




ATC codes: **N05AX13**

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Indication | Schizophrenia or other primary psychotic disorders ICD11 code: 6A4Z |
| INN | Paliperidone |
| Medicine type | Chemical agent |
| List type | Core |
| Formulations | Parenteral > General injections > IM: 25 mg in pre-filled syringe (as palmitate) ; 50 mg in pre-filled syringe (as palmitate) ; 75 mg in pre-filled syringe (as palmitate) ; 100 mg in pre-filled syringe (as palmitate) ; 150 mg in pre-filled syringe (as palmitate) |
| EML status history | First added in 2021 (TRS 1035) Changed in 2023 (TRS 1049) |
| Sex | All |
| Age | Adolescents and adults |
| Therapeutic alternatives | risperidone (ATC codes: N05AX08) Parenteral > General injections > IM: |
| Patent information | Patents have expired in most jurisdictions Read more about patents .  |
| Wikipedia | Paliperidone  |
| DrugBank | Paliperidone  |

Expert Committee recommendation

The Expert Committee recognized that long-acting injectable antipsychotic medicines were an important treatment option for some patients with schizophrenia, and recalled the recommendation made by the 2021 Expert Committee to include PP1M long-acting injection on the EML for this indication, with risperidone long-acting injection as a therapeutic alternative among second-generation antipsychotics. The Committee also noted the separate application to the 2023 meeting proposing therapeutic alternatives to long-acting injections of first-generation antipsychotics. The Committee noted that compared with the 1-month formulation (PP1M), the 3-month formulation (PP3M) had evidence of similar clinical efficacy and safety and may offer advantages to patients in terms of fewer injections. However, the Committee noted that PP3M was recommended for use only in patients who have been adequately treated with PP1M and demonstrate benefit from and tolerance to it for at least 4 months. The Committee was therefore concerned that both strength formulations would need to be available for appropriate treatment and considered that the more limited availability of PP3M in low- and middle-income countries would be problematic. In addition, the Committee noted that PP3M was more highly priced and was not yet available in generic forms. The Committee also noted that PP3M long-acting injection was not currently included in WHO mhGAP guidelines. Based on these considerations, the Expert Committee did not recommend inclusion of PP3M long-acting injection on the EML for maintenance treatment of schizophrenia.

Background

In 2021, the Expert Committee recommended the addition of PP1M long-acting injection to the core list of the EML for maintenance treatment of schizophrenia in adults stabilized on oral therapy. A square box listing was recommended specifying risperidone long-acting injection as a therapeutic alternative (1). The 2021 Committee considered that long-acting injectable antipsychotic medicines are a valuable treatment option to increase adherence to treatment and reduce relapse in adults with schizophrenia and related psychotic disorders. The Committee also noted with concern the uncertainty of current and future

availability of fluphenazine injection, which was the only long-acting injectable antipsychotic medicine included on the EML at that time and considered that the availability of alternative medicines would be important to meet the public health need for such treatments. The Committee noted that long-acting injectable antipsychotic medicines are an established treatment option for schizophrenia and are recommended in existing WHO Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) guidelines. In particular, the Committee acknowledged that long-acting injectable antipsychotic medicines are useful in low-resource settings, where many factors might impede regular monitoring and follow-up of patients. The 2021 Committee noted that the available data suggested benefits of long-acting injectable antipsychotic medicines versus oral antipsychotic medicines in preventing hospitalization or relapse, especially in populations with low treatment adherence. The effectiveness and overall safety of first-generation and second-generation antipsychotic medicines were similar. The availability of agents with different side-effect profiles may support the selection of one treatment over another given a patient's clinical status and vulnerabilities. In consideration of the application for inclusion of PP1M, the 2021 Committee noted that although PP3M was shown to be effective and acceptable, the applicants decided not to include this formulation in the proposal for the following reasons. • PP3M had become available only relatively recently, was not yet commonly used in clinical practice and its worldwide availability might be limited. • Some concerns had been raised about a randomized study comparing PP3M and placebo (2) in which study participants underwent a stabilization phase with PP1M before randomization which might have inflated the effect size in favour of paliperidone. • More research was needed to rule out possible unintended consequences of PP3M, including the effects of reduced doctors' visits due to the longer dosing interval. • The cumulative monthly dosing of PP3M was slightly higher than that of PP1M and this may affect toxicity and tolerability (3).

Public health relevance

Schizophrenia is a debilitating mental disorder that typically starts in late adolescence or early adulthood (4–6). In 2019, nearly 24 million people worldwide were estimated to have schizophrenia (7). The global burden of mental disorders, including schizophrenia, has been increasing over time (4,7). Between 1990 and 2019, the number of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) due to mental disorders rose from 80.8 million to 125.3 million, accounting for almost 5% of all DALYs (7). The incident cases and DALYs of schizophrenia also increased during this period, reaching 1.13 million persons and 12.66 million DALYs, a 37% increase in incident cases and a 62% increase in DALYs compared with 1990 (4). In low- and middle-income countries, a significant treatment gap exists, with about two thirds of individuals with schizophrenia not receiving adequate treatment (8). People with schizophrenia also have a reduced life expectancy of about 15 years compared with the general population, which is partly due to physical diseases such as cardiovascular disease (9,10). Schizophrenia is a significant economic burden and is projected to cost the global economy trillions of dollars by 2030 (11–13). The costs include direct expenses of treatment, rehabilitation and social welfare, as well as indirect costs such as reduced productivity, unemployment and the financial impact on families. The burden is exacerbated by the limited global coverage of mental health care (14–17). Long-term treatment is crucial in managing schizophrenia, and long-acting injectable medicines are commonly prescribed for patients who are non-compliant or experience persistent symptoms (18–21).

Benefits

The R092670-PSY-3011 study was a company-sponsored non-inferiority phase III study that compared PP3M with PP1M in adults with schizophrenia (22). Participants received PP1M during a 17-week open-label phase before being randomized to receive the same dose of PP1M or the corresponding equivalent dose of PP3M for 48 weeks. The primary efficacy endpoint was the percentage of participants who had not relapsed at the end of the double blind phase based on the Kaplan–Meier 48-week cumulative estimate of survival. The per-protocol analysis showed similar rates of relapse in both treatment groups after 48 weeks (37/458 (8.1%) for PP3M versus 45/490 (9.2%) for PP1M; estimated difference (PP3M – PP1M) 1.2%, 95% confidence interval (CI) –2.7% to 5.1%). It was concluded that PP3M was non-inferior to PP1M as the lower bound of the CI was larger than the prespecified non-inferiority margin of –15%. The hazard ratio (HR) for risk of relapse when switching from PP1M to PP3M versus remaining on PP1M was 0.87 (95% CI 0.56 to 1.34). Subgroup analyses also supported the non-inferiority of PP3M in different age groups, sexes, races, baseline body mass index groups and geographic regions (23–25). The R092670-PSY-3012 study was a company-sponsored long-term, placebo-controlled phase III randomized withdrawal study with PP3M in adults with schizophrenia (2). The study consisted of four phases and evaluated the efficacy of PP3M in delaying relapse of symptoms in adult participants with schizophrenia who had achieved symptom control with PP1M. The study used a randomized withdrawal design to assess whether the discontinuation of PP3M treatment after stabilization with PP1M would affect the course of the disease. The fixed-dose regimen of PP3M was based on the conversion from the effective dose of PP1M. The primary endpoint was the time to relapse during the double-blind phase. At the preplanned interim analysis, conducted after 42 relapse events, 23.0% (31/135) of participants who switched from open-label

PP3M to double-blind placebo experienced a relapse event, compared with 7.4% (11/148) of participants who remained on PP3M. Participants who continued treatment with PP3M in the double-blind phase experienced a significantly longer time to relapse compared with those who switched to placebo ($P < 0.001$ based on a log-rank test). The median time to the first relapse was 274 days in the placebo group, while it was not estimable in the PP3M group. At the final analysis, after 56 relapse events, 29.0% (42/145) of participants in the double-blind placebo group experienced a relapse event versus 8.8% (14/160) of participants in the double-blind PP3M group. A significant difference was seen in the time to relapse which favoured PP3M ($P < 0.001$ based on a log-rank test). The median time to the first relapse event was 395 days for the placebo group, while it was not estimable for the PP3M group. A 2021 systematic review and network meta-analysis of 78 randomized controlled trials (11 505 participants) compared relapse prevention and acceptability of long-acting injectable antipsychotics in the maintenance treatment of non-affective psychoses in adults (26). PP1M and PP3M were among the long-acting antipsychotics included in the analysis. The primary outcomes were the proportion of patients who experienced at least one relapse, and the proportion of patients who dropped out of the trial for any reason (acceptability). The ranking probability was assessed by surface under the cumulative ranking curve (SUCRA) and the certainty of evidence was assessed by Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development, and Evaluations (GRADE). The primary analysis found that most long-acting injectable antipsychotics evaluated were significantly more effective than placebo in preventing relapse, including PP3M (relative risk (RR) 0.27, 95% CI 0.17 to 0.42; SUCRA 80.2%, high-certainty evidence) and PP1M (RR 0.39, 95% CI 0.30 to 0.50; SUCRA 46.8%, high-certainty evidence). There was also moderate-certainty evidence of no significant difference for the comparison between PP3M and PP1M (RR 1.44, 95% CI 0.95 to 2.19). Additionally, most long-acting injectable antipsychotics evaluated were significantly more acceptable than placebo, including PP3M (0.60, 95% CI 0.43 to 0.84; SUCRA 62.5%, high-certainty evidence) and PP1M (0.70, 95% CI 0.85 to 0.85; SUCRA 39.5%, moderate-certainty evidence). Exploratory secondary analyses showed significantly lower hospitalization rates for several long-acting injectable antipsychotics including PP3M (RR 0.26, 95% CI 0.10 to 0.65) and PP1M (RR 0.37, 95% CI 0.16 to 0.87). The authors concluded that long-acting injectable formulations of paliperidone (PP3M and PP1M) were among those that demonstrated the highest effectiveness and acceptability in preventing relapse in non-affective psychoses. A 2022 systematic review and network meta-analysis of 92 randomized controlled trials (22 645 participants) evaluated the differences in the effectiveness and tolerability of oral antipsychotics and long-acting injectable antipsychotics for maintenance treatment of schizophrenia-spectrum disorders (27). The two coprimary outcomes were the proportion of participants who experienced at least one relapse, and the proportion of participants who dropped out of the trial due to an adverse event. There was moderate-certainty evidence that PP3M was superior to placebo for the prevention of relapse (RR 0.24, 95% CI 0.13 to 0.42; SUCRA 80.3%). A more recent 2022 systematic review and network meta-analysis of 100 randomized controlled trials (16 812 participants) compared the efficacy and tolerability of 32 antipsychotics as maintenance treatment for non-treatment-resistant patients with schizophrenia. No clear evidence for the superiority of specific antipsychotics for relapse prevention was observed and the authors concluded that the choice of medicine should be guided mainly by tolerability (28). A retrospective observational study used claims data from the Hungarian National Health Insurance Fund database to compare the effectiveness of long-acting injectable antipsychotics versus oral antipsychotics (29). The study included 5400 patients who started treatment with a second-generation antipsychotic as monotherapy (1423 given injectable medicines, and 3977 given oral medicines) including PP1M and PP3M. The primary outcome was the all-cause discontinuation of the antipsychotic medication over a 1-year and 1.5-year period. The results showed that long-acting injectable antipsychotics had higher continuation rates compared with oral antipsychotics. Patients given PP3M ($n = 627$) had the highest continuation rates of all antipsychotics, with 79% and 76% of patients continuing treatment for 1 year and 1.5 years, respectively. Adjusted analyses showed that the risk of discontinuation was significantly higher for oral antipsychotics compared with PP3M and aripiprazole long-acting injection ($P < 0.01$ for all). Compared with PP1M, the risk of discontinuation was significantly higher for all oral antipsychotics except olanzapine and paliperidone. Risperidone long-acting injection had a lower risk of discontinuation compared with oral risperidone ($P < 0.001$). All other long-acting injectable antipsychotics had a significantly higher risk of discontinuation than PP3M ($P < 0.05$). The study limitations included the lack of randomization and control group, potential misclassification of diagnoses, and selection bias of different treatments (29). A company-sponsored prospective, multinational, single-arm, open-label phase IIIb study (305 participants) evaluated the efficacy and safety of converting patients with schizophrenia stabilized with PP1M to PP3M in a naturalistic clinical setting over 52 weeks (30). The primary efficacy endpoint was symptomatic remission at last observation carried forward. Symptomatic remission was achieved by 56.8% (172/303) of patients at the last observation carried forward endpoint, while symptomatic remission was achieved by 60.7% (184/303) of patients during the 12-month treatment period. Among these, 4.0% (12/303) patients had met the criteria for symptomatic remission during the treatment period, then subsequently did not. Over the PP3M treatment period, the proportion of patients

hospitalized for psychiatric reasons fell from 13.5% at baseline to 4.6%, and the mean number of days of hospitalization fell from 33.2 days to 15.2 days. Additionally, the number of patients visiting the emergency department for psychiatric reasons decreased from 11 to 3 during the PP3M treatment period compared with the 12 months before baseline.

Harms

PP3M and PP1M have the same active moiety, route of administration and nanoparticle aqueous suspension technology, although they differ in particle size and concentration (31). When used within the recommended dose range, PP3M results in similar exposure to paliperidone as PP1M, without accumulation over time (32). Safety findings from the long-term PP3M studies R092670 PSY 3011 (22) and R092670 PSY 3012 (2) were comparable to previous studies with PP1M, with no clinically meaningful differences in the safety profile between the two products. The warnings and precautions for PP3M are in line with those for other second-generation antipsychotics. In the United States, PP3M carries a black box warning on the increased risk of death associated with cerebrovascular adverse reactions, including stroke, in elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis (33). The types and incidences of adverse events are consistent between PP3M and PP1M. Weight gain was the most frequently reported treatment-emergent adverse event in both groups. The incidence of adverse events related to tardive dyskinesia/extrapyramidal symptoms, QT prolongation, hyperglycaemia and diabetes mellitus, weight gain, hyperprolactinaemia and prolactin-related adverse events, as well as injection site reactions and discontinuations due to these events, were generally similar between PP3M and PP1M. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome was not reported. While injection-site adverse events were infrequently reported in completed studies with PP3M, they occurred more frequently than with PP1M. Subgroup analyses based on geographical regions (east Asian, European/non-European and Latin American) did not show any unique safety signals associated with PP3M compared with PP1M (23–25). The 2021 network meta-analysis showed that PP1M had a higher risk of adverse events (RR 1.87, 95% CI 1.02 to 3.40) and weight gain (RR 2.51, 95% CI 1.55 to 4.05) compared with placebo. Point estimates for these outcomes also showed a higher risk for PP3M, however they were not statistically significant. PP3M had a lower risk of QTc prolongation than PP1M (based on results from a single study). Both PP1M and PP3M showed significantly higher risk of hyperprolactinaemia (RR 3.25, 95% CI 1.24 to 8.51 and RR 2.99, 95% CI 1.11 to 8.05, respectively) (27). An observational review of the French pharmacovigilance database found that adverse drug reactions associated with paliperidone palmitate were similar to those reported for other atypical antipsychotics (34). Another observational cohort study of 90 patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorders found that increased appetite and weight were more common with PP3M (40.9%) and PP1M (76.5%) compared with haloperidol decanoate (17.6%), but there were no significant differences in sedation, extrapyramidal symptoms, decreased libido or body mass index (35). A large retrospective cohort study involving 92 075 patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder reported no increased risk of all-cause death, completed suicide or suicidal behaviour/attempts in users of various long-acting injectable antipsychotics, including PP3M and PP1M (36). Likewise, an observational, cross-sectional study in 431 non-institutionalized patients with schizophrenia, psychosis, and schizoaffective, delusional, bipolar or personality disorders found similar results (37). A 12-month cohort study in outpatients with non-affective first episode psychosis found no statistically significant differences in treatment side-effects between PP3M and PP1M (38). Studies examining the switch from PP1M or clozapine to PP3M did not report any new safety concerns (30,39–43).

Cost / cost effectiveness

PP3M is available in different dose levels. The cost per patient for PP3M can vary depending on the dose and country. In the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Portugal and Sweden, the publicly available list prices for PP3M range from €565 to €1868 per prefilled syringe or €2259 to €7471 a year (45). These prices can vary based on factors such as country-specific assessments of value, population coverage, local pricing and reimbursement negotiations, and local regulations. Despite potentially higher drug acquisition costs, PP3M and PP1M have been found to be cost-saving for maintenance treatment in resource-limited settings based on evidence from Rwanda and South Africa. Additionally, compared with standard oral antipsychotics, PP3M and PP1M have the potential for cost offsets. In the context of Rwanda, where health care resources are limited and patients must often travel long distances for treatment, a 1-year cost consequence model study showed that PP3M and PP1M led to longer treatment duration, fewer relapses, and fewer hospital days compared with haloperidol, the standard of care. This resulted in reduced indirect costs by almost 50%, including travel expenses and improved productivity (46,47). Real-world evidence and simulation studies also suggest that early use of long-acting injectable antipsychotics can improve long-term patient outcomes and potentially lead to cost offsets (48,49). These include a reduction in hospital admissions, reduced use of disability benefits, and increases in independent living and competitive employment. An analysis of the R092670-PSY-3012 study found that in terms of direct costs, PP3M decreased the

likelihood of hospitalization and emergency room visits, resulting in lower costs (49). The odds ratio for hospitalization for psychiatric and social reasons during the double-blind phase for placebo versus PP3M was 7.74 (95% CI 2.39 to 25.05). Total health-related health care resource utilization costs, mental health-related costs and hospitalization/emergency room visit costs were significantly lower for the PP3M group versus the placebo group.

WHO guidelines

The 2023 WHO Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) guideline for mental, neurological and substance use disorders includes a conditional recommendation that long-acting injection antipsychotic medicines (fluphenazine, haloperidol, paliperidone, risperidone and zuclopenthixol) should be considered as an alternative to oral antipsychotic medicines for adults with psychotic disorders (including schizophrenia) requiring long-term treatment, carefully balancing effectiveness, side-effects and individual preference (moderate certainty of evidence) (44).

Availability

PP3M is approved and registered in 90 countries worldwide. It is not currently available on the market in all 90 countries in which it is registered. Generic brands are not currently available, with patent protection for the innovator brand not due to expire until 2036.

Other considerations

The WHO department of Mental Health and Substance Use reviewed the application. The technical department made the following comments. • Preliminary findings on the safety profile of PP3M are yet to be substantiated by evidence coming from long-term and pharmacovigilance studies. • The long half-life of PP3M has implications for the possibility of seeking prompt assistance in the event of treatment-emergent adverse effects in rural settings • The requirement to use PP3M after at least 4 months treatment with paliperidone palmitate 1-month (PP1M) may hinder its use due to limited or no availability in many low- and middle-income settings. • Price information is lacking from low- and middle-income countries, and no generics are currently available. • PP3M is not currently recommended for use in WHO guidelines.

1. The selection and use of essential medicines. Report of the WHO Expert Committee, 2021 (including the 22nd WHO Model List of Essential Medicines and the 6th WHO Model List of Essential Medicines for Children). Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021 (WHO Technical Report Series, No. 1035; <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/351172>, accessed 6 October 2023).
2. Berwaerts J, Liu Y, Gopal S, Nuamah I, Xu H, Savitz A, et al. Efficacy and safety of the 3-month formulation of paliperidone palmitate vs placebo for relapse prevention of schizophrenia: a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA Psychiatry*. 2015;72(8):830–9.
3. Ostuzzi G, Papola D, Gastaldon C, Barbui C. New EMA report on paliperidone 3-month injections: taking clinical and policy decisions without an adequate evidence base. *Epidemiol Psychiatr Sci*. 2017;26(3):231–3.
4. He H, Hu C, Ren Z, Bai L, Gao F, Lyu J. Trends in the incidence and DALYs of bipolar disorder at global, regional, and national levels: results from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. *J Psychiatr Res*. 2020;125:96–105.
5. Harrow M, Jobe TH, Faull RN. Do all schizophrenia patients need antipsychotic treatment continuously throughout their lifetime? A 20-year longitudinal study. *Psychol Med*. 2012;42(10):2145–55.
6. Tiihonen J, Tanskanen A, Taipale H. 20-year nationwide follow-up study on discontinuation of antipsychotic treatment in first-episode schizophrenia. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2018;175(8):765–73.
7. Global, regional, and national burden of 12 mental disorders in 204 countries and territories, 1990–2019: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019. *Lancet Psychiatry*. 2022;9(2):137–50.
8. Lora A, Kohn R, Levav I, McBain R, Morris J, Saxena S. Service availability and utilization and treatment gap for schizophrenic disorders: a survey in 50 low- and middle-income countries. *Bull World Health Organ*. 2012;90(1):47–54.
9. Hjorthøj C, Stürup AE, McGrath JJ, Nordentoft M. Years of potential life lost and life expectancy in schizophrenia: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet Psychiatry*. 2017;4(4):295–301.
10. Laursen TM, Nordentoft M, Mortensen PB. Excess early mortality in schizophrenia. *Annu Rev Clin Psychol*. 2014;10:425–48.
11. Bloom DE, Cafiero ET, Jané-Llopis E, Abrahams-Gessel S, Bloom LR, Fathima S, et al. The global economic burden of noncommunicable diseases. Geneva: World Economic Forum; 2011.
12. Trautmann S, Rehm J, Wittchen HU. The economic costs of mental disorders: do our societies react appropriately to the burden of mental disorders? *EMBO Rep*. 2016;17(9):1245–9.
13. Brief: financing mental health for all [internet]. London: United for Global Mental Health; 2022 (<https://unitedgmh.org/knowledge-hub/briefing-financing-mental-health-for-all/>, accessed 6 October 2023).
14. Chong HY, Teoh SL, Wu DB, Kotirum S, Chiou CF, Chaiyakunapruk N. Global economic burden of schizophrenia: a systematic review. *Neuropsychiatr Dis Treat*. 2016;12:357–73.
15. Jin H, Moswou I. The societal cost of schizophrenia: a systematic review. *Pharmacoeconomics*. 2017;35(1):25–42.
16. Knapp M, King D, Romeo R, Adams J, Baldwin A, Ballard C, et al. Cost-effectiveness of donepezil and memantine in moderate to severe Alzheimer's disease (the DOMINO-AD trial). *Int J Geriatr Psychiatry*. 2016;32(12):1205–16.
17. McEvoy JP. The costs of schizophrenia. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 2007;68(Suppl 14):4–7.
18. Hasan A, Falkai P, Wobrock T, Lieberman J, Glenthøj B, Gattaz WF, et al. World Federation of Societies of Biological Psychiatry (WFSBP) guidelines for biological treatment of schizophrenia, part 2: update 2012 on the long-term treatment of schizophrenia and management of antipsychotic-induced side effects. *World J Biol Psychiatry*. 2013;14(1):2–44.
19. Kane JM, McEvoy JP, Correll CU, Llorca PM. Controversies surrounding the use of long-acting injectable antipsychotic medications for the treatment of patients with schizophrenia. *CNS Drugs*. 2021;35(11):1189–205.
20. Hertz D, Dua D, Howe T. Assessment of long-acting injectable antipsychotics: results from a survey of psychiatrists and schizophrenic patients. *J Manag Care Spec Pharm*. 2018;4-A(Suppl 24).

21. Lai JK, Margolese HC. A qualitative study of patient experience when switching from paliperidone palmitate once monthly (PP1M) to paliperidone palmitate three monthly (PP3M) long-acting injectable antipsychotic. *Schizophr Res.* 2019;204:443–4.
22. Savitz AJ, Xu H, Gopal S, Nuamah I, Ravenstijn P, Janik A, et al. Efficacy and safety of paliperidone palmitate 3-month formulation for patients with schizophrenia: a randomized, multicenter, double-blind, noninferiority study. *Int J Neuropsychopharmacol.* 2016;19(7):pyw018.
23. Savitz AJ, Xu H, Gopal S, Nuamah I, Mathews M, Soares B. Efficacy and safety of paliperidone palmitate 3-month formulation in Latin American patients with schizophrenia: a subgroup analysis of data from two large phase 3 randomized, double-blind studies. *Braz J Psychiatry.* 2019;41(6):499–510.
24. Savitz AJ, Xu H, Gopal S, Nuamah I, Ravenstijn P, Hough D, et al. Efficacy and safety of paliperidone palmitate 3-month versus 1-month formulation in patients with schizophrenia: comparison between European and non-European population. *Neuropsychiatr Dis Treat.* 2019;15:587–602.
25. Savitz AJ, Xu H, Gopal S, Nuamah I, Ravenstijn P, Hough D, et al. Efficacy and safety of paliperidone palmitate three-monthly formulation in East Asian patients with schizophrenia: subgroup analysis of a global, randomized, double-blind, phase III, noninferiority study. *Neuropsychiatr Dis Treat.* 2017;13:2193–207.
26. Ostuzzi G, Bertolini F, Del Giovane C, Tedeschi F, Bovo C, Gastaldon C, et al. Maintenance treatment with long-acting injectable antipsychotics for people with nonaffective psychoses: a network meta-analysis. *Am J Psychiatry.* 2021;178(5):424–36.
27. Ostuzzi G, Bertolini F, Tedeschi F, Vita G, Brambilla P, Del Fabro L, et al. Oral and long-acting antipsychotics for relapse prevention in schizophrenia-spectrum disorders: a network meta-analysis of 92 randomized trials including 22,645 participants. *World Psychiatry.* 2022;21(2):295–307.
28. Schneider-Thoma J, Chalkou K, Dörries C, Bighelli I, Ceraso A, Huhn M, et al. Comparative efficacy and tolerability of 32 oral and long-acting injectable antipsychotics for the maintenance treatment of adults with schizophrenia: a systematic review and network meta-analysis. *Lancet.* 2022;399(10327):824–36.
29. Takács P, Kunovszki P, Timtschenko V, Fehér L, Balázs T, Hegyi R, et al. Comparative effectiveness of second generation long-acting injectable antipsychotics based on nationwide database research in Hungary: an update. *Schizophrenia Bulletin Open.* 2022;3(1):sgac013.
30. Garcia-Portilla MP, Llorca PM, Maina G, Bozikas VP, Devrimci-Ozguven H, Kim SW, et al. Symptomatic and functional outcomes after treatment with paliperidone palmitate 3-month formulation for 52 weeks in patients with clinically stable schizophrenia. *Ther Adv Psychopharmacol.* 2020;10:2045125320926347.
31. Correll CU, Kim E, Sliwa JK, Hamm W, Gopal S, Mathews M, et al. Pharmacokinetic characteristics of long-acting injectable antipsychotics for schizophrenia: an overview. *CNS Drugs.* 2021;35(1):39–59.
32. Magnusson MO, Samtani MN, Plan EL, Jonsson EN, Rossenu S, Vermeulen A, et al. Dosing and switching strategies for paliperidone palmitate 3-month formulation in patients with schizophrenia based on population pharmacokinetic modeling and simulation, and clinical trial data. *CNS Drugs.* 2017;31(4):273–88.
33. Yan J. FDA extends black-box warning to all antipsychotics. *Psychiatric News.* 2008 Jul 18.
34. Boels D, Mahe J, Olry A, Citterio-Quentin A, Moragny J, Jolliet P. Fatal and life-threatening ADRs associated with paliperidone palmitate: an observational study in the French pharmacovigilance database. *Clin Toxicol (Phila).* 2021;59(9):786–93.
35. Di Lorenzo R, Iorio A, Pinelli M, Magarini F, Marchi M, Sacchetti A, et al. Effectiveness and quality of life with paliperidone palmitate 3-monthly in comparison with other long-acting drugs. *Neuropsychiatr Dis Treat.* 2022;18:829–46.
36. Tang CH, Shen SP, Huang MW, Qiu H, Watanabe S, Goh CH, et al. Risks of all-cause death and completed suicide in patients with schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder treated with long-acting injectable or oral antipsychotics: a population-based retrospective cohort study in Taiwan. *Eur Psychiatry.* 2021;65(1):e5.
37. Garcia-Carmona JA, Simal-Aguado J, Campos-Navarro MP, Valdivia-Munoz F, Galindo-Tovar A. Long-acting injectable antipsychotics: analysis of prescription patterns and patient characteristics in mental health from a Spanish real-world study. *Clin Drug Investig.* 2020;40(5):459–68.
38. Segarra R, Recio-Barbero M, Saenz-Herrero M, Mentxaka O, Cabezas-Garduno J, Eguiluz JI, et al. Oral and palmitate paliperidone long-acting injectable formulations' use in schizophrenia spectrum disorders: a retrospective cohort study from the First Episode Psychosis Intervention Program (CRUPEP). *Int J Neuropsychopharmacol.* 2021;24(9):694–702.
39. Fernandez-Miranda JJ, Diaz-Fernandez S, De Berardis D, Lopez-Munoz F. Paliperidone palmitate every three months (pp3m) 2-year treatment compliance, effectiveness and satisfaction compared with paliperidone palmitate-monthly (pp1m) in people with severe schizophrenia. *J Clin Med.* 2021;10(7):1408.
40. Karslioglu EH, Kolcu Z, Karslioglu NI, Caykoğlu A. Prospective analysis of serum prolactin levels, clinical symptomatology and sexual functions in patients with schizophrenia switched to paliperidone palmitate 3-monthly from paliperidone palmitate 1-monthly: preliminary findings of the first 3 months. *Hum Psychopharmacol.* 2022;37(3):e2827.
41. Mauri MC, Franco G, Minutillo A, Paletta S, Di Pace C, Reggiori A, et al. The switch from paliperidone long-acting injectable 1- to 3-monthly: clinical pharmacokinetic evaluation in patients with schizophrenia (preliminary data). *J Clin Psychopharmacol.* 2022;42(1):23–30.
42. Wallman P, Clark I, Taylor D. Discontinuation and relapse with paliperidone palmitate three-monthly for maintenance of schizophrenia: two year follow-up of use in clinical practice. *J Psychopharmacol.* 2021;35(9):1091–8.
43. Martinez-Andres JA, Garcia-Carmona JA. Switching from clozapine to paliperidone palmitate-3-monthly improved obesity, hyperglycemia and dyslipidemia lowering antipsychotic dose equivalents in a treatment-resistant schizophrenia cohort. *Int Clin Psychopharmacol.* 2020;35(3):163–9.
44. Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) guideline for mental, neurological and substance use disorders. Third edition. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2023 (<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/374250>, accessed 21 November 2023).
45. Einarson TR, Bereza BG, Tedouri F, Van Impe K, Deneer TR, Dries PJT. Cost-effectiveness of 3-month paliperidone therapy for chronic schizophrenia in the Netherlands. *J Med Econ.* 2017;20(11):1187–99.
46. Keenan A, Thomas T, Ngirababyeyi A, Mwaniki K, Damascene Iyamuremye J, Smith-Swintosky V, et al. Estimating the benefit of long-acting injectables for schizophrenia treatment in Rwanda using a one-year cost-consequence model. Poster PMH13 presented at the ISPOR Annual International Meeting, New Orleans, LA, 18–22 May 2019.
47. Thomas T, Keenan A, Ngirababyeyi A, Mwaniki K, Iyamuremye JD, Smith-Swintosky V, et al. Estimating the benefit of long-acting injectables for schizophrenia treatment in Rwanda using a one-year cost-consequence model. *Value Health.* 2019;22:S227.
48. Benson C, Chirila C, Graham J, Radder C, Zheng Q, Woodruff K. Health resource use and cost analysis of schizophrenia patients participating in a randomized, multicenter, double-blind, relapse prevention study of paliperidone palmitate 3-month formulation. *Value Health.* 2015;18(3):A119.
49. Woodruff K, Chirila C, Zheng Q, Sawyer G, Nuamah I. Healthcare resource use of paliperidone palmitate 3-month injection vs. placebo: an analysis of the PSY-3012 phase III clinical trial hospital data. Paper presented at the 168th Annual Meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, Toronto, Canada, 16–20 May 2015.

