


Adherence to Background Antipsychotic and Pimavanserin in Patients with Schizophrenia: Post Hoc Analyses from the ENHANCE and ADVANCE Studies

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Background: In patients with schizophrenia, study design to optimize adherence and objective measurement of adherence is critical for interpreting results. Two randomized, double-blind studies evaluating adjunctive pimavanserin in patients with schizophrenia who received stable antipsychotic treatment included measures to encourage and assess treatment adherence.

Objective: This post hoc analysis evaluated adherence levels achieved in the Phase III ENHANCE study (NCT02970292) and the Phase II ADVANCE study (NCT02970305).

Methods: Blood levels of participants receiving adjunctive treatment with pimavanserin or placebo added to their ongoing antipsychotic medication were tested and evaluated regularly throughout both studies. For both the background antipsychotic and pimavanserin, treatment adherence was defined as a blood sample test result above the lower limit of quantification.

Results: Overall, 392 of 633 screened patients and 403 of 608 screened patients were in the safety populations in ENHANCE and ADVANCE, respectively. In ENHANCE, at weeks 1, 3, and 6/early termination (ET), the adherence rates remained $\geq 95.1\%$ for the background antipsychotic in both pimavanserin and placebo treatment groups and $\geq 96.8\%$ for pimavanserin. In ADVANCE, high adherence rates ($\geq 90.6\%$) with the background antipsychotic (for both treatment groups) and pimavanserin ($\geq 95.0\%$) were observed at weeks 2, 8, 14, and 26/ET.

Conclusion: Rigorous screening was performed to exclude patients not adherent to their background antipsychotic before enrollment and to pimavanserin during study visits by using regular blood sampling. Mandatory caregiver participation further supported adherence to study treatment and procedures. These efforts may have contributed to the high levels of adherence to both background antipsychotic and pimavanserin reported in ENHANCE and ADVANCE.

Keywords: adjunctive therapy, treatment compliance, pharmacokinetic drug levels, blood sampling, negative symptoms, caregiver participation

Introduction

Many individuals with schizophrenia experience an inadequate response to antipsychotic treatment,¹ which may reflect subtherapeutic exposure to the drug or medication ineffectiveness. Treatment nonadherence should be considered first in patients who experience inadequate treatment response despite therapeutic doses by evaluating subtherapeutic antipsychotic blood levels.² Patients who do not adhere to their prescribed regimen accrue higher costs of care and experience worse clinical outcomes compared with patients who adhere to their prescribed regimen.³

Failure to achieve therapeutic levels of the study treatment as a result of poor adherence may also complicate the interpretation of clinical study outcomes⁴ and hinder the development of a potentially effective treatment. Confirming

adherence among patients in a clinical study is necessary to ensure that the results of the study are an accurate reflection of the therapeutic potential of the agent under investigation.² Moreover, this practice is consistent with US Food and Drug Administration guidance on enrichment strategies to support approval of human drugs and biologic products, in which identifying and selecting patients likely to adhere to treatment is a “useful and generally accepted” strategy to decrease variability.⁵ Conversely, high rates of adherence in a clinical study can complement positive efficacy and safety results, providing additional evidence that the investigational agent can improve a patient’s symptoms without burdensome or treatment-limiting adverse effects. Therefore, it is important to test for adherence when determining eligibility for a study, measure adherence during the study, and review the adherence results after study completion, regardless of the study outcome.

Rigorous assessment of adherence through pharmacokinetic levels of exposure was part of the study design of 2 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled studies of pimavanserin in patients with schizophrenia who had been stable while receiving current antipsychotic treatment: ENHANCE (NCT02970292) and ADVANCE (NCT02970305). The phase III ENHANCE study evaluated the efficacy and safety of adjunctive pimavanserin in adult patients with schizophrenia and the inadequate response to their current antipsychotic treatment over 6 weeks of treatment. On the primary efficacy endpoint, change in the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) total score from baseline to week 6 was numerically greater in the pimavanserin group than in the placebo group, though the difference was not statistically significant. Improvements in negative symptoms with pimavanserin versus placebo were observed in prespecified analyses of the PANSS negative symptoms subscale score and Marder negative symptoms factor score.⁶ The phase II ADVANCE study evaluated the efficacy and safety of pimavanserin as an adjunctive treatment for the negative symptoms of schizophrenia in patients with stabilized positive symptoms. ADVANCE met its primary efficacy endpoint, demonstrating a statistically significant difference in change in the 16-item Negative Symptom Assessment (NSA-16) total score from baseline to week 26 between pimavanserin and placebo.⁷

Here, we present a post hoc analysis of treatment adherence to a current antipsychotic and pimavanserin for patients meeting stringent selection criteria from the ENHANCE and ADVANCE studies. We highlight key elements of the study design that promoted adherence and enabled the evaluation of adherence data.

Methods

The design and methodology of the ENHANCE and ADVANCE studies have been reported previously.^{6,7} Study protocols were reviewed and approved by independent ethics committees or institutional review boards at each study site. Both studies were conducted in accordance with the principles of Good Clinical Practice derived from the Declaration of Helsinki, and in accordance with local regulations and International Council of Harmonization guidelines. All patients provided written informed consent prior to enrolling in the study. This retrospective analysis utilized anonymized patient data to maintain patient privacy. Both studies were registered with ClinicalTrials.gov (Identifiers: NCT02970292 and NCT02970305). Patients enrolled in ENHANCE and ADVANCE were randomly assigned to receive either pimavanserin (flexible dosing of 10, 20, or 34 mg) or placebo added to ongoing antipsychotic therapy. Several eligibility and testing requirements were specifically included in the design of both studies to enable the assessment of treatment adherence among participants (Figure 1).

Eligibility Criteria

To participate in either study, patients must have been receiving a stable dose of aripiprazole (or long-acting injectable [LAI]), asenapine, brexpiprazole, cariprazine, lurasidone, olanzapine, or risperidone (or LAI) before enrollment. Patients were required to have received documented (eg, a copy of the prescription) treatment with an adequate dose of an antipsychotic within the dose range recommended according to the local prescribing information for ≥ 8 weeks before screening. Dose changes within 4 weeks before screening for oral or 16 weeks before screening for LAI were not permitted. In ENHANCE, if the patient was taking 2 antipsychotics at screening, the investigator determined which antipsychotic was the main antipsychotic and discontinued the other antipsychotic at least 5 half-lives before randomization, if medically justified. In ADVANCE, patients must have been taking only 1 antipsychotic, which was continued throughout the patient’s participation in the study. The patient’s caregiver was also required to agree to participate alongside the patient to support the patient’s adherence to treatment and study procedures.

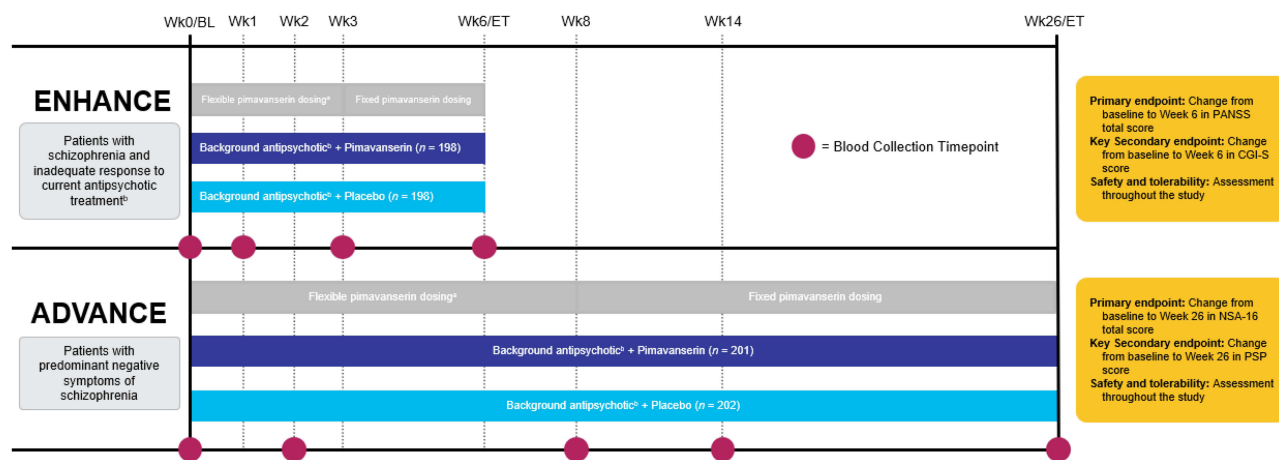


Figure 1 Study design. ^aStarting dose of pimavanserin or placebo was 20 mg daily and could be adjusted up to 34 mg or down to 10 mg daily after week 1 (ENHANCE) or week 2 (ADVANCE) based on investigator discretion; after week 3 (ENHANCE) and week 8 (ADVANCE), no changes to the dose of the study drugs were made. ^bSecond-generation antipsychotic agents included aripiprazole (oral or long-acting injection), asenapine, brexpiprazole, cariprazine, lurasidone, olanzapine, and risperidone (oral or long-acting injection).

Abbreviations: BL, baseline; CGI-S, Clinical Global Impression-Severity; ET, early termination; NSA-16, 16-item Negative Symptoms Assessment; PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale; PSP, Personal and Social Performance Scale.

Screening Procedures

Screening procedures included laboratory testing of blood samples to confirm the presence or absence of the identified ongoing antipsychotic treatment as part of a comprehensive review of patient eligibility before any study procedure. Patients also undertook a structured telemedicine interview with an independent clinician to confirm they had a partial but inadequate response to their ongoing antipsychotic treatment (ENHANCE) and that they were not treatment-resistant. Treatment resistance was defined as either failing to demonstrate even a minimal response to ≥ 2 adequate antipsychotic medications prescribed at adequate doses and durations or based on clozapine treatment, which included clozapine treatment for refractory psychosis or use of clozapine within the past 12 weeks prior to screening. As part of the criteria, the failure to tolerate a medication did not constitute failure to respond. In ADVANCE, the interview was used to confirm patients had predominant negative symptoms of schizophrenia while taking their ongoing antipsychotic. Predominant negative symptoms were defined by a score of at least 20 on the sum of the seven PANSS Marder negative factor items (and scores ≥ 4 on at least three of the seven PANSS items or ≥ 5 on at least two of the seven PANSS items), and a score of no more than 22 on the sum of the eight PANSS Marder positive factor items (of which no more than two selected items were rated 4, and none ≥ 5 , at screening and baseline). There were three selected PANSS Marder positive factor items (P1 delusions, P3 hallucinatory behavior, and P6 suspiciousness or persecution). The severity of negative symptoms required a score of ≥ 4 (moderately ill or worse) at screening and baseline on the negative symptoms subscale of the Clinical Global Impression of Schizophrenia Scale-Severity (CGI-SCH-S).

Measures of Adherence to Study Treatment

Regular testing and the evaluation of blood samples of patients undergoing ongoing antipsychotic treatment were conducted throughout both studies. The same methods were used for all antipsychotics (including LAI formulations of aripiprazole and risperidone). Blood samples were collected at baseline and weeks 1, 3, and 6 (or early termination [ET]) for ENHANCE and at baseline and weeks 2, 8, 14, and 26 (or ET) for ADVANCE to confirm the presence or absence of the ongoing background antipsychotic treatment and to assess the pharmacokinetics of pimavanserin.

Study Outcomes and Statistical Analyses

Reasons for screen failure were evaluated. Adherence was assessed in the safety population, which included all randomly assigned patients who received at least 1 dose of the study drug.

Descriptive statistics were used throughout to examine the proportion of patients who were adherent to their ongoing antipsychotic treatment at screening and to the ongoing antipsychotic and pimavanserin during each study. Patients were

considered adherent to their medication at a certain time point if a blood sample test result was above the lower limit of quantification (LLOQ) for pimavanserin or the background antipsychotic. Additional analyses were performed using other adherence definitions, including complete nonadherence for both the antipsychotic and pimavanserin (all postbaseline samples <LLOQ).

Results

Patient Population

Overall, 633 and 608 patients were screened for eligibility to participate in the ENHANCE and ADVANCE studies, respectively.

Reasons for screen failure for both studies are summarized in Table 1. Failure to confirm the ongoing antipsychotic in the screening blood sample was a common reason for screen failure (ENHANCE, 16.9% [$n = 46$]; ADVANCE, 13.3% [$n = 32$]). A rescreening was permitted under exceptional circumstances, such as when a temporary condition may have contributed to

Table 1 Most Common Reasons for Screening Failures (Randomized Population)

Reason for Screening Failure	Screening Failures ^a	
	ENHANCE ($n = 272$)	ADVANCE ($n = 241$)
Inclusion/exclusion criteria^b	244	217
Did not meet inclusion criteria	85	86
Patient is treated with background antipsychotic for ≥ 8 weeks and should be stable throughout screening to baseline with adequate dosing and/or discontinuation of second antipsychotic, per protocol	28	9
PANSS score ≥ 4 (moderate or worse) on at least 2 of the following items at both screening and baseline: P1, P3, and P6 items (delusions, hallucinatory behavior, and suspiciousness/persecution)	18	NA
PANSS total score ≥ 65 and ≤ 110 at screening and baseline, and there is no change in a PANSS total score $> 30\%$ from screening to baseline	12	NA
Sum of scores on the 8 PANSS Marder positive factor items of ≤ 22 , with no more than 2 of the P1, P3, and P6 items (delusions, hallucinatory behavior, and suspiciousness/persecution) having a score of 4, and none having a score of ≥ 5 at both screening and baseline	NA	32
Sum of scores on the 7 PANSS Marder negative factor items of ≥ 20 at screening and baseline, with a score of ≥ 4 on at least 3 of the items or a score of ≥ 5 on at least 2 of the items	NA	25
Met exclusion criteria	162	135
Absence of a background antipsychotic, as confirmed by laboratory testing	46	32
Patient judged inappropriate for the study ^c	21	20
Urine drug screen at screening or baseline showing presence of prohibited substance of potential abuse	14	12
Condition present that would interfere with the patient's ability to comply with the study instructions, that might confound the study results or that would put the patient at undue risk ^d	18	12
Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus or requirement for insulin treatment	11	14
Withdrew consent^b	25	21
Other^b	3	3

Notes: All data are presented as the number of screening failures. ^aA patient could fail screening more than once. ^bFor each screen failure, 1 category of reason (inclusion/exclusion criteria, withdrawal of consent, or other) is checked; however, for the inclusion/exclusion criteria category, multiple criteria may not have been met. ^cAssessment by the investigator or medical monitor. ^dAssessment by the investigator.

Abbreviation: NA, not applicable, PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale.

nonadherence detected during an initial screening. In the ENHANCE study, 3 patients were deemed eligible to participate and be randomly assigned to treatment following an initial screen failure for nonadherence. These patients were receiving olanzapine as a background antipsychotic, and rescreening was permitted owing to technical issues, with the assay leading to failed testing. In the ADVANCE study, 1 patient was deemed eligible to participate and be randomly assigned to treatment following an initial screen failure for nonadherence. This patient was switched to a different generic version of their ongoing antipsychotic after no antipsychotic was detected in blood samples drawn while the patient was receiving the previous generic. The background antipsychotics were not detected in an additional 10 patients who had failed screening for participation in the ENHANCE study for a reason other than nonadherence before antipsychotic blood level results were known. Other common reasons for screen failure in the ADVANCE study included patients not meeting study inclusion criteria for the presence of predominant negative symptoms of schizophrenia and withdrawal of consent. In both studies, withdrawal of consent frequently resulted from the rigorous screening process required for the study.

Patient demographics, disease characteristics, and background antipsychotic have been previously reported^{6,7} and were generally similar in the pimavanserin and placebo groups for each study. The percentage of the most frequent antipsychotics in ENHANCE and ADVANCE were oral and LAI aripiprazole (17.4% [$n = 69$] and 3.5% [$n = 14$]; 26.1% [$n = 105$] and 6.5% [$n = 26$]), olanzapine (35.9% [$n = 142$]; 27.8% [$n = 112$]), and oral and LAI risperidone (33.3% [$n = 132$] and 6.1% [$n = 24$]; 30.0% [$n = 121$] and 8.4% [$n = 34$]), respectively.

Adherence Rates

Among the randomly assigned patients, blood samples were available at baseline for 392 of 396 patients participating in the ENHANCE study and for all 403 patients participating in the ADVANCE study. The missing baseline blood samples in ENHANCE were either inadvertently not collected ($n = 2$) or not analyzed ($n = 2$).

At baseline, 94.9% (372 of 392) and 95.0% (383 of 403) of patients with available samples were considered adherent to their current antipsychotic in the ENHANCE and ADVANCE studies, respectively. If patients who were nonadherent to their current antipsychotic at screening had been included in the study, adherence rates would have been 83.2% (326 of 392) in ENHANCE and 87.1% (351 of 403) in ADVANCE.

In ENHANCE, adherence rates for either the antipsychotic or pimavanserin were all at or above 95.1% at any given time point (weeks 1, 3, and 6/ET) (Table 2). More than 93% of patients in both treatment groups were adherent to their current antipsychotic at all time points, and > 96% were adherent to adjunctive pimavanserin treatment at all time points (Figure 2a).

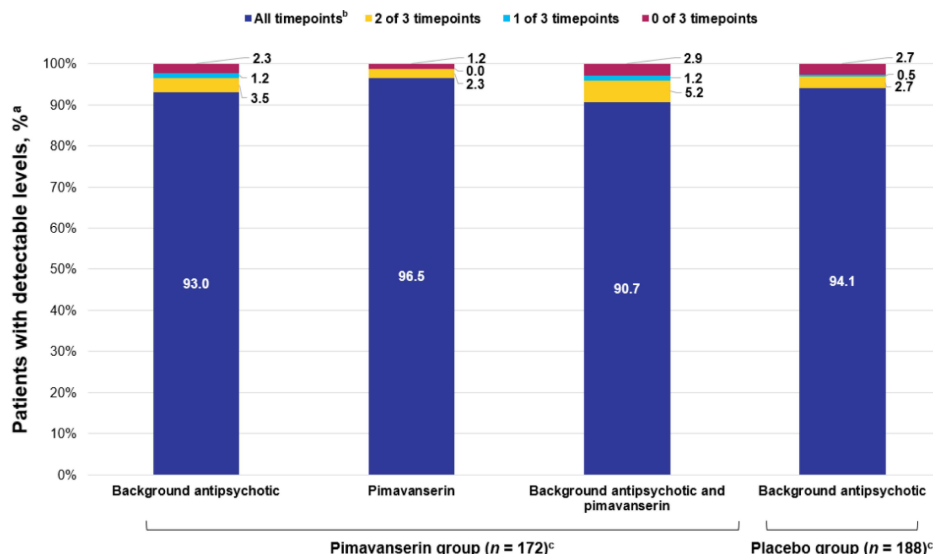
Table 2 Adherence to Background Antipsychotic and Pimavanserin During Treatment by Study Visit (ENHANCE; Safety Population)

Study Visit	Pimavanserin ($n = 198$)	Placebo ($n = 198$)
Patients with detectable levels of background antipsychotic, n/N (%) ^a		
Week 1	180/188 (95.7)	188/195 (96.4)
Week 3	174/181 (96.1)	188/194 (96.9)
Week 6/ET ^b	175/184 (95.1)	181/190 (95.3)
Patients with detectable levels of pimavanserin, n/N (%) ^a		
Week 1	185/188 (98.4)	NA
Week 3	178/180 (98.9)	NA
Week 6/ET ^b	180/186 (96.8)	NA

Notes: ^aAs assessed by analyzing blood samples taken during study visits. ^bIncludes patients leaving the study either at week 6 of treatment or as a result of ET.

Abbreviation: ET early termination, NA not applicable, n/N number of patients with measurable treatment levels/number of overall patients with blood samples taken.

a. ENHANCE



b. ADVANCE

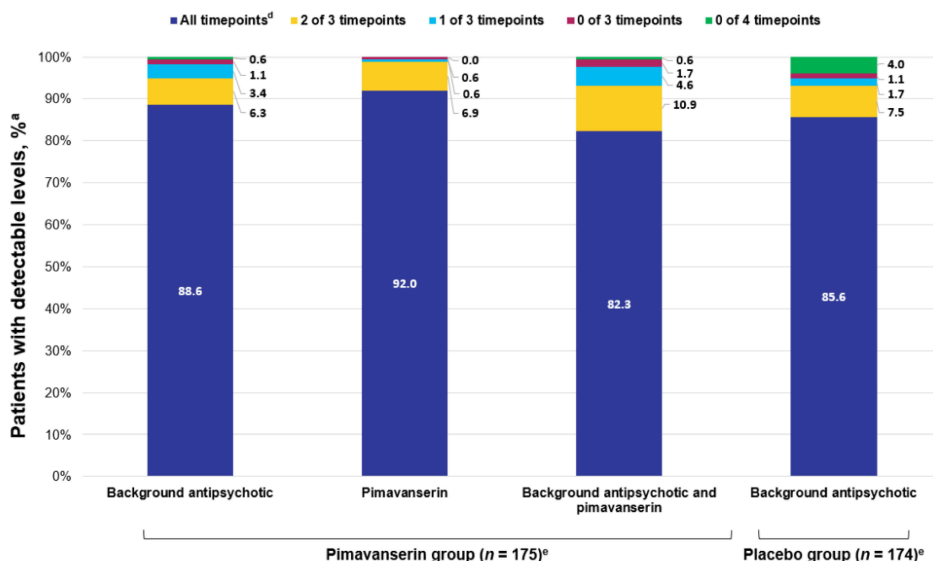


Figure 2 Adherence to background antipsychotic and pimavanserin during study treatment (safety population) for (A) ENHANCE and (B) ADVANCE studies. ^aAs assessed by blood samples taken during study visits; ^bThree time points were collected; ^cIncludes only patients for whom all 3 postbaseline assessments were analyzable; ^dSamples were collected at a total of 4 postbaseline time points; ^eIncludes only patients for whom all 4 postbaseline samples were analyzable.

In ADVANCE, adherence rates for either the antipsychotic or pimavanserin were all at or above 90.6% at any given time point (weeks 2, 8, 14, and 26/ET) (Table 3). More than 85% of patients in both treatment groups were adherent to their current antipsychotic at all time points, and > 92% were adherent to adjunctive pimavanserin treatment at all time points (Figure 2b). Of the measured postbaseline pimavanserin concentrations, 91.7% were at or above the lower end of the 90% prediction interval of the model-predicted median expected level.

Nonadherence Rates in ENHANCE

Because the primary efficacy endpoint of ENHANCE was not met, characteristics of patients with nonadherence (ie, adherence at 0 time points) in ENHANCE were analyzed to gain insight into these patients and to understand the potential role of nonadherence in the results. Of patients who were treated with pimavanserin but who were nonadherent

Table 3 Adherence to Background Antipsychotic and Pimavanserin During Treatment by Study Visit (ADVANCE; Safety Population)

Study Visit	Pimavanserin (n = 201)	Placebo (n = 202)
Patients with detectable levels of background antipsychotic, n/N (%) ^a		
Baseline	193/201 (96.0)	190/202 (94.1)
Week 2	186/192 (96.9)	179/192 (93.2)
Week 8	176/184 (95.7)	171/185 (92.4)
Week 14	162/177 (91.5)	166/179 (92.7)
Week 26/ET ^b	186/200 (93.0)	183/202 (90.6)
Patients with detectable levels of pimavanserin, n/N (%) ^a		
Week 2	186/191 (97.4)	NA
Week 8	183/184 (99.5)	NA
Week 14	173/177 (97.7)	NA
Week 26/ET ^b	190/200 (95.0)	NA

Notes: ^aAs assessed by analyzing blood samples taken during study visits. ^bIncludes patients leaving the study either at week 26 of treatment or as a result of ET.

Abbreviation: ET early termination, NA not applicable, n/N number of patients with measurable treatment levels/number of overall patients with blood samples taken.

to their background antipsychotic ($n = 5$), the mean change from baseline in the PANSS total score was -20.8 and -13.4 for all patients (both adherent and nonadherent to background antipsychotic) in the placebo group ($n = 189$). Clinical profiles of individual patients with complete nonadherence showed some questionable but not exclusionary disease characteristics (eg, late age of onset, no history of hospitalization), but no consistent findings were observed at a group level. Patients from the United States constituted 55.6% of those with complete nonadherence and 30.8% with any nonadherence, compared with 18.4% of all randomly assigned patients. Three of 21 total US sites had ≥ 1 patient with complete nonadherence. Risperidone was the most frequent main antipsychotic treatment in nonadherent patients (66%) and was more common in these patients than in the population of all randomly assigned patients (33%).

Discussion

Adherence to treatment among patients with schizophrenia is typically poor, with an estimated 30% of patients exhibiting some level of nonadherence to their prescribed medication in the clinical study setting.⁸ Patients in both the 6-week ENHANCE study and the 26-week ADVANCE study achieved a high level of treatment adherence (ENHANCE: $> 95\%$; ADVANCE: $> 82\%$) to both the background antipsychotic and adjunctive pimavanserin at all time points. In both studies, adherence was reliably assessed using pharmacokinetic assessments of the medication in the blood. Confirmation of adherence throughout these studies allowed confidence in the findings related to the efficacy and safety of the studied dosing regimen.

Treatment adherence is important for multiple conditions, including neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease and psychiatric conditions such as schizophrenia (Velligan et al 2020). The ENHANCE and ADVANCE trials of schizophrenia confirmed adherence using the direct, objective pharmacokinetic assessment of antipsychotic concentration in patient blood. In addition to using direct measures, guidelines and studies have proposed using multiple measures of adherence within a study, including the use of indirect measures such as individual reports (ie, patient, caregiver, or provider) or electronic medication bottle monitoring (Velligan et al 2020).

The high rates of adherence in the ENHANCE and ADVANCE studies might be attributed to specific design elements that encouraged adherence throughout both studies. First, screening procedures included testing for measurable levels of the patient's current antipsychotic, indicating adherence to their treatment regimen. Because a lack of adherence is a known prognostic factor for future poor adherence and poor outcomes,^{9,10} this screening measure may have excluded patients who were less likely to be adherent to medication during the studies. Second, additional regular blood testing

throughout treatment was mandatory in both studies. The knowledge that adherence was being quantified may have indirectly encouraged adherence. Finally, the designation of a caregiver was mandatory in both studies. These individuals were responsible for providing support to the patient to ensure adherence to the study treatment, study visits, and protocol procedures. Caregiver and familial support is an established factor in achieving adherence to medication among patients with severe psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia¹¹ and can help compensate for the lack of insight or cognitive issues of patients who do not take their medication as prescribed.¹²

The high levels of adherence achieved complement the positive efficacy and safety results previously reported in the ADVANCE study.⁷ Indeed, the a priori presence of treatment adherence measurements in any study can strongly suggest that monitoring medication adherence reveals the presence of an efficacy signal.¹³ Moreover, because the rate of adherence was high, reliable detection of a treatment effect was possible. ADVANCE met its primary efficacy endpoint, demonstrating a significant improvement in negative symptoms over 26 weeks as measured by a change in the 16-item Negative Symptom Assessment total score. As previously reported, few patients were discontinued in ADVANCE owing to nonadherence to either pimavanserin or placebo (both $n = 2$ [1.0%]),⁷ which complements the efficacy results by indicating that the treatment regimen was generally well tolerated. In 2 phase III clinical studies evaluating encenicline for cognitive impairment in schizophrenia, only 4% to 5% of patients who had 0% adherence (at all times) contributed to failure; 17% to 18% of patients were not adherent at some point during the study, emphasizing the importance of high adherence rates in longer-term schizophrenia studies.¹⁴

Nonadherence was likely driven by a combination of antipsychotic drug pharmacokinetics (ie, short drug half-life) and environmental factors (eg, forgetting to take a dose).¹⁵ A review of the clinical profiles of individual patients considered eligible to participate in the ENHANCE study, which demonstrated complete nonadherence, revealed disease characteristics that, although not considered criteria for exclusion, may have indicated a higher likelihood for nonadherence, including a late age of onset and no history of hospitalization. Adherence may also be affected by geographic differences in treatment paradigms, including long-term relationships with treatment teams and continuity of care support from family that actively promote patient adherence to their treatment.^{16,17} Many of the patients with complete nonadherence were located in the United States. In fact, 3 of the 21 US study sites reported complete nonadherence, suggesting both US recruitment and treatment practices may not be as supportive of adherence as those in Europe.

Strengths of our study included the rigorous screening methods, caregiver participation requirements, and large percentage of patients (91.7%) with plasma pimavanserin concentrations at or above the lower limit of a model-predicted median expected level. Limitations of the study include the post hoc design and use of a descriptive statistical approach to summarize nonpooled data from 2 studies. Although during screening, most patients exhibited prior antipsychotic plasma levels above the minimum expected level, some concentrations may have been on the lower end (ie, 90% prediction interval) due to the timing of the blood draw during the study visit as different antipsychotics can have significantly different elimination half-lives. In addition, given our stringent inclusion criteria, our high rates of adherence are most relevant to clinical studies and may not reflect rates in real-world settings where patients may lack a caregiver. This lack of caregiver support in the real-world setting underlies the great unmet need in this patient population for reliable caregivers and real-world studies. Future work could help address this by implementing programs to facilitate caregiver education on treatment adherence and the importance of real-world studies for these patients.

Our analyses suggest that rigorous screening for adherence to ongoing treatment before study entry and compulsory participation of a caregiver with a specific role of ensuring patients take their medication can promote adherence to study treatment throughout active treatment in the clinical study setting. Ensuring a high level of adherence is particularly important when investigating adjunctive use of a new therapy because an accurate evaluation of any treatment effect requires that patients remain adherent to the study drug as well as to their ongoing background medication.

Conclusions

This post hoc analysis of 2 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled studies in patients with schizophrenia, a population known to be typically nonadherent, demonstrated a high level of short-term and long-term treatment

adherence to current antipsychotic and adjunctive pimavanserin, as measured by blood levels. These observations indicate that high levels of adherence to treatment are achievable for patients with schizophrenia, particularly in the context of adjunctive therapy. These findings are most relevant for patients with schizophrenia in a clinical trial setting who have demonstrated prior treatment adherence and have access to a caregiver. The findings presented utilized direct measures of adherence, but indirect measures are also helpful in monitoring treatment adherence.

Key Points

- Because patients with schizophrenia are known to be nonadherent to their treatment plans, it can be difficult to discern whether poor outcomes are due to the treatment not working or to the patient's low adherence to their regimen.
- For this reason, clinical studies with schizophrenia patients can be difficult and should be optimized for adherence, and measurement of adherence is necessary for interpreting results.
- In this study, we analyzed the adherence of schizophrenia patients taking a current antipsychotic in 2 completed clinical trials to show that high levels of treatment adherence are achievable for this patient population.

Data Sharing Statement

The research data collected for this ongoing phase III study on negative symptoms of schizophrenia, including individual participant data, will not be made available on request at this time because it is anticipated that these data may be part of future regulatory submissions.

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Author Contributions

Dragana Bugarski-Kirola and Brandon Abbs contributed to the conception and design of the analysis. Dragana Bugarski-Kirola, Brandon Abbs, and Ramzey Odetalla performed data collection; Mona Darwish, Brandon Abbs, and I-Yuan Liu conducted analyses. All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising, or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

Dragana Bugarski-Kirola, Mona Darwish, and I-Yuan Liu are employees of and stockholders in Acadia Pharmaceuticals Inc. Brandon Abbs, Daryl DeKarske, and Ramzey Odetalla are former employees of Acadia Pharmaceuticals Inc. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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