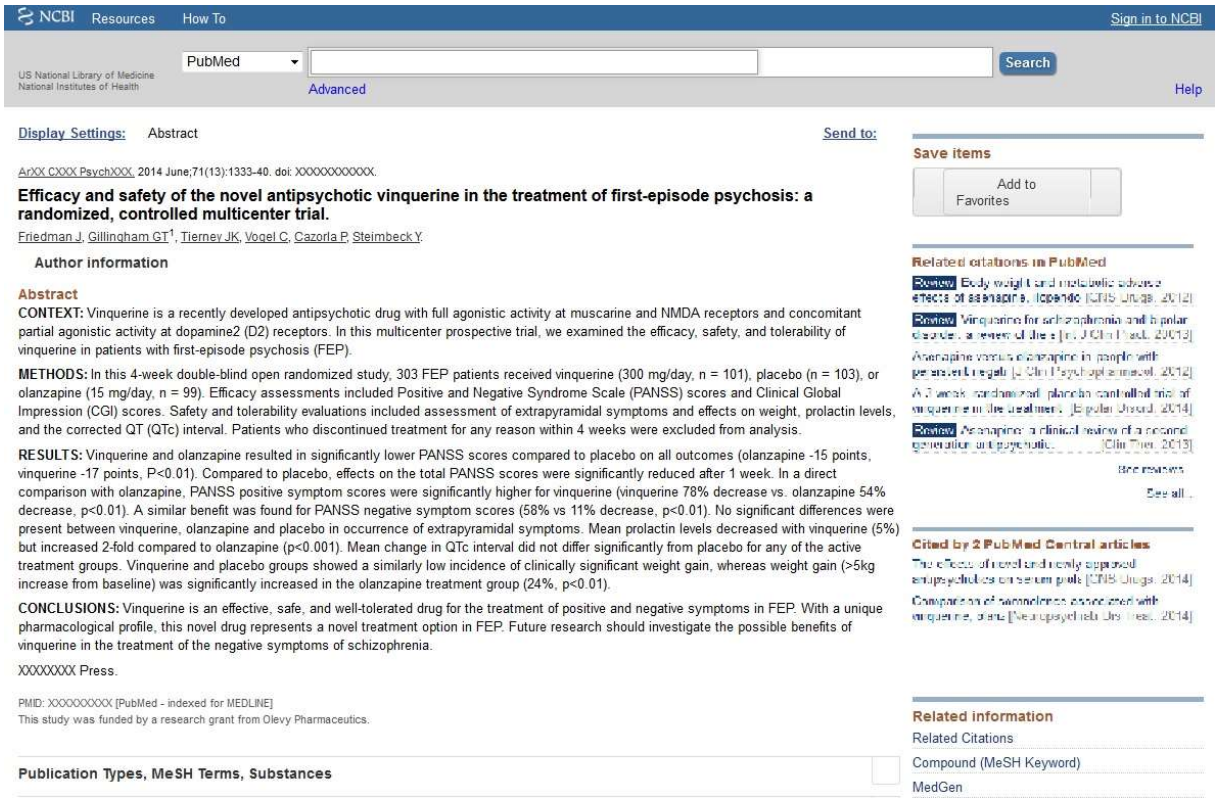
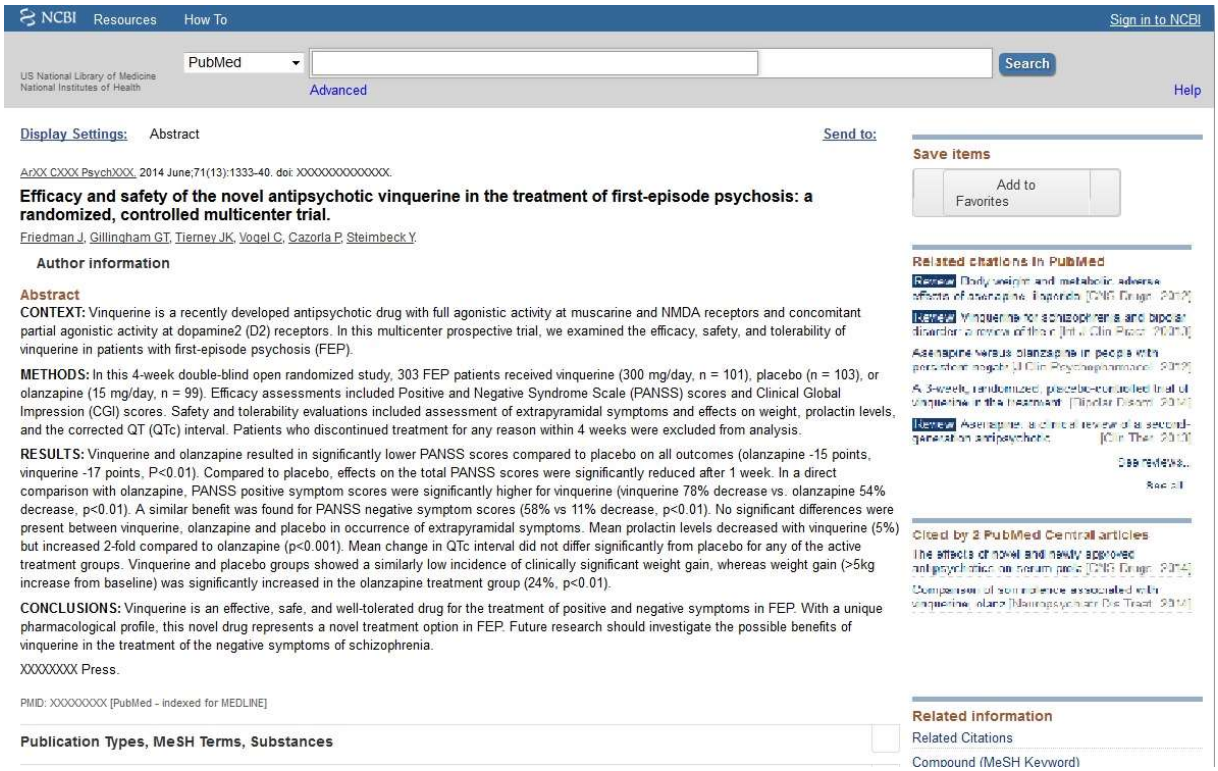


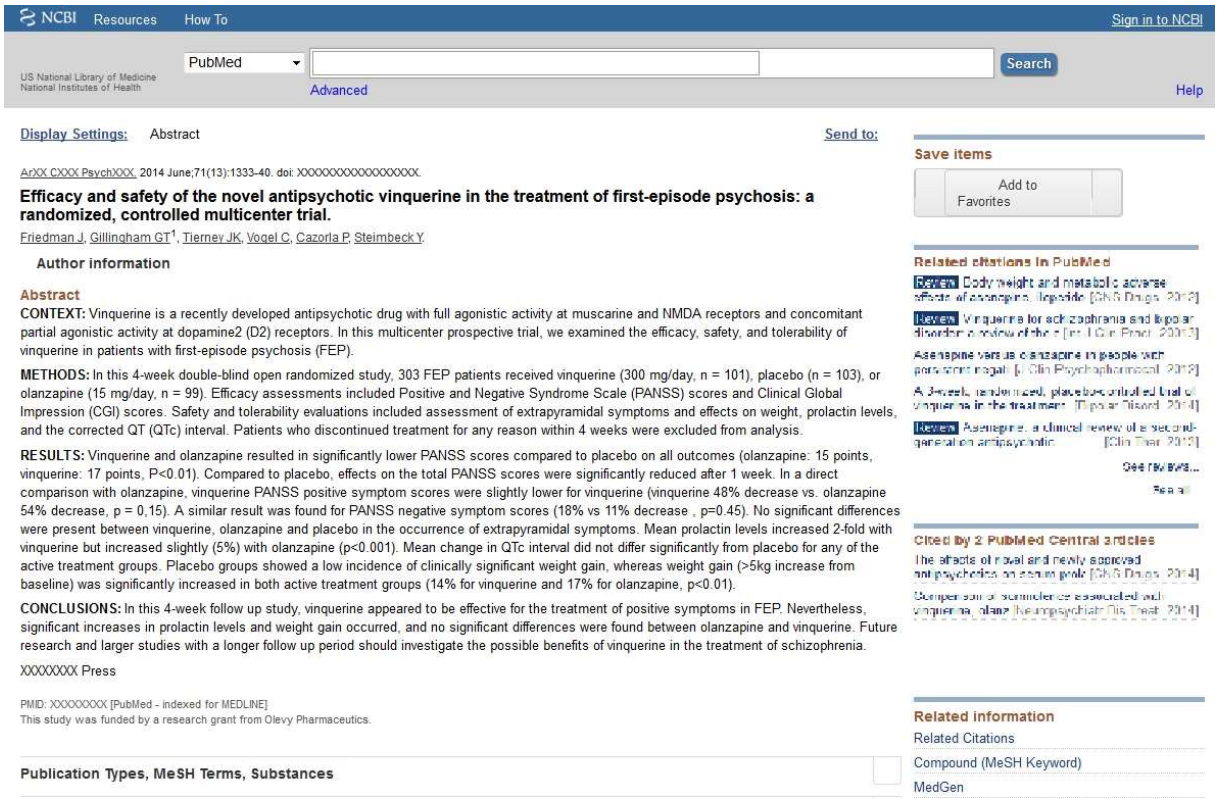
SF 1 Pubmed style fake abstract with positive outcome and funding disclosure

NB. the manuscript has been altered to remove references to journal title, pubmed ID, copy right, etc. where this information was the same as real world entities. In the original survey this information was unblurred to better mimic a PubMed abstract



SF 2 Pubmed style fake abstract with positive outcome and no funding disclosure

NB. the manuscript has been altered to remove references to journal title, pubmed ID, copy right, etc. where this information was the same as real world entities. In the original survey this information was unblurred to better mimic a PubMed abstract


NCBI Resources How To Sign in to NCBI

US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health

PubMed Search

Advanced Help

Display Settings: Abstract Send to:

ArXX CXXX PsychXXX. 2014 June;71(13):1333-40. doi: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX.

Efficacy and safety of the novel antipsychotic vinquerine in the treatment of first-episode psychosis: a randomized, controlled multicenter trial.

Friedman J, Gillingham GT[1], Tierney JK, Vogel C, Cazorla P, Steimbeck Y.

Author information

Abstract

CONTEXT: Vinquerine is a recently developed antipsychotic drug with full agonistic activity at muscarine and NMDA receptors and concomitant partial agonistic activity at dopamine2 (D2) receptors. In this multicenter prospective trial, we examined the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of vinquerine in patients with first-episode psychosis (FEP).

METHODS: In this 4-week double-blind open randomized study, 303 FEP patients received vinquerine (300 mg/day, n = 101), placebo (n = 103), or olanzapine (15 mg/day, n = 99). Efficacy assessments included Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) scores and Clinical Global Impression (CGI) scores. Safety and tolerability evaluations included assessment of extrapyramidal symptoms and effects on weight, prolactin levels, and the corrected QT (QTc) interval. Patients who discontinued treatment for any reason within 4 weeks were excluded from analysis.

RESULTS: Vinquerine and olanzapine resulted in significantly lower PANSS scores compared to placebo on all outcomes (olanzapine: 15 points, vinquerine: 17 points, P<0.01). Compared to placebo, effects on the total PANSS scores were significantly reduced after 1 week. In a direct comparison with olanzapine, vinquerine PANSS positive symptom scores were slightly lower for vinquerine (vinquerine 48% decrease vs. olanzapine 54% decrease, p = 0,15). A similar result was found for PANSS negative symptom scores (18% vs 11% decrease , p=0.45). No significant differences were present between vinquerine, olanzapine and placebo in the occurrence of extrapyramidal symptoms. Mean prolactin levels increased 2-fold with vinquerine but increased slightly (5%) with olanzapine (p<0.001). Mean change in QTc interval did not differ significantly from placebo for any of the active treatment groups. Placebo groups showed a low incidence of clinically significant weight gain, whereas weight gain (>5kg increase from baseline) was significantly increased in both active treatment groups (14% for vinquerine and 17% for olanzapine, p<0.01).

CONCLUSIONS: In this 4-week follow up study, vinquerine appeared to be effective for the treatment of positive symptoms in FEP. Nevertheless, significant increases in prolactin levels and weight gain occurred, and no significant differences were found between olanzapine and vinquerine. Future research and larger studies with a longer follow up period should investigate the possible benefits of vinquerine in the treatment of schizophrenia.

XXXXXXX Press

PMID: XXXXXXXX [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

This study was funded by a research grant from Olevy Pharmaceutics.

Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Substances

Save items

Add to Favorites

Related citations in PubMed

Review Body weight and metabolic adverse effects of olanzapine, ziprasidone [CNS Drugs. 2012]

Review Vinquerine for schizophrenia and bipolar disorder: a review of the e [Int J Clin Pract. 2013]

Asenapine versus olanzapine in people with persistent negati [J Clin Psychopharmacol. 2012]

A 3-week, randomized, placebo-controlled trial of vinquerine in the treatment [Psychol Disord. 2014]

Review Asenapine: a clinical review of a second-generation antipsychotic [Clin Ther. 2013]

See reviews...

See all...

Cited by 2 PubMed Central articles

The effects of novel and newly approved antipsychotics on serum prolac [CNS Drugs. 2014]

Compensation of schizophrenia associated with vinquerine, olanz [Neuropsychiatr Dis Treat. 2014]

Related information

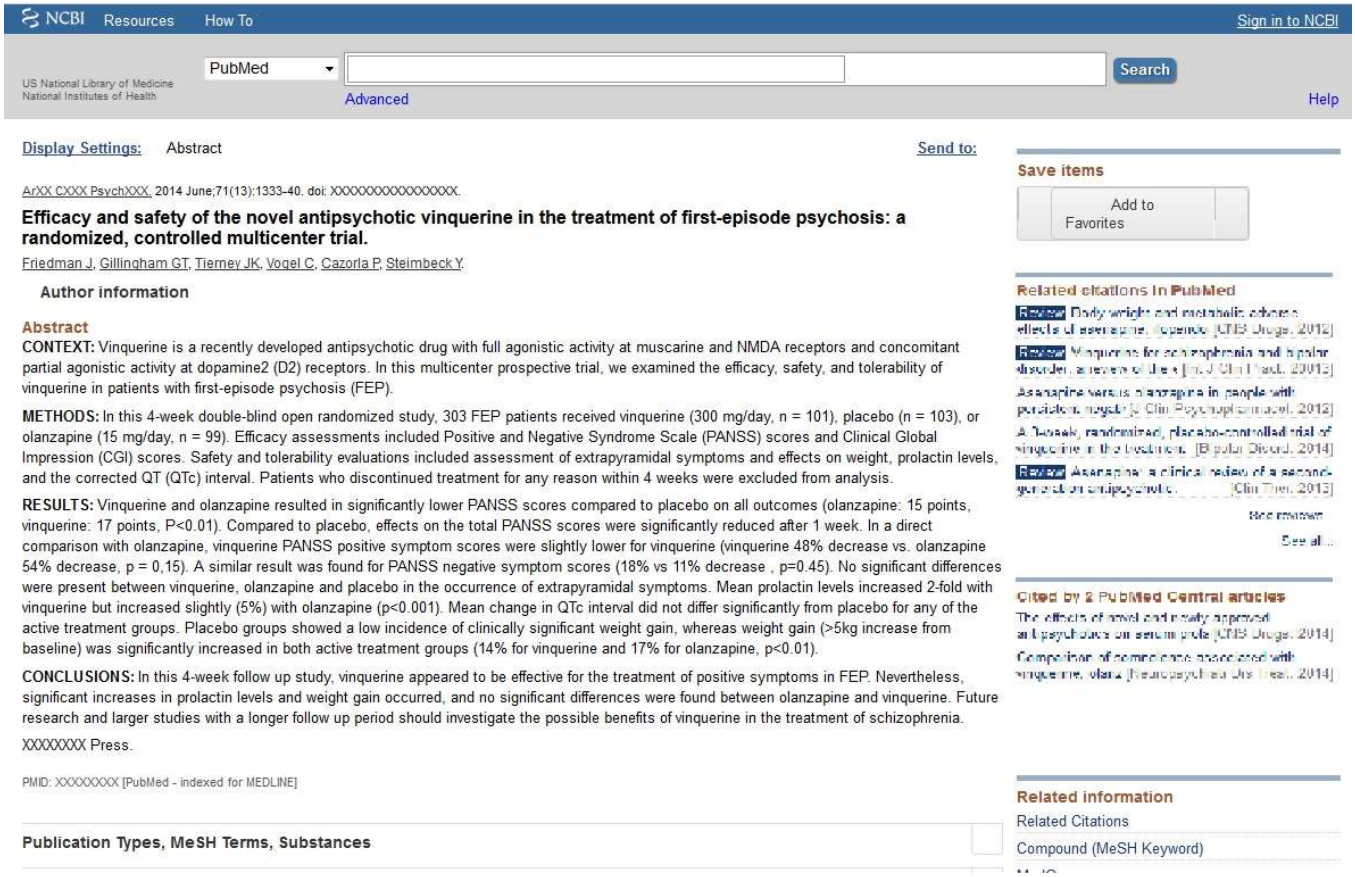
Related Citations

Compound (MeSH Keyword)

MedGen

SF 3 Pubmed style fake abstract with negative outcome and funding disclosure

NB. the manuscript has been altered to remove references to journal title, pubmed ID, copy right, etc. where this information was the same as real world entities. In the original survey this information was unblurred to better mimic a PubMed abstract



SF 4 Pubmed style fake abstract with negative outcome and no funding disclosure

NB. the manuscript has been altered to remove references to journal title, pubmed ID, copy right, etc. where this information was the same as real world entities. In the original survey this information was unblurred to better mimic a PubMed abstract