

P-300 - RISKS OF ATYPICAL ANTIPSYCHOTIC USE IN CHILD POPULATION

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Introduction: From 2004, the prescription of Atypical Antipsychotics has increased (Cascade et al.2009), being the third psychotropic drug most prescribed in children.

There has been also an increase in the combined use of psychostimulants and antidepressants especially in children with behavioural disorders or anxiety (Comer et al. 2010). The severity of the side effects found in adults with these treatments bring us to the question of the risks of the long-term use of these drugs in child population.

Material and methods: A bibliographical research is done in Pubmed of clinical essays and studies published between 2000 and 2010. Key words used: risperidone, olanzapine, quetiapine, aripiprazole, sertindole, ziclopentixol, ziprasidone, clotiapine. Within the results found, 24 articles are selected being the only ones that show monitoring details of patients in treatment during a period of six months or more.

Results: The aim of this work is to point the safety information published about the use of antipsychotics in children. Safety details were obtained for extrapyramidal, cognitive, endocrine, cardiovascular problems, metabolic syndrome, weight and BMI and liver function.

Discussion: The results shows the lack of scientific evidence and highlights the need to initiate evaluation projects of efficacy and security of these drug as well as the development of new strategies of safety control of antipsychotic drugs in children.