks of Clozapine or Risperidone Therapy for Patients With Severe Chronic Schizophrenia and Poor Previous Treatment Response^a

Efficacy Measure and Population	Baseline Value				Change From Baseline				Analysis		
	Clozapine		Risperidone		Clozapine		Risperidone				
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
<i>BPRS total</i>									<i>ANCOVA F</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>
Intent-to-treat ^b	63.7	10.3	61.2	9.9	−23.2	13.2	−17.7	13.6	13.01	1, 253	0.006
Per-protocol ^c	64.0	9.9	60.8	9.7	−25.0	12.1	−17.9	12.9	12.31	1, 200	0.0006
<i>CGI total</i>									<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>
Intent-to-treat ^b	5.6	0.8	5.5	0.9	−1.8	1.1	−1.4	1.3	2.68	254	0.008
Per-protocol ^c	5.7	0.8	5.6	0.9	−2.0	1.1	−1.4	1.2	3.30	201	0.002

^a Continuous treatment of current episode with neuroleptic for at least 6 months without significant clinical improvement, an unsuccessful antipsychotic trial of at least 6 weeks (equivalent to 20 mg/day of haloperidol) since onset of current episode, and no period of good function for at least 2 years despite trials of two antipsychotics from at least two chemical classes (or 5 years despite three antipsychotic trials).

^b All patients with at least one BPRS evaluation after treatment initiation (clozapine, N=126; risperidone, N=130).

^c All patients receiving adequate clozapine or risperidone doses after 28 days (clozapine, N=93; risperidone, N=110).

success rates of 40% and 20%. Power was reduced to 0.70 when comparing success rates of 35% and 20%.

Three patient populations were defined for the purposes of analysis. The safety population comprised all patients who received at least one dose of study medication and had at least one postdose safety assessment. The intent-to-treat population consisted of all randomly assigned patients with at least one postdose BPRS evaluation. The per-protocol population comprised all patients in the intent-to-treat population who completed the first 28 days of the study without major protocol violation (i.e., insufficient documentation of poor response to treatment, prior treatment with either clozapine or risperidone, or inadequate dosing at day 28). Both intent-to-treat and per-protocol populations were described in the efficacy analysis, with intent-to-treat being the population of primary interest.

The primary endpoint for efficacy analysis was the end of the third period (i.e., after 12 weeks of treatment), obtained by carrying forward the last observation in the study for each patient. A secondary endpoint was the end of the second period, obtained by carrying forward the last observation up to the end of the titration schedule (week 4) for each patient. Data were also described at each visit, from baseline to week 12, based on observed cases at the visit of interest. Descriptive statistics were presented and the two treatment groups were compared at each of these time points; however, *p* values at individual visits are purely exploratory.

Randomization was designed to be balanced by country, not by center, as there were a large number of centers that recruited very few patients, making it difficult to control for a possible center effect. Control for country effect and its interaction with treatment were investigated through response rates per the definition of Kane et al. (2). A sensitivity analysis was carried out on centers that had recruited at least six patients and used the same criteria. Control for language (French versus American English) was not addressed because 84% of patients were French speaking.

Response rates, per the definition of Kane et al. (2), were compared between treatment groups at the end of the second and third periods by using the Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test, adjusting for country. The treatment-by-country interaction was tested by means of the Breslow-Day pseudohomogeneity test, based on the Mantel-Haenszel statistic, for the intent-to-treat population at the end of the third period.

In terms of other efficacy measures, improvements from baseline in quantitative variables (total and subscale scores of the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, BPRS core item scores, CGI score, Calgary Depression Scale, Psychotic Anxiety Scale, and total and subscale scores of the Psychotic Depression Scale) were analyzed by means of *t* tests. For BPRS total score, an analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) with treatment as factor and baseline value as covariate was used because of the initial imbalance between

the two treatment groups. Chi-square tests were used for between-group comparisons on qualitative criteria (20%–50% decrease in BPRS score, 1–2 point decrease in CGI score, 20%–50% decrease in Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale score).

The frequency of newly occurring adverse events was compared between treatment groups by using Fisher's exact test for events reported by more than five patients (within the safety population). Episodes of hypotension (diastolic blood pressure <50 mm Hg or systolic blood pressure <90 mm Hg) were analyzed by means of frequency tables.

ANCOVA was used to assess the change from baseline in Extrapyramidal Symptom Rating Scale score at the end of the study (with treatment factor and baseline as a covariate), while chi-square tests were used in analyzing frequency tables of the proportion of improved/worsened/unchanged patients by treatment group. Extrapyramidal Symptom Rating Scale evaluations were censored at first intake of anticholinergic medication; patients with no symptoms (scores of zero) from baseline to the end of study were not taken into account in the analysis.

Results

Patients

A total of 273 patients were randomly assigned to one of the two treatment groups (clozapine, N=138; risperidone, N=135), and 201 patients completed the study (clozapine, N=100; risperidone, N=101). Reasons for premature discontinuation are shown in Table 2. Demographic and baseline characteristics for the intent-to-treat and per-protocol populations are shown in Table 3. Except for the BPRS scores, which were significantly higher in the clozapine group, there were only minor differences between the two treatment groups in terms of chronicity and severity of disease. Patients in the clozapine group tended to have a greater number of previous episodes and hospitalizations, while those in the risperidone group tended to have a longer duration of disease and time since last episode of good function.

At the end of the 8-week flexible dose period, median daily doses of clozapine and risperidone were 600 mg and 6 mg, respectively, for the intent-to-treat population. For patients who completed all 12 weeks of the study, median final daily doses were 600 mg and 9 mg, respectively. Dosages for the per-protocol population were comparable. On

TABLE 5. Baseline Values and Changes From Baseline in Secondary Efficacy Measures After 12 Weeks of Clozapine or Risperidone Therapy for Patients With Severe Chronic Schizophrenia and Poor Previous Treatment Response^a

Efficacy Measure and Population	Baseline Value				Change From Baseline				Analysis		
	Clozapine		Risperidone		Clozapine		Risperidone				
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	t	df	p
Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale											
Intent-to-treat population ^b											
Total score	112.4	17.6	109.3	16.9	-37.5	22.5	-29.9	23.9	2.58	247	0.02
Positive symptoms	27.2	6.2	26.5	5.7	-10.4	6.6	-8.3	7.4	2.36	254	0.02
Negative symptoms	29.4	6.9	29.1	6.6	-8.8	6.8	-7.1	7.2	1.91	250	0.06
General psychopathology	55.7	10.1	53.7	10.2	-18.3	12.4	-14.1	12.3	2.69	251	0.008
Per-protocol population ^c											
Total score	112.3	17.6	108.9	16.8	-39.8	21.9	-30.3	22.9	2.95	194	0.004
Positive symptoms	27.2	6.1	26.6	5.8	-11.2	6.1	-8.6	7.3	2.70	201	0.008
Negative symptoms	29.3	7.1	28.8	6.6	-8.7	6.9	-6.9	7.0	1.86	197	0.07
General psychopathology	55.7	10.2	53.5	10.2	-19.7	12.1	-14.3	11.8	3.21	198	0.002
Calgary Depression Scale total score											
Intent-to-treat population ^b	5.3	4.5	5.4	5.0	-3.2	4.2	-2.3	4.8	1.67	242	0.10
Per-protocol population ^c	5.3	4.5	5.3	5.2	-3.3	4.1	-2.3	4.9	1.51	198	0.14
Psychotic Anxiety Scale total score											
Intent-to-treat population ^b	40.0	17.4	37.7	19.7	-18.5	16.0	-13.5	15.9	2.42	241	0.02
Per-protocol population ^c	40.3	18.1	37.9	19.7	-18.6	16.5	-13.9	15.9	2.03	196	<0.05
Psychotic Depression Scale											
Intent-to-treat population ^b											
Total score	59.4	25.7	58.4	27.8	-24.8	22.0	-20.2	25.4	1.47	235	0.15
Psychotic symptoms	9.5	4.0	9.3	4.4	-4.8	4.2	-4.0	3.9	1.56	235	0.12
Mood symptoms	24.9	13.6	24.4	14.1	-10.9	11.7	-8.5	12.8	1.51	235	0.14
Behavior symptoms	24.9	11.3	24.7	12.8	-9.0	9.3	-7.7	12.5	0.90	235	0.37
Per-protocol population ^c											
Total score	60.6	26.2	56.7	26.7	-26.0	22.5	-19.4	23.5	2.00	193	<0.05
Psychotic symptoms	9.6	4.2	9.3	4.3	-5.2	4.3	-4.0	3.7	1.98	193	<0.05
Mood symptoms	25.7	13.5	23.5	13.7	-11.7	12.0	-8.1	11.8	2.07	193	0.04
Behavior symptoms	25.3	11.6	24.0	12.3	-9.2	9.4	-7.2	12.1	1.25	193	0.22

^a Continuous treatment of current episode with neuroleptic for at least 6 months without significant clinical improvement, an unsuccessful antipsychotic trial of at least 6 weeks (equivalent to 20 mg/day of haloperidol) since onset of current episode, and no period of good function for at least 2 years despite trials of two antipsychotics from at least two chemical classes (or 5 years despite three antipsychotic trials).

^b All patients with at least one BPRS evaluation after treatment initiation (clozapine, N=114–126; risperidone, N=123–130).

^c All patients receiving adequate clozapine or risperidone doses after 28 days (clozapine, N=88–93; risperidone, N=105–110).

an observed-patient basis, the mean dose for patients completing the study was 642 mg/day (SD=212) for clozapine and 9 mg/day (SD=4) for risperidone.

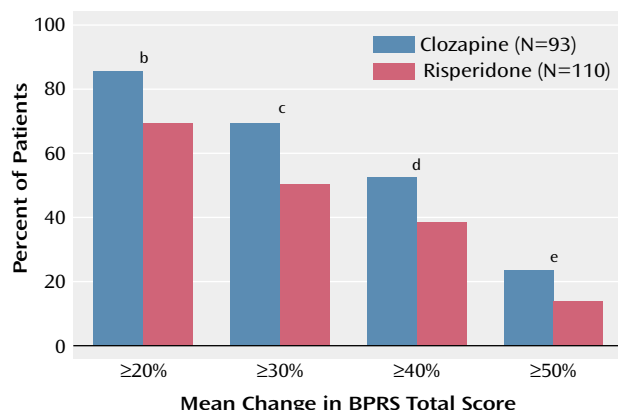
Efficacy

Magnitude of response, as determined by mean changes in the primary efficacy measures (BPRS total score and CGI score) from baseline to end of study, was significantly greater in the clozapine group than in the risperidone group for both the intent-to-treat and per-protocol populations (Table 4). For the per-protocol population, the significant difference between treatments emerged at week 6 and was maintained at all subsequent time points. Statistically significant differences in favor of clozapine in terms of changes from baseline to end of study were seen for most of the secondary efficacy measures (Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale total and subscale scores, Psychotic Anxiety Scale score) for both the intent-to-treat and per-protocol populations (Table 5). Absolute values for the Calgary Depression Scale significantly favored clozapine at the end of the study (baseline scores were similar). For the Psychotic Depression Scale, the total score and psychotic and mood subscale scores were significantly reduced from baseline for the per-protocol population (Table 5).

An exploratory analysis to examine the efficacy of the treatments in those patients who had completed 12 weeks from baseline was carried out. In the intent-to-treat population, changes in the BPRS (ANCOVA $F=2.54$, $df=1$, 199 , $p=0.10$) and CGI score ($t=1.54$, $df=201$, $p=0.10$) were not significant, but those for the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale were ($t=2.08$, $df=195$, $p=0.04$). In the per-protocol population, all changes in efficacy measures were significant: BPRS (ANCOVA $F=4.20$, $df=1$, 167 , $p=0.04$), CGI ($t=2.02$, $df=169$, $p=0.04$), and Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale ($t=2.32$, $df=163$, $p=0.02$).

The proportions of patients with decreases in mean BPRS total score of $\geq 20\%$ and $\geq 30\%$ at the end of the study were significantly higher in the clozapine group than in the risperidone group for both the intent-to-treat and per-protocol populations (Figure 1), as was the proportion of patients with decreases of $\geq 40\%$ in the per-protocol population. At study close, per the criteria of Kane et al. (2), 61 patients (48.4%) in the clozapine intent-to-treat group and 56 (43.1%) in the risperidone intent-to-treat group were classified as responders (Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test: $\chi^2=0.78$, $df=1$, $p<0.38$). There was no effect on treatment by country (Breslow-Day pseudohomogeneity test statistic=1.34, $df=1$, $p=0.25$). The response rates calculated

FIGURE 1. Improvement in Total BPRS Score for Patients With Severe Chronic Schizophrenia and Poor Previous Treatment Response^a After 12 Weeks of Clozapine or Risperidone Therapy Among Those Receiving Adequate Doses After 28 Days (Per-Protocol Population)



^a Continuous treatment of current episode with neuroleptic for at least 6 months without significant clinical improvement, an unsuccessful antipsychotic trial of at least 6 weeks (equivalent to 20 mg/day of haloperidol) since onset of current episode, and no period of good function for at least 2 years despite trials of two antipsychotics from at least two chemical classes (or 5 years despite three antipsychotic trials).

^b Significant difference between groups ($\chi^2=7.38$, $df=1$, $p<0.01$).

^c Significant difference between groups ($\chi^2=7.54$, $df=1$, $p<0.01$).

^d Significant difference between groups ($\chi^2=3.76$, $df=1$, $p<0.05$).

^e Nearly significant difference between groups ($\chi^2=3.39$, $df=1$, $p<0.06$).

for the per-protocol population were 53.8% (N=50) for the clozapine group and 44.5% (N=49) for the risperidone group (Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test: $\chi^2=1.65$, $df=1$, $p<0.20$). A sensitivity analysis carried out on centers with at least six patients recruited to the study showed similar results: 39 (52.7%) out of 74 patients were classified as responders, per the criteria of Kane et al. (2), in the clozapine group compared with 33 (42.9%) out of 77 patients in the risperidone group (Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test: $\chi^2=1.31$, $df=1$, $p<0.23$). Overall, at the end of the study, 94 (75.8%) patients in the clozapine group and 81 (64.3%) patients in the risperidone group no longer met the severity of psychopathology inclusion criteria ($\chi^2=3.95$, $df=1$, $p<0.05$).

Significantly more patients in the risperidone group withdrew from the study because of treatment failure (Table 2). However, no difference in the time to study discontinuation was observed between the two groups ($t=0.56$, $df=271$, $p=0.57$).

Tolerability

Withdrawals due to adverse events occurred with similar frequency in both treatment groups (Table 2). Treatment-emergent adverse events occurred in 78.7% (N=107) of patients in the clozapine group and 82.8% (N=111) of patients in the risperidone group ($p=0.44$, Fisher's exact test). In terms of individual adverse events, convulsions, dizziness, sialorrhea, tachycardia, and somnolence oc-

TABLE 6. Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events From Clozapine or Risperidone Therapy Occurring in at Least 5% of Either Group of Patients With Severe Chronic Schizophrenia and Poor Previous Treatment Response^a

Adverse Event	Treatment Received				p (Fisher's exact test)
	Clozapine (N=136)		Risperidone (N=134)		
	N	%	N	%	
Convulsions	12	8.8	3	2.2	0.04
Dizziness	21	15.4	7	5.2	0.009
Extrapyramidal symptoms	18	13.2	38	28.4	0.008
Constipation	19	14.0	11	8.2	0.18
Hypotension	18	13.2	10	7.5	0.17
Sialorrhea	45	33.1	16	11.9	<0.0001
Tachycardia	13	9.6	1	0.7	0.002
Agitation	8	5.9	13	9.7	0.27
Anxiety	13	9.6	17	12.7	0.45
Insomnia	5	3.7	16	11.9	0.02
Somnolence	33	24.3	19	14.2	0.05
Nausea	21	15.4	12	9.0	0.14
Headache	13	9.6	8	6.0	0.37
Fatigue	15	11.0	6	4.5	0.07
Fever	7	5.1	3	2.2	0.34

^a Continuous treatment of current episode with neuroleptic for at least 6 months without significant clinical improvement, an unsuccessful antipsychotic trial of at least 6 weeks (equivalent to 20 mg/day of haloperidol) since onset of current episode, and no period of good function for at least 2 years despite trials of two antipsychotics from at least two chemical classes (or 5 years despite three antipsychotic trials).

curred significantly more frequently in the clozapine group, whereas extrapyramidal symptoms and insomnia occurred significantly more frequently in the risperidone group (Table 6). Dry mouth was also significantly greater in the risperidone group, although the incidence was <5% (clozapine 0%, risperidone 4%).

The results of two Extrapyramidal Symptom Rating Scale subscales favored clozapine: reduction from baseline for CGI parkinsonism score (ANCOVA $F=4.82$, $df=1$, 167, $p<0.03$) and improvement/worsening of hyperkinesia ($\chi^2=6.08$, $df=2$, $p<0.05$).

Granulocytopenia reported as an adverse event occurred with a similar low incidence in both treatment groups (1% clozapine, 2% risperidone), whereas low neutrophil counts (<2000/mm³) detected by routine laboratory analysis were significantly more frequent in the risperidone group (clozapine: 2.9%, risperidone: 11.2%; $p<0.01$, Fisher's exact test). Low leukocyte counts (<3500/mm³) occurred with a similar low incidence in both treatment groups (clozapine: 0.7%, risperidone: 3.7%; $p<0.12$, Fisher's exact test), but significantly more patients in the risperidone group had leukocytes reduced by 50% or more between two consecutive evaluations (clozapine: 2.2%, risperidone: 5.2%; $p<0.01$, Fisher's exact test). No case of agranulocytosis was observed during the study.

The incidence of convulsions was significantly higher in the clozapine group (Table 6) and was higher than expected in both groups. Of the 12 convulsions reported in conjunction with clozapine therapy, 10 occurred at high doses (in excess of 600 mg/day).

While there was no significant difference between treatment groups in the incidence of hypotension reported as an adverse event (Table 6), hypotension detected from measurement of vital signs (systolic blood pressure <90 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure <50 mm Hg) was significantly more frequent in the risperidone group (clozapine: 2.9%, risperidone: 11.2%; $p < 0.01$, Fisher's exact test). The increase in mean body weight from baseline to the end of study was significantly greater for the clozapine treatment group (clozapine: 2.4 kg, risperidone: 0.2 kg; $t = 3.14$, $df = 198$, $p < 0.002$).

Discussion

The magnitude of response, determined by the change in both primary efficacy measures (total BPRS and CGI scores), was significantly in favor of clozapine irrespective of the population under evaluation. Similarly, response was significantly greater in the clozapine group for the majority of secondary efficacy measures, with the exception of the Psychotic Depression Scale (where significant differences were found for the per-protocol population only) and the Calgary Depression Scale.

The superiority of clozapine in improving Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale total and subscores and CGI scores confirms the preliminary results of an open comparison of clozapine and risperidone in 86 patients with treatment-resistant schizophrenia for a mean treatment duration of 12 weeks (16). Although the previous trial was small in size and of open design, the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale total and positive subscores, general psychopathology subscores, and CGI score showed significantly greater improvement with clozapine than risperidone.

Although the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale and CGI efficacy data from both this present study and that of Flynn et al. (16) contrast with data from an earlier comparative 8-week study (15), this latter study has received strong criticism for its design. First, because of its small sample size ($N = 86$), it lacked the power to show a statistical difference between the two drugs. Furthermore, the target dose chosen for clozapine in the titration period (300 mg) was too low, and plasma levels were lower than those found to be optimal in previous studies (27–29). The use of a subtherapeutic dose of clozapine by Bondolfi et al. (15) is likely to explain why the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale score changes reported in their study for clozapine were markedly lower than those reported in this present study (–23.2 versus –37.5, respectively), while risperidone-treated patients had similar Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale score changes (–27.4 versus –29.9, respectively). Finally, the authors acknowledged that the 8-week duration of treatment may not have been sufficient to achieve optimal response.

During the study, there was an increase in antipsychotic dosage for risperidone while the clozapine dosage re-

mained constant. This was a consequence of the protocol guidelines in which the dosage had to be increased if the response criteria were to be reached (decrease of BPRS >20%). These criteria were attained more often in the clozapine group. The dosing titration schedule employed for risperidone was in keeping with the current thinking at the time that this trial was designed (1994). The upper dosage of risperidone may also, in terms of current practice, be considered slightly high. However, it is common for patients with more treatment-resistant forms of schizophrenia to be treated with a higher medication dosage (30). Although there were no significant differences between the groups in favor of risperidone, risperidone was effective in treating the symptoms of schizophrenia, with improvements from baseline in both the BPRS and CGI scores (Table 4).

According to the most usual measure of response in severe chronic schizophrenia, $\geq 20\%$ reduction in BPRS total score, the response rate in the present study was significantly in favor of clozapine. The respective figures for responders were 86.0% for clozapine and 70.0% for risperidone (Figure 1). Furthermore, a significant difference in favor of clozapine was also apparent when the proportion of patients with decreases in mean BPRS total score of $\geq 30\%$ and $\geq 40\%$ were evaluated. Similarly, per the criteria of Kane et al. (2), there was a nonsignificant difference in favor of clozapine. However, the response rate for clozapine in the present study may appear higher than the response rate of 30% seen in the pivotal study of Kane et al. (2), and the 31% rate of response (defined as $\geq 20\%$ reduction in symptoms) seen at the equivalent time point in the Veterans Affairs study (3). This inconsistency probably reflects the different inclusion criteria used in the present study, chosen to recruit patients more representative of those seen in clinical practice. Clozapine is not used in clinical practice in Europe and Canada at a dose equivalent to 1000 mg of chlorpromazine. The criteria for treatment resistance in this study were in accordance with clozapine labeling in France. Hence, this study was more likely to include patients with severe chronic schizophrenia with a poor treatment response rather than those with treatment resistance, as evaluated by the two earlier studies (2, 3). Poor response to treatment in the current study was verified with an unsuccessful prospective treatment with 60 mg of haloperidol. It must also be noted that since the BPRS total score in the present study was extracted from the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, these results are not directly comparable to those of the study by Kane et al. (2).

Both treatments were generally well tolerated and there were no significant between-group differences either in withdrawals due to adverse events or in the proportion of patients experiencing at least one adverse event. The types of adverse events experienced were consistent with the known side effect profiles of the two drugs. As expected, the incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms in the

clozapine group was significantly lower than that reported in the risperidone group. A subsequent detailed review revealed that of the cases of extrapyramidal symptoms diagnosed, 72% of those reported in association with clozapine therapy were deemed to be transient compared with 58% in the risperidone group. It is likely that for both treatment groups, too short a duration of neuroleptic washout (3 days versus 2 weeks in the study by Kane et al. [2]) may have been responsible for the occurrence of residual extrapyramidal symptoms during the initial treatment phase. Results from two controlled studies of psychosis related to Parkinson's disease have provided conclusive confirmation of the mildness of the extrapyramidal impact of clozapine (31, 32). The lack of any significant difference in the Extrapyramidal Symptom Rating Scale hypokinesia subscale in the current study can perhaps be explained by an incorrect assessment of sialorrhea; scoring should have been restricted to cases of sialorrhea as a consequence of facial rigidity, but this was not the case. Sialorrhea is also included as a factor in the hypokinesia score. As a result, there may have been a degree of potential bias for both subscores and for total use. The incidence of seizures was significantly higher in the clozapine group and higher than expected in both groups, which may be a reflection of the dosage used or the speed of titration; the 9% incidence seen in the clozapine group is comparable with the 7% incidence found in an analysis of clinical trials in the United States, where the average daily dose of clozapine was 444 mg (33). Of the 12 convulsions reported in conjunction with clozapine therapy, 10 occurred at doses in excess of 600 mg/day. Agranulocytosis was not reported, and hematologic toxicity was comparable in both treatment groups. Hypotension was noted significantly more frequently in the risperidone group.

Conclusions

In this population of patients with severe chronic schizophrenia and poor previous treatment response, clozapine exhibited clear therapeutic superiority over risperidone for the majority of efficacy measures. Both atypical antipsychotics were equally well tolerated and demonstrated their expected adverse event profiles, although, as expected, clozapine was associated with less risk of extrapyramidal symptoms but a higher risk of convulsions than risperidone.

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