

The modern perspective for long-acting injectables antipsychotics in the patient-centered care of schizophrenia

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Abstract: Schizophrenia is a chronic syndrome involving different clinical dimensions, and causes significant disability with a negative impact on the quality of life of patients and their caregivers. Current guidelines for the treatment of schizophrenia focus on maximizing a patient's adaptive functioning and quality of life in a recovery-oriented approach that encourages active collaboration among patients, caregivers, and mental health professionals to design and manage a customized and comprehensive care plan. In the present study, a panel of experts (psychiatrists, psychologists, nurse, and social worker) gathered to review and explore the need for contemporary use of second-generation antipsychotic long-acting injectables (SGA LAIs) in "recovery-oriented" and "patient-centered" care of schizophrenia. Starting from the available data and from sharing personal attitudes and experiences, the panel selected three clinical dimensions considered useful in characterizing each patient: phase of disease, adherence to treatment, and level of functioning. For each clinical dimension, perspectives of patients and caregivers with regard to needs, expectations, and personal experiences were reviewed and the role of SGA LAIs in achieving shared goals examined. The experts concluded that from today's modern perspectives, SGA-LAIs may play an important role in breaking the spiral of desocialization and functional decline in schizophrenia, thus favoring the recovery process.

Keywords: long-acting injections, antipsychotic, schizophrenia, quality of life, subjective well-being, recovery

Introduction

Schizophrenia is a chronic psychiatric syndrome involving different clinical dimensions. Positive symptoms (eg, hallucinations, delusions) occur together with negative symptoms (eg, alogia, blunted affect), along with disorganization of speech and behavior and impairment of cognitive and executive functions.¹ All these symptoms cause impairment of personal, social, and occupational skills, with profound negative impact on the patient's quality of life (QoL).²⁻⁴ Primary goals in the management of schizophrenia include not only achieving short- and long-term clinical remission but also maintaining physical and mental functioning while improving QoL and promoting the patient's recovery.^{5,6} Indeed, key guidelines for the treatment of schizophrenia focus on maximizing QoL and adaptive functioning, as well as assisting patients in attaining personal life goals (eg, in employment, housing, and personal relationships).^{7,8}

In this regard, recovery has been defined as a multidimensional construct comprising two sets of outcomes, belonging to either the “objective” or the “subjective” domain.⁹ Objective clinical recovery is defined by symptom severity and level of functioning, whereas subjective personal recovery refers to the patient’s QoL, self-confidence, future hopes, willingness to ask for help, reliance on others, and no domination by symptoms. The two dimensions are mutually linked, eg, better cognitive functioning leads to better social integration and lower rates of anxiety and depression.¹⁰ Therefore, in the process of extending the definition of remission and recovery, subjective outcomes have been increasingly valued as important components of full remission, encompassing clinical and functional remission together with adequate subjective well-being and QoL.¹¹ Moreover, the fact that the available evidence indicates that personal recovery has a salutogenic effect further supports the importance of patient-centered care in schizophrenia.^{12,13}

A recovery-oriented approach involves different professionals to allow for integrated exchange of expertise.¹⁴ This may require a team synergistically working toward the same aim, ie, to help the patient and increase his/her QoL.⁵ Including patients and their caregivers in the decision-making process can enhance insight into the disease, with a clear expectation of better treatments and outcomes.¹⁵ People with schizophrenia are encouraged to be part of the management team and to participate constantly in decisions regarding treatment.¹⁶ Despite their symptoms, patients can still provide information on their state of health that caregivers can supplement and contextualize.¹⁷

Given these considerations, it is surprising that a thorough evaluation of patients’ and caregivers’ attitudes toward illness, as well as their preferences regarding pharmacological and nonpharmacological treatments, has received little scientific attention.¹⁸ There are likely several reasons for this, including the fact that most psychiatrists believe that patients with schizophrenia are not reliable in assessing their subjective well-being. Part of the scarce clinical and scientific interest in the patient’s perspective may also be due to the tendency of psychiatrists to overestimate how well they know their patients, and thus to underestimate the value of asking their point of view.^{18,19} Conversely, from a clinical perspective, focusing on patient’s subjective experience offers precious insight into each individual’s personal recovery and into his or her strengths, weaknesses, wishes, activities, and preferences. The personal meaning that each person attributes to his/her

illness and to the treatment received within his/her life context is central, to address an optimal recovery.²⁰

The increasing interest in patients’ attitudes toward treatment is confirmed by the integration of patient-reported outcomes into the process of developing and testing new antipsychotic medications.²¹ Understanding the attitudes of patients and caregivers can thus represent a valuable asset in tailoring treatment to expressed needs, and has the potential to improve the therapeutic alliance and medication adherence, thereby enhancing long-term prognosis.²² The recent development of second-generation antipsychotic long-acting injectables (SGA LAIs) has increased the number of options available to personalize pharmacological treatment of schizophrenia.²³ SGA LAIs are likely to fit well into the long-term, comprehensive, multimodal treatment plans that are recommended today for schizophrenia in Italy and in other countries.²³ Linking the use of SGA LAIs to the goals of patients and caregivers may contribute significantly to achieving remission and recovery.^{24,25} In this regard, previous evidence suggests that the use of SGA LAIs is an optimal strategy to address the subjective core of a satisfying recovery from schizophrenia. In particular, maintenance treatment with SGA LAIs seems to be related to significant improvements in subjective well-being, attitudes toward treatment, and health-related QoL.^{25,26}

In light of these considerations, the main aim of this paper was to review and explore the effect of SGA LAIs on patient and caregiver expectations of care, personal goals, and QoL. Furthermore, the impact of SGA LAIs on the “recovery-oriented” and “patient-centered” treatment of schizophrenia was evaluated, eg, how SGA LAIs can affect the sharing of therapeutic decisions, assessment of outcomes, and use of mental health-service resources (eg, time management). Toward this end, a panel of eleven experts gathered at a consensus meeting (June 26, 2017 in Milan) with the aim of representing the majority of mental health professionals (psychiatrist, psychologist, nurse, social worker) who treat patients with schizophrenia. The panel included eight psychiatrists, a psychologist, a nurse and a social worker. To be included in the panel, the experts had to have at least 10 years of experience in hospital- or community-based services. The consensus among participants was reached through discussion during the meeting, followed by email correspondence, and was based on the practical experience of the panel, as well as on a review of available literature.

A comprehensive literature search was performed using the PubMed database for biomedical English-language literature. Multiple searches were conducted combining headings and keywords for “long-acting injectable”, “antipsychotic”, “schizophrenia”, “patient-centered”, “recovery”, “recovery-oriented”, “health-related”, “quality of life”, and “subjective well-being”.

Starting from the selected data and sharing of personal attitudes and experiences, the panel selected three clinical dimensions that they considered useful to characterize each patient: phase of disease, adherence to treatment, and level of functioning. For each clinical dimension, perspectives of patients and caregivers with regard to needs, expectations, and personal experiences were reviewed and the role of SGA LAIs in achieving those specific goals examined.

Phase of disease

Each phase of schizophrenia, from the first episode (FES) to the chronic phase, corresponds to different sets of needs and expectations about the disease and its treatment (Table 1). This requires planning specific interventions that should be recovery-oriented and aimed at promoting QoL.

First-episode schizophrenia

There is increasing consensus that the early phases of psychosis represent a critical period for the treatment of schizophrenia and for its long-term prognosis.^{27–30} The clinical experience of the panel of experts is that patients with FES often show poor awareness of their disorder. The time between the onset of psychotic symptoms and the beginning of treatment (perhaps triggered by disturbing

Table 1 Phase of disease: effects of SGA LAIs on patient and caregiver needs, expectations, and personal experiences

First-episode schizophrenia		Chronic schizophrenia	
Personal experiences	Needs and expectations (toward illness and care)	Personal experiences	Needs and expectations (toward illness and care)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor awareness/uncertainty about the impact of the illness - Denial of the illness -Skepticism of establishing a therapeutic relationship/receiving AP treatment -Stress (for first contact with MHS, hospitalization, ER presentations) -Neurocognitive deficits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hopes of returning to normality/recovery -Avoid illness engulfment/self-stigmatization -Fewer treatment-related adverse effects/visits to MHS -Greater treatment satisfaction/SWB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Depressive symptoms (for stronger perceived stigma/greater insight about the illness) -Self-harm, difficulties with personal relationships, loss of self-esteem, and decreased QoL (for frequent relapses, duration of illness) -Stress (for emotional and financial impact of frequent relapses) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fewer relapses -Improvement of social and work functioning -More information about treatments and advantages/goals of psychopharmacological treatment -Social integration with specific interventions
Effects of SGA LAIs		Effects of SGA LAIs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better clinical outcome (eg, relapse reduction, fewer positive symptoms) vs oral formulations • Reduction of hospitalizations/treatment discontinuations (lower level of stress and disease burden; greater perceived normality and hope for recovery) • Neuroprotective effect vs FGAs • More favorable pharmacokinetics (better tolerability and SWB; fewer treatment self-discontinuations) • Reduction in treatment intensity (maintenance of employment and social life, reduced need of frequent visits to MHS) • Less monitoring of treatment adherence (improved therapeutic alliance; greater stability and family climate of normality) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term control of psychotic and affective symptoms • Reduction in treatment intensity (more focus on life goals, better self-confidence and hope, limited stigma and self-stigma, better social and work functioning, reduction of stress, greater involvement in personalized psychosocial interventions) • Relapse reduction (better patient self-esteem) • No unintentional or deliberate overdose (reduced risk of self-harm) 	

Abbreviations: AP, antipsychotic; FGAs, first-generation antipsychotics; MHS, mental health services; QoL, quality of life; SGA LAIs, second-generation antipsychotics long-acting injectable; SWB, subjective well-being.

symptoms or social difficulties) is often characterized by a sense of uncertainty of the patient about the impact of the disease on his/her life and by his/her hopes of returning to normality with no specific interventions. These early expectations of FES patients are often reported by their caregivers,^{31–33} and may lead them to refuse specialized treatment to avoid stigmatization by self and others.³¹

Although young patients may recognize that they have some kind of “problem”, their perception of its cause and true nature is often very different from that of their psychiatrists and is permeated by personal values. Most FES patients cannot link difficulties at school or work to a specific mental condition before receiving appropriate specialized support aimed at helping them to cope with the initial stages of illness and to adapt their lifestyle appropriately.^{33,34} On the other hand, inadequate encounters between psychiatric services and severely disabled young patients may further exacerbate their “need” to deny their state of illness and lead FES patients to become skeptical about the possibility of establishing a therapeutic relationship and receiving help. The first contact with mental health professionals can understandably be perceived as a source of stress by patients and caregivers, especially in cases of early hospitalization due to an acute episode.

In consideration of all of these aspects, it is necessary to actively engage patients, starting with the very first contact with mental health services. This implies investing time in listening and understanding the patient’s feelings and values, in order to create a virtuous circle aimed at achieving practical and individualized goals that can in turn boost treatment adherence.^{31–33}

With regard to adherence, it is well known that interrupting the use of antipsychotics in patients with a first episode of schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder increases the risk of recurrence by about fivefold.³⁵ Unfortunately, even when patients with FES have responded to antipsychotic treatment and achieved remission, their adherence to treatment is threatened by a number of different issues:

- the need for antipsychotic maintenance treatment is often put into doubt by patients who can become (overtly or covertly) nonadherent^{36,37}
- even from the early phases of illness, FES patients may show significant neurocognitive deficits that can negatively affect adherence to treatment^{38,39}
- FES patients often show higher sensitivity to side effects and negative subjective experiences of antipsychotic treatment, with a negative impact on adherence²²

All of these factors, which are related to the characteristics of the disease at its onset and to the overall experience of treatment, can generate feelings of helplessness and impotence in FES patients.⁴⁰ This can cause what is known as illness engulfment, or the feeling that the illness completely defines the totality of the person’s being, restricting all aspects of patient life, entirely redefining his/her concept of self and inducing self-stigmatization.⁴¹

Shared treatment goals and SGA LAIs in first-episode schizophrenia

As discussed, patients with FES need to avoid illness engulfment and perceive themselves as “recovered” as soon as possible. In this regard, the consistent, continuous, and stable release of antipsychotic treatment granted by LAI formulations has been associated with better clinical outcomes compared to oral formulations, which include fewer relapses, fewer positive symptoms, and better adherence.³⁷ In particular, the reduction of hospitalizations and presentations to the ER represents a substantial advantage in terms of lower overall level of stress, disease burden, and contact with specialist care, providing advantages for the patient in terms of perceived normality and hope for recovery (Table 1).⁴²

Since initiating antipsychotic treatment in patients with FES is associated with sustained cognitive improvement for up to 2 years,⁴³ a treatment plan with SGA LAIs may be of significant advantage in terms of neuroprotective effect, especially compared to the use of first-generation antipsychotics (FGAs), with their recognized neurotoxicity.⁴⁴ Substantial clinical evidence indicates that typical and atypical antipsychotics have diverse effects on neuronal survival and neurogenesis: while the former appear to reduce neuroprotection in the brain, the latter increase the level of BDNF and improve cell survival and neurogenesis.⁴⁴

Another important point is that long-acting or extended-release antipsychotics have a narrow peak-to-trough fluctuation index and are therefore believed to be better tolerated than drugs with immediate-release formulations.⁴⁵ The more favorable pharmacokinetic profile can be particularly convenient for patients in the early stages of disease who are more sensitive to treatment-related adverse effects.^{35,46,47} In fact, the use of SGA LAIs makes intentional self-discontinuation of treatment less frequent compared to oral formulations in patients who have doubts about continuing with their medication and are at risk of becoming nonadherent (something that is crucial to avoid in FES patients).⁴⁸

Early administration of LAI antipsychotics is also reported to improve the therapeutic alliance, and the reduced need for monitoring treatment adherence allows the treatment team to focus on more patient-centered issues (such as attitudes toward life, personal feelings, and experiences) and facilitates the achievement of patient personal goals.⁴⁹ LAI formulations may also allow reduction of the frequency and intensity of family/caregiver monitoring of patient treatment adherence and promote a sense of greater stability that can restore a family climate of “normality”.³⁷ All these factors, pivoted on a stable clinical condition, make patients better suited to integrated rehabilitation programs,⁵⁰ significantly improving long-term prognosis.^{37,51,52}

Chronic schizophrenia

In the panel's experience, patients with an extensive history of illness and multiple relapses are at risk of developing depressive symptoms, due to stronger perceived stigma and acquisition of greater insight about the course and prognosis of their illness. Frequent relapses and long duration of illness can lead to increased risk of harming themselves or others and difficulties with personal relationships, school, or work, and is associated with loss of self-esteem and decreased QoL. Illness relapses also have a negative emotional and financial impact on families and caregivers.⁵¹ Patients with chronic schizophrenia and their caregivers often report a lack of information about possible treatments, as well as about the advantages and goals of psychopharmacological treatment.¹⁸ They also express a wish to be involved in specific interventions aimed at social integration and in training and support actions for family members.⁵³

Shared treatment goals and SGA LAIs in chronic schizophrenia

In patients with chronic schizophrenia with an extensive history of illness and multiple relapses, SGA LAIs seem to provide significant benefits in long-term control of both psychotic and affective symptoms.⁵⁴ During long-term maintenance treatment, the availability of a low-frequency regimen of antipsychotic administration, eg, with SGA LAIs, can allow patients to focus on their life goals, foster self-confidence and hope, and limit the risks of stigma and self-stigma. This can help patients to improve their social and work functioning, while minimizing the risks of relapse.⁵⁵ The expected greater prevention of relapse with

LAI formulations may also improve patients' self-esteem during long-term management (Table 1).⁴³

A treatment plan with monthly or trimonthly injections of antipsychotic treatment may be preferable for many patients, as it may be less cumbersome than biweekly injections.⁵⁶ In fact, increasing the time between injections not only reduces psychological stress and injection-associated pain but also reduces the burden of traveling to the local outpatient clinic. In the treatment of later stages of illness, SGA LAIs allow the patient to be more involved in personalized psychosocial interventions, because the overall complexity of the psychopharmacological treatment regimen is reduced.⁵⁷ This is important for fostering greater involvement of patients in other interventions that can provide better social integration, as well as in training and support actions for their family and caregivers.

Adherence to treatment

Nonadherence in schizophrenia should be destigmatized, given that nonadherence is common even in nonpsychiatric illnesses.⁵⁸ However, poor medication adherence in schizophrenia is a complex phenomenon that is associated with a number of factors.⁵⁹ In addition to the disease itself, other factors undoubtedly contribute to medication adherence, such as personal features, comorbidities (eg, substance-use disorders), and treatment-related characteristics.

Treatment satisfaction correlates positively with adherence to therapy,⁶⁰ and several domains of treatment satisfaction have been associated with the type and mode of medication delivery. These include perceived effectiveness, side effects, ease of treatment regimen, and costs.^{61,62} The panel of experts reported that previous negative experiences can contribute further to nonadherence: compulsory admission to psychiatric clinics, compulsory acute intramuscular antipsychotic injections, previous exposure to higher-than-necessary antipsychotic doses with associated extrapyramidal symptoms, and negative subjective well-being. The experts broadly identified two types of adherence: full adherence and nonadherence. In the real world, of course, patients show different levels of adherence between these two extremes.

SGA LAIs from the patient's perspective

In other fields of medicine, LAI medications have been perceived as technological progress that allows not only addressing the issue of nonadherence but also a focus on a patient's treatment satisfaction and subjective well-

being.⁶³ In the field of psychiatry, greater use of LAI antipsychotics might lead to similar advantages.²⁵ In particular, the switch from oral to LAI antipsychotic maintenance treatment seems to induce a sustained improvement in attitude toward the drug in patients with schizophrenia.²⁶

Several factors related to the type of delivery of LAI antipsychotic formulations may promote better adherence. Based on the panel's experience, the switch from oral antipsychotic to LAI formulations, from FGA-LAIs to SGA-LAIs, and more recently from a monthly to a formulation taken once every 3 months (eg, paliperidone palmitate), can dramatically increase patient satisfaction and retention in treatment. For example, the flexibility associated with a monthly LAI regimen, and even more with once every 3 months (which allows a ± 2 -week flexible additional interval between doses), may be appreciated by adherent patients, particularly younger ones, who in the early phase of illness are able to maintain an occupation, may be willing to travel, and may appreciate the convenience of this formulation (Table 2).

Adherent patients

Fully adherent patients deserve delivery of treatment that is as flexible as possible. They typically do not need to be seen often by mental health professionals (especially if young, at early stages of disease, or with a preserved level of functioning), and may feel constrained when taking pills in front of others. These patients would suffer from the burden of frequent visits to a community mental health center (which is typically open during working hours, so that they have to leave from work). This latter aspect is highly relevant for young persons in early stages of disease and with full-time, competitive work.

The adherent patient expects treatment-related side effects to be minimized. They often suffer from extrapyramidal symptoms, weight gain, and sexual side effects, and ask for better tolerability and subjective well-being under medication.^{11,64–68} Negative subjective well-being has been related with higher than 70% D₂-receptor occupancy in striatal and extrastriatal cerebral areas.^{69–74} Therefore, higher-than-necessary antipsychotic doses or the concomitant use of multiple antipsychotics should be avoided, as this may expose patients to high D₂-receptor occupancy and a reduction in perceived well-being and treatment satisfaction.

Subjective well-being during antipsychotic treatment is likely to be best achieved by using the lowest effective dose

of antipsychotics.⁷⁵ Achieving subjective well-being under treatment is important in patients with good adherence, as well as in those who are not fully adherent. Different types of medication delivery, such as LAI formulations, may help clinicians to titrate the dose slowly to the lowest effective one, while avoiding the risk of relapses.

SGA LAIs from the adherent patient's perspective

A potentially useful factor associated with SGA LAIs in adherent patients (as well as in partially adherent and nonadherent patients) is reduction of treatment-related discomfort. FGAs are associated with negative subjective well-being and so-called neuroleptic dysphoria,⁷⁶ both of which have been related to D₂-receptor occupancy >70%. As discussed, both LAI and extended-release oral formulations are associated with more favorable pharmacokinetics,⁴⁵ possibly implying that adequate plasma concentrations are more easily reached and that D₂ receptors are optimally occupied.

In addition to the pharmacokinetic advantages of once-monthly SGA LAIs, some patients still report that they feel somewhat “frozen” or “blocked” (mentally and/or physically) in the first few days after LAI administration. This transient state may be related to an initial and rapid increase of the drug plasma level and consequently to temporarily high occupancy of D₂ receptors. Similar transient negative subjective well-being may be reported in the first days after administration. In such cases, the panel of experts believe that a formulation once every 3 months (when available) might be preferred by patients, as less frequent injections would reduce this initial negative subjective experience. In some cases, fear of needles and pain at the injection site may be additional issues for which such a formulation may be favored. At the same time, thanks to their pharmacokinetic stability, SGA LAIs can facilitate the titration to the lowest effective dose, thus limiting the risk of overtreatment and promoting quaternary prevention. This characteristic is very desirable, because it can reduce the risk of both negative subjective experience of treatment and dose-related side effects, thus improving overall the patient's acceptance of medication.⁷⁷

Preliminary but consistent findings show that SGA LAIs are preferred by adherent patients over FGAs and their corresponding oral formulations, and are associated with greater treatment satisfaction, subjective well-being, and better QoL.^{25,78–83} In this regard, one aspect to consider is that adherent patients may prefer the LAI option, because it avoids the need for oral treatment, and thus they

Table 2 Adherence to treatment: effects of SGA LAIs on patient and caregiver needs, expectations, and personal experiences

Adherent patients		Partially adherent patients		Nonadherent patients	
Personal experiences	Needs and expectations (toward illness and care)	Personal experiences	Needs and expectations (toward illness and care)	Personal experiences	Needs and expectations (toward illness and care)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Burden of frequent visits to MHS - Constraints of taking pills in front of other (eg, patients with privacy concerns) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treatment deintensification - Flexible delivery of treatment - Fewer treatment-related SEs - Greater treatment satisfaction/better SWB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prior negative experience with AP treatments - Frequent disputes with caregivers about taking pills every day/ more than once a day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More effective treatment - Need to be seen more often by MHS - No need to discuss nonadherence issues with clinicians - Fewer treatment-related SEs - Greater treatment satisfaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete lack of insight - Denial of illness - Traumatic experience with hospital admission and AP treatment (eg, high dose with significant sedative action) - Frequent disputes with caregivers about taking pills every day/ more once a day - Reluctance to see the physician 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate AP treatment - Greater treatment satisfaction/better SWB and QoL
Effects of SGA LAIs		Effects of SGA LAIs		Effects of SGA LAIs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More favorable pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profile (better tolerability, SWB, treatment satisfaction, and QoL, lower risk of overtreatment, quaternary prevention) • Reduction in treatment intensity (better hope and social acceptability, feeling of being on the road to recovery, greater involvement in life, no need of frequent visits) • No need to take pills in front of others 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More favorable pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profile (better tolerability and SWB) • Better clinical outcome (eg, relapse reduction, fewer positive symptoms) vs oral formulations • Regular interactions between patient and MHS (reassurance of to receiving the best support possible) • Less monitoring of treatment adherence (more time used to evaluate patient's needs, greater empowerment) • Reduction of disputes between patients and caregivers about taking medication 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More favorable pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profile (better tolerability and SWB) • Guaranteed administration • Earlier detection of possible relapses due to non-adherence, which can be followed up quickly • Wider window of opportunity for caregivers to resume AP treatment, due to significant delay in time to relapse when treatment discontinued or withdrawn • Reduction of disputes between patients and caregivers about taking medication 	

Abbreviations: AP, antipsychotic; MHS, mental health services; QoL, quality of life; SEs, side effects; SGA LAIs, second-generation long-acting injectable antipsychotics; SWB, subjective well-being.

are not constrained to take their medication in front of others. This may be especially relevant in patients with privacy concerns (eg, patients attending university who live with other students). Less frequent injections, like the use of a formulation once every 3 months, may also be perceived by the patient as being “on the road to recovery”. A reduction in treatment intensity may be associated with hope, social acceptability, greater involvement in life, and be highly appreciated by both patients and caregivers. This may be particularly true for young first-episode patients with high levels of cognitive functioning who are able to maintain employment, have a satisfying

social life, and travel. As mentioned, these patients do not need frequent follow-up visits, and thus may find an optimal treatment strategy in SGA LAIs.

Partially adherent patients

In the clinical experience of the experts, the patient with partial adherence is clearly in need of greater treatment satisfaction. He/she is not only less prone to tolerate side effects but also requires more effective treatment and needs to be seen more often by mental health professionals than the fully adherent patient. This patient often fails to take medication appropriately because of the intrinsic

symptoms of his/her illness. Typically, blaming these patients for missing doses is not useful. It may also be annoying for the patient to have family members reminding them to take pills every day one or more times per day, and having to spend time during follow-up visits discussing with the clinician treatment-nonadherence implications (Table 2). For this type of patient, there is a clear need for a treatment formulation that can address these issues.

SGA LAIs from the partially adherent patient's perspective

The better tolerability of LAI formulations and their greater efficacy represent a significant advantage not only for fully adherent patients but also for those who are only partially adherent. This is especially important for the latter group, as they usually ask for a more effective treatment with fewer side effects. Improving efficacy and tolerability of antipsychotic treatment is also important for patients who are completely nonadherent due to prior negative experiences associated with a previous high-dose antipsychotic treatment with significant sedative action.

In patients with partial adherence, the use of SGA-LAIs requires less adherence assessment, so more time can be used to evaluate the patient's individual needs, fostering greater empowerment and willingness to follow the shared treatment plan to achieve personalized goals.⁸⁴ The regular schedule of follow-up visits planned for patients under LAI treatment seems to further to reassure the patient and his/her caregivers that they are receiving the best support possible. The use of SGA LAIs also has the potential to reduce disputes of patients with family members/caregivers about adherence. Such an advantage is particularly obvious in patients who are partially adherent or completely nonadherent. SGA-LAI formulations once every 3 months may amplify this advantage by reducing injections to only four times a year.

Nonadherent patients

Most nonadherent patients are characterized by a complete lack of insight. As a consequence, they have often had previous negative experiences of traumatic compulsory admissions to hospital and acute intramuscular antipsychotic injections. For example, it might have been necessary to control acute agitation with rapid tranquilization such that they may have been administered strong sedatives or even unnecessarily high doses of antipsychotics.

Furthermore, denial of illness often compromises relationships with mental health professionals such that

the nonadherent patient is reluctant to see the treating physician or general practitioner, thus rendering treatment of comorbid conditions more difficult. Nonetheless, family and caregivers of nonadherent patients generally expect treatment intervention and are often in open conflict with the patient. Disputes about medication adherence often compromise daily life and the patient's family climate, with a severe negative impact on his/her QoL.

SGA LAIs from the nonadherent patient's perspective

Consensus guidelines recommend considering LAI antipsychotics in patients who lack insight into their illness and in patients with multiple relapses due to treatment non-adherence.⁸⁵ The use of SGA LAIs in non-adherent patients may be of great clinical utility because it enables clinicians to proactively detect early signs of possible relapses, while evaluating the efficacy of treatment and need for changes in the treatment plan (Table 2).⁸⁶

As said before, the use of SGA LAIs also has the potential to reduce disputes of the patients with family members/caregivers about adherence. Such an advantage is particularly obvious in patients who are completely non-adherent. LAI formulations may be preferred in non-adherent patients when considering the significant delay in time to relapse when this treatment formulation is discontinued or withdrawn. In a study by Weiden et al, median time to relapse after discontinuation of oral paliperidone, once-monthly paliperidone, and paliperidone once-every-3-months was 58, 172 and 395 days, respectively.⁸⁷ Such a delay is likely to be appreciated by a non-adherent patient's family members/caregivers, as it gives more time to persuade the patient to resume antipsychotic treatment. In fact, when asked whether they would have preferred the patient to be switched from the current oral antipsychotic formulation to a once-every-3-months LAI formulation, 67.5% of caregivers of first-episode patients and 77.8% of multiple-episode patients preferred the once-every-3-months formulation.⁸⁸

Level of functioning

Life domains related to living independently, productive activities, and social relations are often highly compromised in patients with schizophrenia.⁸⁹ Functional outcomes of schizophrenia correlate with age of onset, premorbid adaptation, duration of untreated psychosis, and adherence to treatment. Functional impairment of

patients with schizophrenia is only partly attributable to the symptoms of the disorder: personal resources and other aspects relating to the family and social context, stigma, and self-discrimination often provide a crucial contribution.^{89–92} In fact, although remission of symptoms and reduced rate of relapses produce a positive impact on a patient's everyday life, this is frequently not sufficient to ensure the achievement of functional recovery, especially in low-functioning cases.^{93,94}

Independently of the level of functioning, the suffering experienced by patients and caregivers is caused not only by the disorder itself, but also by the disturbances in social and relationship domains, in terms of marginalization, exclusion, rejection, prejudice, and discrimination.⁹⁵ The negative stereotypes of weakness and disability add to a sense of self-stigmatization of patients and caregivers, with a negative impact on self-esteem, hope, empowerment, self-efficacy, QoL, social cohesion, and treatment adherence, thus impinging heavily on daily functioning.⁹⁰ For this reason, in both low- and high-functioning patients, educational support for patients and caregivers should aim to overcome the feeling of being affected by an incurable disease and to raise awareness on the implications of failing to comply with treatment.⁹⁶ Especially when the patient with schizophrenia has shown competency prior to the onset of the disorder, the hope of clinical and functional recovery should be fostered whenever possible.

Low-functioning patients

In early-onset patients and/or in those characterized by low levels of premorbid adaptation, schizophrenia affects the person during a crucial phase of his/her development, when he/she has not yet consolidated the basic skills required to take on traditional social roles. In these cases, the prognosis is often markedly worse than in later onsets of schizophrenia in which the person has got full or partial social cohesion, a good level of education, social and personal relationships, some degree of independence from family, his/her own family, and a job.⁹⁷

Early intervention is linked to a higher probability of success since the psychological and behavioral mechanisms that promote low-functioning have not yet become chronic. Recovery is undoubtedly more difficult to achieve in the long-term stages of the disease in which patients and caregivers are resigned to chronically impaired levels of functioning. At the same time, the expectations of low-functioning patients with schizophrenia and their families regarding recovery of previous functioning are more likely

to be satisfied when prompt and adequate treatment is established.

Triggered by the belief that schizophrenia is a chronic and incurable condition, the feeling of not being able to lead a productive life convinces low-functioning patients and their caregivers of the need for health and disability benefits.⁹⁸ Another vicious circle can be activated wherein patients are not prepared to give up their disability benefits for a job that is viewed as being less permanent and more tedious, thus encouraging a regressive need for overall care. As time passes, feelings of frustration and inability arises, promoting a tendency to avoidance, isolation, and confinement with feelings of anger and self-blame (Table 3).

The added value of SGA LAIs in the low-functioning patient

Access to pharmacologically effective and tolerable treatments combined with antipsychotic formulations that improve adherence, such as SGA LAIs, may be crucial elements to guarantee a stable clinical condition in the recovery process in low-functioning patients with schizophrenia.⁹⁹ As previously mentioned, each relapse of schizophrenia leads to a progressive decrease of patient's level of functioning.⁸⁴ Since LAI antipsychotics have been shown to be associated with fewer relapses compared to conventional oral formulations,³⁷ one of the added values of SGA LAIs may consist in preventing functional decline.

SGA LAIs are also recommended as first line treatment of schizophrenia in patients with cognitive impairment and poor functioning.⁸⁵ The lesser negative impact of SGA-LAIs on cognitive aspects of the schizophrenic syndrome compared to FGA-LAIs can allow for more productive involvement of the patient in activities related to rehabilitation. Furthermore, in low-functioning patients, the consequent improvement in adherence with LAI formulations,²⁶ due to the simplification of treatment, may decrease the family burden related to the need for constant monitoring of treatment adherence due to the fear that inadequate treatment will lead to relapse (Table 3).

In the last few years, the role of SGA-LAIs in improving both functioning and QoL of patients with schizophrenia has been investigated.^{84,100–102} For example, Carpiello et al have recently showed in a literature review that the use of paliperidone palmitate once every 3 months was associated with benefits in PANSS total scores, positive symptoms, uncontrolled hostility/

Table 3 Level of functioning: effects of SGA LAIs on patient and caregiver needs, expectations, and personal experiences

Low-functioning patients		High-functioning patients	
Personal experiences	Needs and expectations (toward illness and care)	Personal experiences	Needs and expectations (toward illness and care)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Feelings of frustration, anger, self-blame, and inability to lead a productive life -Tendency to avoidance and isolation -Regressive need for overall care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recovery of previous functioning -Establishment of prompt and adequate treatment -Treatment de-intensification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor awareness of the implications of nonadherence -Stigmatization of oneself and MHS -Constraints of taking daily oral treatment (patients feel more ill, less “normal”, or less “free”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fewer treatment-related SEs -Greater treatment satisfaction/SWB -Treatment deintensification
Effects of SGA LAIs		Effects of SGA LAIs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better tolerability and reduced variations in symptom control • Lower relapse rates vs oral APs (preventing functional decline) • Less negative impact on cognitive aspects vs FGA-LAIs (more productive involvement in activities related to rehabilitation) • Progressive improvement of positive symptoms, uncontrolled hostility/excitement, anxiety/depression, personal and social functioning, health-related QoL • Decreasing family burden for constant monitoring of treatment adherence 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supportive function in the process of breaking the spiral of desocialization and favoring the recovery process • Reduction in treatment intensity (greater flexibility and freedom, improved QoL, reduction of frequency of MHS visits) • No need to take medication on a daily basis (attention moved to other aspects of daily life, lower risk of stigmatization of oneself and others) 	

Abbreviations: APs, antipsychotics; MHS, mental health services; QoL, quality of life; SEs, side effects; SGA LAIs, second-generation long-acting injectable antipsychotics; SWB, subjective well-being.

excitement, and anxiety/depression, as well as progressive improvement of personal and social functioning.⁹⁹ In a case-control study by Pietrini et al, antipsychotic maintenance treatment with an SGA-LAI was associated with better improvements in the PANSS, DAI-10, health-related QoL, and functioning in almost all areas of daily living compared with maintenance treatment with the corresponding oral formulation.²⁵ Surprisingly, during the same treatment period, the group of patients on an oral formulation showed significant worsening of health-related QoL in the areas of emotional role and social functioning.²⁵ All of these aspects allow clinicians and the management team to devote more efforts to psychosocial interventions aimed at achieving functional recovery regardless of the level of baseline functioning, minimizing the time and resources needed to monitor treatment adherence.

High-functioning patients

High-functioning patients with schizophrenia and their caregivers may have poor awareness of the implications of non-adherence to treatment and may tend to limit contact with mental health services (which can be viewed as stigmatizing or constantly exposing to the burden of a disabling illness).

In this regard, daily oral treatment forces patients to pay constant attention to their disease and can make them feel more ill, less “normal”, or less “free”. On the other hand, a smaller number of treatment administrations seems to be more acceptable for high-functioning patients. In these cases, the absence of relevant functional impairment together with the fear of intolerable side effects and negative consequences on subjective well-being and functioning might lead patients to inadequate treatment (Table 3).

The added value of SGA LAIs in the high-functioning patient

Access to pharmacologically effective and tolerable treatments combined with formulations that improve treatment adherence, such as SGA LAIs, are often sufficient elements to ensure the achievement and maintenance of recovery in high-functioning patients.⁹⁹ In high-functioning patients, SGA-LAIs have an important supportive function in the process of breaking the spiral of desocialization and favoring the recovery process.¹⁰³ As said earlier, treatment deintensification can give patients greater flexibility and freedom to live their own lives,⁵² thus improving their overall QoL (Table 3).

A smaller number of treatment administrations can reduce the frequency of specialist visits and contacts. This benefit is particularly evident for patients who tend to stigmatize mental health services and who have poor awareness of the implications of non-adherence to treatment. As the patient is no longer called upon to take the drug on a daily basis (and at pre-established times) and to repeatedly face the burden of being affected by an invalidating illness, attention may be diverted from the disorder and moved to other aspects of daily life, with a lower risk of stigmatization of oneself and others.

Discussion and conclusions

Schizophrenia is a chronic syndrome involving different clinical dimensions and causing significant functional impairment with negative impact on QoL of patients and caregivers.²⁻⁴ Current key guidelines for the treatment of schizophrenia focus on maximizing patient's adaptive functioning and QoL in a recovery-oriented approach.^{7,8} A recovery-oriented treatment team should involve different mental health professionals and include both patients and caregivers in the decision-making process.^{14,15} Such patient-centered psychiatric care encourages the active collaboration between patients, families, and providers to design and manage a customized and comprehensive care plan.¹⁰⁴

In this regard, "modern" use of SGA LAIs is likely to fit well into patient-centered treatment plans for schizophrenia.²³ In fact, the available evidence underlines the better tolerability of SGA LAIs vs oral SGA,^{26,105,106} oral FGA,²¹ and first-generation depot formulations.¹⁰⁷

Beyond their efficacy and tolerability profile, other advantages of SGA LAIs that can be appreciated, in terms of subjective well-being, attitudes towards treatment, and QoL, are probably due to their unique pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profile (ie, allow to control titration to effective dose, to steady plasma drug levels, to avoid first-pass metabolism, and guarantee delivery of medication¹⁰⁸), as well as to other individual and environmental factors (ie, not having to take pills may increase social adaptation, autonomy, and may reduce stigma; periodic treatment monitoring may improve therapeutic alliance, etc.).⁵⁹ For these reasons, we think that SGA LAIs can be seen as an increasingly valuable option to improve compliance and a wide range of other clinical and social outcomes.^{100,108-110}

In the present study, a panel of experts (including psychiatrists, psychologist, nurse and social worker)

gathered to review and explore the need for up-to-date use of SGA LAIs in "recovery-oriented" and "patient-centered" care of schizophrenia. First of all, the panel participants agreed that the better clinical outcomes of SGA LAIs compared to oral antipsychotics in terms of fewer relapses, hospitalizations, and presentations to the ER³⁷ may significantly lower patient's and caregiver's overall level of stress, disease burden, and medicalization, and increase perceived normality.⁴²

Although this may be valid in all stages of disease and at any level of functional impairment, this is particularly important in the early phases of the disease. In fact, since each relapse of schizophrenia leads to a progressive decrease of the patient's level of functioning,⁸⁴ one of the added values of SGA LAIs in recovery-oriented treatment of schizophrenia consists of preventing functional decline and minimizing the patient's disability.

Each relapse has a negative impact on caregivers of patient's with schizophrenia, especially of those with a long history of illness.⁵¹ These patients must not only be involved in specific interventions aimed at social integration, but also in training and support programs for their family members.⁵³ In the opinion of the expert panel, the low frequency of administration of SGA LAIs in later stages of schizophrenia may allow patients and caregivers to be more involved in recovery-oriented psychosocial interventions and support actions.⁵⁷ In the participants' experience, schizophrenic patients are at increased risk of developing depressive symptoms. However, SGA LAIs seem to provide significant benefits in long-term control of both psychotic and affective symptoms.⁵⁴

Unfortunately, adherence to treatment of patients with schizophrenia is often threatened by overt or covert non-adherence,^{36,37} significant cognitive symptoms,^{38,39} and treatment-related side effects.²² However, the early administration of SGA LAIs is reported to improve therapeutic alliance⁴⁹ and cognitive functioning,⁴³ as well as minimize treatment-related adverse effects.^{35,46,47} In this regard, the panel of experts agreed that LAI formulations should be preferred in non-adherent patients, especially considering the significant delay in the time to relapse when this treatment formulation is discontinued or withdrawn. Such a delay is likely to be appreciated by family members/caregivers of non-adherent patients, as it gives more time to persuade the patient to resume antipsychotic treatment.⁸⁸ The reduced need of monitoring treatment adherence provides the following advantages: on one hand, the treatment team can focus on the patient's

personal goals with a consequent improvement of therapeutic alliance;⁴⁹ on the other hand, patients and caregivers can reduce disputes about medication adherence, which may lead them to feel a sense of greater stability that can consequently restore a family climate of “normality”.³⁷

The panel of experts also underlined how less frequent long-acting antipsychotic injections, for example with the use of a once-every-3-months formulation, may also be perceived by the patient as being “on the road to recovery”. In other terms, a reduction in treatment intensity may be associated with hope, improved social acceptability, limited risk of stigma and self-stigma, and greater involvement in daily life activities, thus being highly appreciated by both patients and caregivers.

In the present study, the panel of experts recommended SGA LAIs as a first line treatment of schizophrenia in patients with cognitive impairment and poor functioning, since the lesser negative impact of SGA-LAIs on cognitive symptoms compared to FGA-LAIs allow for more productive involvement of the patient in rehabilitation activities.⁸⁵ At the same time, all patients with schizophrenia (especially those with FES or good baseline level of functioning) expect treatment-related side effects to be minimized.^{11,64–68} The experts suggested that a potentially useful factor associated with SGA LAIs is reduction of treatment-related discomfort. In fact, SGA LAIs seem to have more favorable pharmacokinetics compared to other antipsychotic formulations,⁴⁵ possibly because adequate plasma concentrations are more easily reached and that D₂ receptors are optimally occupied. At the same time, thanks to their pharmacokinetic stability, SGA LAIs can facilitate the titration to the lowest effective dose, thus limiting the risk of overtreatment and promoting quaternary prevention.

A once-every-3-months LAI formulation (when available) might also be preferred over a once-monthly one for patients who refer a negative subjective experience of antipsychotic treatment in the first days after the injection, as well as for those patients who fear needles.

In conclusion, all of the mentioned actions, pivoted on a stable clinical condition, make patients with schizophrenia better suited to integrated rehabilitation programs,⁵⁰ significantly improving their long-term prognosis.^{37,51,52} Considered in a contemporary perspective, SGA-LAIs have an important supportive function in the process of breaking the spiral of de-socialization and functional decline in schizophrenia, favoring the recovery

process.¹⁰³ In fact, treatment deintensification can give patients greater flexibility and freedom for living their own lives,⁵² thus improving their overall QoL.

Patient- and caregiver-centered care of schizophrenia, together with a modern use of SGA LAIs, may allow clinicians and other mental health professionals to devote more efforts to psychosocial interventions aimed at achieving recovery and minimizing the time and resources spent to monitor treatment adherence.

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