

Olanzapine and haloperidol by gender differences: preliminary data

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Background: Women are often perceived as having better outcomes than men in psychotic illnesses. Few studies described the differences by gender in olanzapine and haloperidol therapy.

Aims: The aim of this paper is to describe the gender differences in these antipsychotic drugs.

Methods: We included 98 COVID-19 patients with mean age 71 ±11 years old and 64% were male. All patients were admitted on the Sub-intensive Unit Care. All patients were affected by psychotics disorders and were subdivided in two groups: group A treated with olanzapine and group B treated with haloperidol. We used Wilcoxon test or Fisher test for the statistical analysis.

Results: We described that long-stay was significantly increased in olanzapine group (19±7.3 vs 12±3 days, respectively, p <0.0001). However, we reported that group A required a number of days with non-invasive mechanical ventilation about 2 times longer than those treated with haloperidol (12±5 vs 6±4 days respectively, p <0.0001). No differences were reported by gender.

Conclusion: Our data are preliminary and need a larger sample and correction for confounding factors (such as comorbidities) that may underestimate the role of gender.