



A Low Clozapine Dose Improved Refractory Tardive Dystonia without Exacerbating Psychiatric Symptoms: A Case Report

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Abstract: Clozapine is recommended for patients with schizophrenia and tardive dystonia (TD); however, the appropriate dose remains unclear. In this case, a low dose (150 mg/day) of clozapine improved refractory TD and further ameliorated psychiatric symptoms. Herein, we report on a 41-year-old female with schizophrenia and TD who was treated with a low clozapine dose. After eight weeks of continuous clozapine at 150 mg/day (16 weeks after clozapine initiation), her TD dramatically improved, and her psychiatric symptoms were relieved. Low clozapine doses could ameliorate refractory TD. However, this effect might require up to several weeks. Clinicians should be patient unless they consider it better to increase the clozapine dose.

Keywords: clozapine, tardive dystonia, schizophrenia

Introduction

Tardive dystonia (TD) occurs after exposure to antipsychotic drugs. Dopamine receptor hypersensitivity induced by antipsychotic drugs might be related to TD, but the pathophysiology of TD is complex and remains unknown.¹

A number of drugs have been used for the management of TD, but so far, no effective or standard treatment has been established. Levodopa, anticholinergic, clonazepam, or quetiapine were reported as useful.²⁻⁴ Further, anecdotal reports have shown clozapine to improve TD.⁵ However, another report demonstrated that clozapine caused Pisa syndrome, a rare type of TD.⁶ To date, the efficacy of clozapine for TD remains controversial.

Herein, we report on a case of schizophrenia with refractory TD, where a low dose of clozapine was effective to treat refractory TD without worsening psychosis.

Case Presentation

A 41-year-old Japanese woman with schizophrenia was admitted to our university hospital. Her initial symptoms were psychomotor agitation, silly smile, delusion, and auditory hallucinations, including loud and strange voices, which started when she was 31 years old. She was diagnosed with schizophrenia and first received olanzapine 10 mg/day. Thereafter, her psychiatric symptoms were relieved so the dose was maintained. At 38 years old, she noticed trunk twisting and jerking in her left upper extremity. Gradually, her neurological symptoms worsened. Owing to these symptoms, she had to give up her job in a fruit store. She consulted with an

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orthopedic surgeon and neurologist, but no organic or neurological abnormalities were noted. Consequently, she was diagnosed with olanzapine-induced TD, and the olanzapine 10 mg/day was gradually tapered off. Meanwhile, her psychotic symptoms, such as auditory hallucinations, delusions, restlessness, and psychomotor agitation, re-emerged. She was started on quetiapine 600 mg/day and clonazepam 1.5 mg/day, but her psychotic symptoms persisted without ameliorating her TD. Quetiapine was increased to 750 mg, and aripiprazole 24 mg was added as well. Then, her psychotic symptoms gradually improved, but did not completely disappear, while her TD persisted and even worsened. As a result, she experienced great difficulties in daily living. Her score on the Drug-induced Extrapyramidal Symptoms Scale (DIEPSS) was 13 points, and her score on the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) was 74. Hematological and biochemical examinations as well as thyroid function were normal. Her brain computed tomography scan showed no abnormal initial findings. Quetiapine and aripiprazole were tapered off, and clozapine was introduced, which was gradually increased to 200 mg/day by week four. Since the somnolence occurred, the dose was reduced to 150 mg after eight weeks. During this period, no changes in TD or psychiatric symptoms were noted. A situation that remained unchanged until after eight weeks of clozapine 150 mg/day (16 weeks after starting clozapine) when her TD dramatically improved, and her psychiatric symptoms were relieved. Further, her DIEPSS and PANSS scores decreased to 3 and 66 points, respectively, as shown in Table 1. No side effects associated with clozapine were observed. Presently, she is aiming to get back to work.

The research protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of the University of Occupational and Environmental Health. Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this case report.

Discussion

We present a case of schizophrenia with refractory TD. A low clozapine dose (150 mg/day) ameliorated refractory TD symptoms and improved psychiatric symptoms. Clozapine is recommended for patients with schizophrenia and TD, but the appropriate dose remains to be elucidated,⁷ performed a review of articles in the PubMed database. The authors found 15 trials and 28 case series/case reports describing the use of clozapine in

Table 1 Change of PANSS and DIEPSS Scores in the Reported Case

	0 Week	4 Weeks	8 Weeks	16 Weeks
Dose of clozapine	0	200 mg	150 mg/day	150 mg/day
DIEPSS Total	13	13	13	3
Gait	3	3	3	1
Bradykinesia	1	1	1	0
Sialorrhea	0	0	0	0
Muscle rigidity	1	1	1	0
Tremor	2	2	2	1
Akathisia	0	0	0	0
Dystonia	3	3	3	0
Dyskinesia	0	0	0	0
Overall severity	3	3	3	1
PANSS Total	74	74	74	66
Positive Total	17	17	17	14
Negative Total	14	14	14	14
General Total	43	43	43	38

Abbreviations: DIEPSS, Drug-induced Extrapyramidal Symptoms Scale; PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale.

Tardive syndrome, including TD. Most reports showed that clozapine was beneficial for patients with Tardive syndrome in the dose range between 200 and 300 mg/day and that the effects were observed within 4–12 weeks of clozapine initiation. Improvement in TD symptoms with clozapine is due to clozapine's low affinity for dopamine receptors,⁸ which might correlate with less extrapyramidal symptoms than that with other antipsychotic drugs.⁹ If this were true, a low dose might be better for TD patients. However, previous studies have demonstrated a clozapine dose-dependent improvement in dystonia,¹⁰ and relapse after clozapine discontinuation.¹¹ If these findings are taken into consideration, the mechanism cannot solely be based on its low affinity for dopamine receptors. Antipsychotic drugs should generally be initiated at low doses, and gradually increase considering their efficacies and side effects. A low dose would be ideal to prevent side effects because the patients must take the drugs for long periods. Our patient responded to a low clozapine dose <200 mg/day, similar to that in most previous reports, and the time to TD improvement was eight weeks, also in accordance with a previous report. A recent systematic review¹² for clozapine and tardive dyskinesia with schizophrenia suggested that the minimum required dose and effect of withdrawal requires further investigation. We should also consider the improvement might be due to the discontinuation of the combination of quetiapine and aripiprazole as an alternative explanation.

In conclusion, we reported that a low clozapine dose ameliorated refractory TD and improved psychiatric symptoms. The present case indicates that when treating schizophrenia patients with TD, clozapine should be initiated at a low dose and be gradually increased until reaching its effective dose, which may take several weeks. Thus, clinicians should be patient unless it is easy to increase the dose of clozapine.

Abbreviations

DIEPSS, Drug-induced Extrapyramidal Symptoms Scale; PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale; TD, tardive dystonia.

Data Sharing Statement

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

The research protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of the University of Occupational and Environmental Health. Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this case report.

Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; agreed to submit to the current journal; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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