

Supplementary Material

Article Title: Beneficial Effects of Concomitant Long-Acting Injectable Antipsychotics on Time to Rehospitalization in Patients With Treatment-Resistant Schizophrenia Receiving Clozapine: A Retrospective Cohort Study

Authors: Yun Tien, MD; Xi-Yu Wang, MD; Shang-Chien Huang, MD; and Hsiang-Ping Huang, PhD

DOI Number: 10.4088/JCP.23m15071

LIST OF SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL FOR THE ARTICLE

1. [Table 1](#) Number of Patients Using Each LAI
2. [Table 2](#) Number of Patients Using Different Oral Antipsychotic Combinations, Among the CLO+OAP and CLO+LAI Groups
3. [Table 3](#) Cox Regression of Hazard Ratio for Rehospitalization in a Year (Full Model)
4. [Table 4](#) Cox Regression of Hazard Ratio for Rehospitalization in a Year of the First Hospitalization (Full Model)
5. [Table 5](#) Hazard Ratio for Rehospitalization in Each Selected Subgroup

DISCLAIMER

This Supplementary Material has been provided by the author(s) as an enhancement to the published article. It has been approved by peer review; however, it has undergone neither editing nor formatting by in-house editorial staff. The material is presented in the manner supplied by the author.

Supplementary Table 1 Number of patients using each LAI.

CLO+LAI(n=55)	
Clopentixol	5
Flupentixol	3
Fluphenazine	28
Haloperidol	16
Risperidone	3

Supplementary Table 2 Number of patients using different oral antipsychotic combinations, among the CLO+OAP and CLO+LAI groups

	CLO+OAP (n=156)	CLO+LAI (n=55)
None	0	46
Amisulpride	5	0
Aripiprazole	4	0
Chlorpromazine	6	0
Chlorpromazine+Risperidone	1	0
Clotiapine	3	0
Clotiapine+Olanzapine	1	0
Flupentixol	3	0
Haloperidol	32	3
Loxapine	1	0
Olanzapine	8	0
Olanzapine+Risperidone	1	0
Paliperidone	1	0
Risperidone	12	2
Sulpiride	70	3
Sulpiride+Olanzapine	1	0
Sulpiride+Risperidone	1	0
Trifluoperazine	2	0
Ziprasidone	1	0
Zotepine	2	1
Zuclopenthixol	1	0

Supplementary Table 3 Cox regression of hazard ratio for rehospitalization in a year (Full model)

	Full model		Final model	
	HR (CI)	p	HR (CI)	p
CLO vs. CLO+LAI	2.53 (1.57-4.07)	<.001	2.50 (1.56-4.01)	<.001
CLO+OAP vs. CLO+LAI	2.66 (1.60-4.42)	<.001	2.69 (1.62-4.46)	<.001
CLO+OAP vs. CLO	1.05 (0.82-1.36)	.697	1.08 (0.84-1.38)	.569
Age	1.02 (1.01-1.03)	<.001	1.02 (1.01-1.03)	<.001
Clozapine daily dosage	1.00 (1.00-1.00)	.025	1.00 (1.00-1.00)	.002
Previous admissions	1.10 (1.08-1.12)	<.001	1.10 (1.08-1.12)	<.001
Sex	1.24 (1.01-1.53)	.044	1.23 (0.99-1.51)	.051
Involuntary admission	0.91 (0.45-1.84)	.795	-	-
Lithium	1.22 (0.77-1.93)	.390	-	-
Valproate	1.08 (0.87-1.34)	.473	-	-
Carbamazepine	1.65(0.23-12.03)	.624	-	-
Lamotrigine	0.92 (0.12-6.75)	.931	-	-
Antidepressant	1.09 (0.80-1.47)	.601	-	-
Benzodiazepine	0.92 (0.75-1.15)	.470	-	-
Anticholinergics	1.14 (0.92-1.43)	.238	-	-
Laxatives	1.11 (0.90-1.37)	.341	-	-

HR (CI): hazard ratio (95% confidence interval).

Full model: prior to backward stepwise elimination.

Final model: after backward stepwise elimination.

Bold p-values indicate a statistically significant difference.

Continuous variables: age, clozapine daily dosage, number of previous admissions

Categorical variables: sex (reference set at female), compulsory hospitalization; and

concomitant use of mood stabilizers (lithium, valproate, carbamazepine, or

lamotrigine), antidepressants, benzodiazepines, anticholinergics, and laxatives.

Supplementary Table 4 Cox regression of hazard ratio for rehospitalization in a year of the first hospitalization (Full model)

Full model		
	HR (CI)	p
CLO vs. CLO+LAI	2.39 (1.57-3.64)	<.001
CLO+OAP vs. CLO+LAI	2.51 (1.59-3.98)	<.001
Age	1.01 (1.01-1.02)	.092
Clozapine daily dosage	1.00 (1.00-1.00)	.001
Previous admissions	1.11 (1.09-1.13)	<.001
Sex	1.27 (1.05-1.53)	.014
Involuntary admission	0.74 (0.18-3.00)	.670
Lithium	1.34 (0.92-1.94)	.127
Valproate	1.21 (0.99-1.48)	.058
Carbamazepine	2.59(0.15-20.37)	.989
Lamotrigine	0.98 (0.31-3.09)	.973
Antidepressant	1.29 (0.99-1.67)	.046
Benzodiazepine	0.92 (0.76-1.11)	.394
Anticholinergics	1.07 (0.88-1.30)	.515
Laxatives	1.05 (0.87-1.28)	.592

Supplementary Table 5 Hazard ratio for rehospitalization in each selected subgroup

	CLO (<i>n</i> = 508)		CLO+OAP (<i>n</i> = 156)		CLO+LAI (<i>n</i> = 55)	
	N	HR (95% CI)	N	HR (95% CI)	N	HR (95% CI)
	508	2.50 (1.56-4.01)	156	2.69 (1.62-4.46)	55	1
Grouped by daily clozapine dosage						
≤ 200 mg	168	2.98 (1.41-6.30)	43	2.86 (1.21-6.74)	24	1
201-399 mg	198	2.59 (1.00-6.72)	34	2.98 (1.07-8.28)	14	1
≥ 400 mg	142	2.94 (1.23-7.06)	79	3.04 (1.27-7.31)	17	1
Grouped by numbers of previous admission						
0-2	341	4.77 (1.18-19.28)	98	4.32 (1.04-17.95)	17	1
3-5	108	2.20 (1.10-4.41)	37	3.33 (1.57-7.06)	19	1
≥ 6	59	2.27 (1.06-4.87)	21	2.25 (0.95-5.33)	19	1

The reference was set at the CLO + LAI group.

Bold values indicate a statistically significant difference.

Adjusted covariates: age; sex; previous hospitalizations (in daily clozapine dosage subgroups); daily clozapine dosage (in number of previous admission subgroups); compulsory hospitalization; and concomitant use of mood stabilizers (lithium, valproate, carbamazepine, or lamotrigine), antidepressants, benzodiazepines, anticholinergics, and laxatives.