NKR24 - PICO2 - Schizophrenia: Long-acting injectable antipsychotics versus oral antipsychotics

Characteristics of studies

Characteristics of included studies

Arango 2006

Methods	-sb -3 centres 52 weeks N=46			
Participants	-Schizophrenia, DSM-IV, with a history of violence			
Interventions	 Zuclopenthixol i.m. (mean g biweekly) Oral zuclopenthixol (mean mg daily) 			
Outcomes	 Primary study outcome was avoidance of violence Depot patients had more positive symptoms at baseline 			
Identification				
Notes				

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Other bias	High risk	cf. Leucht 2011

Bai 2007

Methods	Study design: Study grouping: Open Label: Cluster RCT:
Participants	Baseline Characteristics Risperidone LAI • Age, mean (SD), y: • Gender, % male: • Age at first hospitalization, mean (SD), y: SCA abusicianal abusica
	 Age, mean (SD), y: Gender, % male: Age at first hospitalization, mean (SD), y: Included criteria: Evaluated criteria:
Interventions	Intervention Characteristics Risperidone LAI Study duration: Dose: SGA physician's choice Study duration:
Outcomes	Dose: Discontinuation due to adverse events Hospitalization within study duration Adverse events All-cause discontinuation Relapse, longest time-point

	Mortality
Identification	Sponsorship source:
	Country:
	Setting:
	Comments:
	Authors name:
	Institution:
	Email:
	Address:
Notes	Identification:
	Participants:
	Study design:
	Baseline characteristics:
	Intervention characteristics:
	Pretreatment:
	Continuous outcomes:
	Dichotomous outcomes:
	Adverse outcomes:

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Quote: "ran- domized, prospective, single-blind study" Comment: Unclear how blinding was performed, but outcomes are objective in this study Probably low risk in this item.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Clinical efficacy and side effects were assessed by trained investigators at baseline and weeks 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, and 48." Comment: not described
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Quote: "All 5 patients with- drawn from the study were from the risperidone long- acting injection group. One patient withheld informed consent due to gastrointestinal side effects at week 5, 2 patients were discharged in stable condition, and 2 pa- tients taking 25 mg risperidone long-acting injection q 2 weeks (original oral risperidone doses of 3 mg/day and 4 mg/day, respectively) had symptom relapses." Comment: Relatively small dropout. ITT analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Barnes 1983

Methods	-db (double dummy) -Single-centre 52 weeks N=36
Participants	-Schizophrenia, Present State Examination -49.5
Interventions	 Fluphenazine decanoate i.m. biweekly+ oral PBO (dose n.i., n= 19 Oral pimozide+ PBO i.m., (dose n.i., n= 17)
Outcomes	
Identification	
Notes	All patients were stable on fluphenazine depot ("enriched design")

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Other bias	High risk	cf. Leucht 2011

Buckley 2014

Methods	Study design: Randomized controlled trial Study grouping: Parallel group Open Label: YES Cluster RCT:
Participants	Baseline Characteristics Risperidone LAI • Age, mean (SD), y: 38.18 (11.8) • Gender, % male: 71 • Age at first hospitalization, mean (SD), y: 23 (9.2)
	SGA physician's choice • Age, mean (SD), y: 38.32 (12.3) • Gender, % male: 72 • Age at first hospitalization, mean (SD), y: 22.6 (8.4)
	Included criteria: schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder, 18-65 y, symptom exacerbation within 12 monhts of screening, community dwelling for at least 4 weeks, at least moderately ill (CGI 4 or above) Excluded criteria: first episode of psychosis, allergy to study medication, indadequate prior response to risperidone, treatment-refractoriness, lack of response to clozapine, medical instability
Interventions	 Intervention Characteristics Risperidone LAI Study duration: Mean treatment duration for subjects was 551.2 ± 341.8 days for LAI-R Dose: LAI-R was initiated with a25-mg injection. Injectiondosage could be increased as needed to 37.5 or 50 mg orreduced to 12.5 mg.the modal dosereceived was 50 mg (38%); 37.5 mg (22.%); 25 mg (22%);12.5 mg (6%); 62.5 mg (5%); 75 mg (5%) SGA physician's choice Study duration: Mean treatment duration for subjects was 542.6 ± 335.4 days for Oral SGA Dose: risperidone was most frequentlyprescribed for 67 (44%); the mean (SD) of the modal prescribeddose was 5.1 (2.1). Olanzapine was prescribed for30 (20%), mean (SD) dose of 23 (13.6); aripiprazole for22 (14%), mean (SD) dose 8.3 (2.9); quetiapine for 8 (5%),mean (SD) dose 525 (138.9); and iloperidone 1 (1%) dose12.
Outcomes	 Dichotomous: All-cause discontinuation Discontinuation due to adverse events Hospitalization within study duration Relapse, longest time-point: psychiatric hospitalisation; increase in level of psychiatric care; substantial clinical deterioration as indicated by CGI-S much worse or very much worse; self-injury; suicidal or homicidal ideation Mortality Adverse events
Identification	Sponsorship source: NIMH Country: US, 8 centers Setting: outpatients Comments: Authors name: Peter F. Buckley Institution: Medical College of Georgia, Georgia Regents University, Augusta, GA Email: Address:
Notes	Identification: Participants: Study design: Baseline characteristics: Intervention characteristics: Pretreatment: Continuous outcomes: Dichotomous outcomes: Adverse outcomes:

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: randomly assigned, not further specified
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Not described

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Comment: unblinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: masked, centralized assessors, monitored bi-weekly by on-site clinicians and assessors who knew treatment assignment, scale of functioning completed by on-site, undblinded raters
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	Comment: 48% and 51% attrition rate, not a bias for primary outcome (relapse)
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: study protocol available at clinicaltrials.gov, no evidence of selective outcome reporting
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: No other obvious source of bias

Crawford 1974

Methods	Study design: Study grouping: Open Label: Cluster RCT:			
Participants	Baseline Characteristics Risperidone LAI • Age, mean (SD), y: • Gender, % male: • Age at first hospitalization, mean (SD), y: SGA physician's choice			
	 Age, mean (SD), y: Gender, % male: Age at first hospitalization, mean (SD), y: 			
	Included criteria: Excluded criteria:			
Interventions	Intervention Characteristics Risperidone LAI • Study duration: • Dose:			
	SGA physician's choice • Study duration: • Dose:			
Outcomes	Dichotomous: Discontinuation due to adverse events Hospitalization within study duration Adverse events All-cause discontinuation Relapse, longest time-point Mortality 			
Identification	Sponsorship source: Country: Setting: Comments: Authors name: Institution: Email: Address:			
Notes	Identification: Participants: Study design: Baseline characteristics: Intervention characteristics: Pretreatment: Continuous outcomes: Dichotomous outcomes: Adverse outcomes:			

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High risk	
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	

Other bias Low risk

Del	Guidice	1975
_		

Methods	sb Single-centre Terminated at 69 weeks, planned for 104 weeks Terminated at 69 weeks, planned for 104 weeks N=58
Participants	—Schizophrenia, clinical diagnosis —Range 20-50
Interventions	1. Fluphenazine enanthate+ oral PBO (25 mg biweekly) 2. Fluphenazine hydrochloride+ PBO i.m. (mean 21.7 mg daily, range 5–80 mg daily)
Outcomes	
Identification	
Notes	 Nurse 24 h available for patients Flexible oral dose, fixed depot dose Terminated prematurely at 69 weeks

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Other bias	High risk	cf. Leucht 2011

Detke 2014

Methods	Study design: Randomized controlled trial Study grouping: Parallel group Open Label: YES Cluster RCT:
Participants	Baseline Characteristics Olanzapine LAI • Age, mean (SD), y: 41.7 (10.9) • Male %: 66.3 • Age of onset of schizophrenia, mean (SD), y: 26.0 (9.2) • PANSS total score, mean (SD): 56.8 (9.8) • Rated by investigator as having poor adherence to medication at study entry, n (%): 10 (3.8)
	Olanzapine oral • Age, mean (SD), y: 40.1 (10.8) • Male %: 68.1 • Age of onset of schizophrenia, mean (SD), y: 26.5 (8.7) • PANSS total score, mean (SD): 56.5 (8.7) • Rated by investigator as having poor adherence to medication at study entry, n (%): 14 (5.4)
	 Included criteria: Outpatients, 18 to 65 years old,meeting criteria for schizophrenia based on the Diagnosticand Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition(DSM-IV) or the DSM-IV Text Revision. Patients were required to be considered "at risk for relapse," defined as having experienced at least 2 episodes of clinical worsening of schizophreniasymptoms in the previous 24 months such that thepatient was hospitalized or required an increased level of caresurrounding the episode. Increased level of care could include the addition of or change to any of the following from a lowerlevel of care: day hospital program; outpatient crisis management; short-term psychiatric treatment in an emergency department; or an addition, increase, or switch of medication.Patients were also required to be sufficiently clinically stableat the time of study entry, defined as no acute hospitalization forpsychosis in the 8 weeks before visit 1, a Positive and NegativeSyndrome Scale (PANSS) total score of lower than 70 at visits 1 and 2, and a Clinical Global Impressions Severity of IllnessScale (CGI-S) of 4 or lower at visits 1 and 2. Finally, the patientand the treating physician were required to have a desire tochange the patient's therapy due to unsatisfactory clinicalresponse, adverse events, or nonadherence to current antipsychotic therapy. Excluded criteria: Exclusion criteria included previous participationin studies of olanzapine LAI, treatment resistanceto olanzapine, previous withdrawal from olanzapine treatmentdue to clinically significant and/or intolerable adverseevents,

	substance dependence (other than nicotine or caffeine)within the past 30 days, pregnancy, breast-feeding,or serious or unstable medical illness
Interventions	Intervention Characteristics Olanzapine LAI • Study duration, months: The study consisted of a 2- to 14-day screening periodfollowed by up to 2 years of randomized, open-label treatmentwith either oral or LAI olanzapine. • Mean dose: 13.8 mg/day Olanzapine oral • Study duration, months: The study consisted of a 2- to 14-day screening periodfollowed by up to 2 years of randomized, open-label treatmentwith either oral or LAI olanzapine. • Mean dose: 10-20 mg/day
Outcomes	Continuous: • Heinrichs-Carpenter Quality of Life Scale (QLS) Dichotomous: • All-cause discontinuation • Discontinuation due to adverse events • Relapse at longest follow-up • Mortality • Injection-site adverse events • Hospitalization within study duration
Identification	Sponsorship source: Eli Lilly, role of sponsor not explicitly described Country: Setting: Outpatients Comments: Authors name: Holland C. Detke Institution: Lilly Corporate Center, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN 46285 Email: Address:
Notes	Identification: Participants: Study design: Baseline characteristics: Intervention characteristics: Pretreatment: Continuous outcomes: <i>Lone Baandrup</i> QLS outcome is from Ascher-Svanum 2014 who reports on the same study (and therefore no separate risk of bias assessment for that study) Dichotomous outcomes: Adverse outcomes:

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Randomized, not further described
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Not described
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Comment: Unblinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Comment: No methods described to blind outcome assessors, so probably undblinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	Comment: Discontinuation rate>50%, not necessarily a problem for main outcome but for secondary measures
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: No evidence of selective reporting, registered at clinictrials.gov
Other bias	Unclear risk	Comment: Role of funding pharmaceutical company not explicitly described

Fallon 1978

Methods	-db (double dummy) -Single-centre 52 weeks N=44
Participants	-Schizophrenia, Present State Examination -39
Interventions	 Fluphenazine decanoate i.m.+ oral PBO (25 mg fortnightly, up to 50 mg weekly) Oral pimozide+ PBO i.m.(8 mg daily, max. 16 mg daily)

Outcomes	
Identification	
Notes	Tablet defaulting patients were a priori excluded Nurse contacted patients who failed to attend visits Occurred in the acute phase The allocation of 9 dropouts is unclear

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	cf Leucht 2011
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	cf Leucht 2011
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	cf Leucht 2011
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	cf Leucht 2011
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	cf Leucht 2011
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	cf Leucht 2011
Other bias	High risk	cf Leucht 2011

Fleischhacker 2014

Methods	Study design: Randomized controlled trial Study grouping: Parallel group Open Label: Cluster RCT:
Participants	Aripiprazole LAI 400 mg • Age, mean (SD), y: 41.7 (10.4) • Male %: 60.4 • Age of onset of schizophrenia, mean (SD), y: 28.2 (9.3) • PANSS total score, mean (SD): 58.0 (12.9) • Rated by investigator as having poor adherence to medication at study entry, n (%): NA
	 Aripiprazole oral Age, mean (SD), y: 41.2 (10.8) Male %: 63.2 Age of onset of schizophrenia, mean (SD), y: 26.9 (9.1) PANSS total score, mean (SD): 56.6 (12.7) Rated by investigator as having poor adherence to medication at study entry, n (%): NA
	Included criteria: 18–60 years and a diagnosis ofschizophrenia according to DSM-IV-TR10 criteria for more than 3 yearsand a history of symptom exacerbation when not receivingantipsychotic treatment. Patients needed to have been responsive antipsychotic treatment (other than clozapine) in the past year Excluded criteria: a DSM-IV-TR diagnosis other thanschizophrenia; uncontrolled thyroid function abnormalities; ahistory of seizures, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, clinically relevant tardive dyskinesia, or other medical condition thatwould expose the patient to undue risk or interfere with studyassessments. Patients who had been admitted to hospital,including for psychosocial reasons, for 430 days total of the90 days preceding entry into phase 1 or 2 of the study afterscreening were excluded. Individuals were also excluded if theymet DSM-IV-TR criteria for substance dependence, includingalcohol and benzodiazepines but excluding nicotine and caffeine.
Interventions	Intervention Characteristics Olanzapine LAI
	Aripiprazole LAI 400 mg • <i>Study duration, months</i> : up to 38 weeks (app. 9 months) • <i>Mean dose</i> : 400 mg/month Aripiprazole oral • <i>Study duration, months</i> : up to 38 weeks (app. 9 months) • <i>Mean dose</i> : 20.0 (6.9)/day
Outcomes	Continuous: • Heinrichs-Carpenter Quality of Life Scale (QLS) Dichotomous: • All-cause discontinuation • Discontinuation due to adverse events • Relapse at longest follow-up

	 Mortality Injection-site adverse events Hospitalization within study duration
Identification	Sponsorship source: This study was supported by Otsuka Pharmaceutical Commercialization, Inc. (Tokyo, Japan).Editorial support for the preparation of this manuscript was provided by Suzanne Patel atOgilvy Healthworld Medical Education and Amy Roth Shaberman, PhD, and Brett D. Mahon,PhD, at C4 MedSolutions, LLC, a CHC Group company; funding was provided by OtsukaPharmaceutical Commercialization, Inc. and H. Lundbeck A/S. Country: Multinational, 105 centres Setting: outpatients Comments: Authors name: W. Wolfgang Fleischhacker, Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria Email: Address:
Notes	Identification: Participants: Study design: Baseline characteristics: Intervention characteristics: Pretreatment: Continuous outcomes: Dichotomous outcomes: Adverse outcomes:

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Not described in the text
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Not described in the text
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Comment: double-blinded, double-dummy approach
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Comment: Probably done
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Comment: Discontinuation 26% vs. 33% after 38 weeks, considered acceptable
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: protocol available, primary outcome changed from date of randomization, but justified due to lower-than-anticipated relapse rate
Other bias	High risk	Comment: Role of funding pharmaceutical company not clear

Gaebel 2010

Methods	-Open -Multi-centre 104 weeks, study was terminated after planned interim analysis N=710
Participants	-Schizophrenia, DSM-IV, stable under antipsychotic treatment for at least 4 weeks -41.6
Interventions	1.Risperidone i.m. (25 mg 2 weekly, increased by 12.5 mg every 4 weeks as needed, mean modal dose 33.6± 10.1 mg biweekly, n= 355) 2.Oral quetiapine (300-400 mg daily, mean modal dose 413.3 ± 159.2 mg daily, n= 355)
Outcomes	
Identification	
Notes	relapse definition: as Buckley 2014

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	cf. Leucht 2011

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Other bias	High risk	cf. Leucht 2011

Glick 2005

Methods	Study design: Study grouping: Open Label: Cluster RCT:
Participants	Baseline Characteristics Risperidone LAI • Age, mean (SD), y: • Gender, % male: • Age at first hospitalization, mean (SD), y: SGA physician's choice • Age, mean (SD), y: • Gender, % male: • Age, mean (SD), y: • Gender, % male: • Age at first hospitalization, mean (SD), y: • Included criteria:
Interventions	Intervention Characteristics Risperidone LAI • Study duration: • Dose: SGA physician's choice • Study duration: • Dose:
Outcomes	Dichotomous: Discontinuation due to adverse events Hospitalization within study duration Adverse events All-cause discontinuation Relapse, longest time-point Mortality
Identification	Sponsorship source: Country: Setting: Comments: Authors name: Institution: Email: Address:
Notes	Identification: Participants: Study design: Baseline characteristics: Intervention characteristics: Pretreatment: Continuous outcomes: Dichotomous outcomes: Adverse outcomes:

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "were randomly assigned" Comment: Unclear how randomization was done.Does not seem random?? Quote: "19 were randomly assigned to the quetiapine group, and 10 were randomly assigned to the haloperidol decanoate group." Comment: Unclear how randomization was done.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: No described, probably not done.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Quote: "open-label, ran- domized trial," Comment: No blinding.

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "All ratings were performed by clinicians who were not aware of the patient's treat- ment assignment."
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	Quote: "During the first 4 weeks of the study, 3 patients dropped out. Thus, at the first postbase- line assessment (week 4), data were collected from 22 exacerbation-free patients (15 in the quetiapine group, 7 in the haloperidol decanoate group). By the final assess- ment (week 48), only 12 patients (7 in the quetiapine group, 5 in the haloperidol decanoate group) remained in the study." Comment: No intention to treat analysis.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: No protocol. Study of low quality. If outcomes seem relevant - unclear.
Other bias	Low risk	no other bias

Hogarty 1979

Methods	-db (double dummy) -Single-center 104 weeks N=105
Participants	-Schizophrenia, clinical diagnosis -34.2
Interventions	 Fluphenazine decanoate i.m.+ oral PBO (mean 34 mg biweekly, n= 55) Fluphenazine hydrochloride+ PBO i.m. (mean 9.9 mg daily, n= 50)
Outcomes	
Identification	
Notes	 —13 patients left the trial after 12 months, it is unclear to which group they were assigned —Randomisation occurred in the acute phase

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Other bias	High risk	cf. Leucht 2011

Kane 2010

Methods	Study design: Study grouping: Open Label: Cluster RCT:
Participants	Baseline Characteristics Risperidone LAI • Age, mean (SD), y: • Gender, % male: • Age at first hospitalization, mean (SD), y: SGA physician's choice • Age, mean (SD), y: • Gender, % male: • Age, mean (SD), y: • Gender, % male: • Age at first hospitalization, mean (SD), y: • Included criteria: Excluded criteria:
Interventions	Intervention Characteristics Risperidone LAI

Outcomes	Dichotomous: • Discontinuation due to adverse events • Hospitalization within study duration • Adverse events • All-cause discontinuation • Relapse, longest time-point • Mortality
Identification	Sponsorship source: Country: Setting: Comments: Authors name: Institution: Email: Address:
Notes	Identification: Participants: Study design: Baseline characteristics: Intervention characteristics: Pretreatment: Continuous outcomes: Dichotomous outcomes: Adverse outcomes:

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement	
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "randomly assigned, in a 1:1:2:1:2 ratio,"	
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Comment: Not described but probably done.	
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Patients and study personnel were blind to treatment assign- ment. All patients received four oral tablets (drug or placebo) each day and an injection (drug or placebo) every 2 weeks. The staff administering injections were not part of the study team and provided no clinical ratings."	
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Symptom severity was assessed using the 30-item Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS [9]), the PANSS-derived BPRS, and the Clinical Global Impressions-Severity of Illness (CGI-S [8]). Efficacy assessments were performed weekly for the first 12 weeks and every 2 weeks thereafter."	
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "All analyses were performed on an intent-to-treat basis" Quote: "(Patient flow through the study is shown in the data supplement accompanying the online version of this article.)" Comment: Dropouts described in additional file??	
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	no	
Other bias	Low risk	no	

Keks 2007

Methods	Study design: Study grouping: Open Label: Cluster RCT:
Participants	Baseline Characteristics Risperidone LAI • Age, mean (SD), y: • Gender, % male: • Age at first hospitalization, mean (SD), y:
	SGA physician's choice • Age, mean (SD), y: • Gender, % male: • Age at first hospitalization, mean (SD), y: Included criteria: Excluded criteria:
Interventions	Intervention Characteristics Risperidone LAI

	• Dose:
Outcomes	Dichotomous: Discontinuation due to adverse events Hospitalization within study duration Adverse events All-cause discontinuation Relapse, longest time-point Mortality
Identification	Sponsorship source: Country: Setting: Comments: Authors name: Institution: Email: Address:
Notes	Identification: Participants: Study design: Baseline characteristics: Intervention characteristics: Pretreatment: Continuous outcomes: Dichotomous outcomes: Adverse outcomes:

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement	
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "randomised controlled week, open-label, randomised controlled international study" Quote: "Randomisation numbers were probabilities. Randomisation numbers were allocated by an interactive voice response allocated by an interactive voice response system (IVRS)."	
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomisation numbers were probabilities. Randomisation numbers were allocated by an interactive voice response allocated by an interactive voice response system (IVRS). When a participant was system (IVRS). When a participant was ready to be randomised, the investigator ready to be randomised, the investigator called the IVRS by telephone and entered called the IVRS by telephone and entered the person's stratification information. the person's stratification information." Comment: Probably difficult to foresee or influence	
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Quote: "Randomised, controlled, open-label study"	
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Comment: Not described. I does not in general seem as tough efforts have been done to blind assessors - or personnel in general.	
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Assessments were completed at baseline (randomisation), weeks 5, 9, 13, 25, 37 and (randomisation), weeks 5, 9, 13, 25, 37 and 53 and at end-point (last observation car- 53 and at end-point (last observation car- ried forward, LOCF)." Comment: 35 % and 38 % dropout respectively. Relatively large but not skewed	
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Quote: "NCT00236457) http://clinicaltrials.gov" Comment: Outcome from protocol reported	
Other bias	Unclear risk	Quote: "The study was supported by Johnson & amp; Johnson Pharmaceutical Research and Development. The Pharmaceutical Research and Development. The authors thank lise Van Hove, MSc (Johnson & amp; John- authors thank lise Van Hove, MSc (Johnson & amp; John- son Pharmaceutical Research and Development, son Pharmaceutical Research and Development, Beerse, Belgium) for completing the statistical ana- Beerse, Belgium) for completing the statistical ana- lyses."	

Li 1996

Methods	open 52 weeks N=320
Participants	-Schizophrenia CCMD-2 -37.2
Interventions	1.Haloperidol i.m. (range 100 – 150 mg 4-weekly) 2. Other oral antipsychotics (dose n.i.)
Outcomes	
Identification	

Notes	The allocation of 28 participants
	who dropped out is unclear

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Other bias	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011

MacFadden 2010

Methods	104 weeks N=355
Participants	Pts with sch who experienced at least 2 psychotic relapses in the past 2 years, and have been stabilised for >=2 months
Interventions	RIS LAI ARI
Outcomes	
Identification	
Notes	relapse: worsening of psychiatric symptoms, increase >25% PANSS T, self-injury, drug discontinuation

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement	
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Subjects were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio"	
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Not described	
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Quote: "open-label,"	
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Relapse was determined by a five- member RMB blinded to subject treatment;"	
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The efficacy analyses were based on the intent-to-treat (ITT) analysis set, which included all subjects randomly assigned to a treatment group who had received at least one dose of study drug and at least one postbaseline PANSS measurement." Quote: "Of the 409 subjects screened, 355 were randomly selected to receive study drug and 349 were included in the ITT analysis set." Comment: Relatively small amount of dropout after two years. Dropout not skewed.	
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Quote: "(NCT00299702)" Comment: Outcomes from protocol reported	
Other bias	Unclear risk	Comment: Kan dette have påvirket grupperne skævt? Quote: "The biweekly visits and regular assessments with numerous time- intensive scales increased interactions with treatment teams and may have enhanced nonspecific psychotherapeutic effects and increased adherence to oral treatment."	

Malla 2013

Methods	Study design: Randomized controlled trial Study grouping: Parallel group Open Label: YES Cluster RCT:
Participants	Baseline Characteristics Risperidone LAI • Age, mean (SD), y: 22.5 (3.12) • Gender, % male: 78.6 • Age at first hospitalization, mean (SD), y: SGA physician's choice • Age, mean (SD), y: 23 (2.93) • Gender, % male: 91.4 • Age at first hospitalization, mean (SD), y: Included criteria: between 18 and 30 years of age; had a PANSS total score between 60 and 120 at screening; and received a DSM-IV TR diagnosis for schizophrenia, schizophreniform or schizoaffective disorder based on the Structured

	Clinical Interviewfor DSM-IV (SCID-IV) no longer than 3 years prior to study entry In addition, femaleswere required to be surgically sterile or engaging in effective birth control methods. Excluded criteria: primary axis-I diagnosis was not within SSDSM-IV TR categories; if they were receiving mood stabilizers or antidepressants at thetime of entering the study; displayed current drug or alcohol dependence; were treatedwith depot antipsychotics within 3 months of study entry; had or were suspected of ahistory of hypersensitivity or allergy to risperidone; were risperidone non-responders;failed to respond to 2 or more adequate treatment trials of antipsychotics; had a clinicallysignificant laboratory abnormality or a serious unstable and untreated medical illness;were at significant risk of suicide or violence at study entry; required electroconvulsivetreatment within 3 months of study entry; received or used an experimental drug ordevice within 30 days before study entry; had previous treatment with clozapine; or ifthey were in a conflict of interest with the investigation
Interventions	Intervention Characteristics Risperidone LAI • Study duration: The study began with an 18 week stabilization phase which was followed by an86 week maintenance phase for both arms. • Dose: 31.75 mg (8.82)/2 weeks
	 SGA physician's choice Study duration: The study began with an 18 week stabilization phase which was followed by an86 week maintenance phase for both arms. Dose: 10 participants received olanazapine; 2 quetiapine, and 20risperidone. During the maintenance phase mean doseswere 15.5mg for olanzapine (SD =5.39; median: 17.5; mode: 14.60; range: 15-20mg),400mg for quetiapine (SD =141.42; median: 400; mode: 400; range: 400-500mg) and3.82mg for risperidone (SD =1.87; median: 3.9; mode: 3.2; range: 1-6mg).
Outcomes	Dichotomous: Discontinuation due to adverse events Hospitalization within study duration Adverse events All-cause discontinuation Relapse, longest time-point: psychiatric hospitalization, needed an increase in psychiatric care and experienced a significant increase in PANSS scores; demonstrated much worse on the CGI-S; deliberate self-injury; suicidal or homicidal indeation; violent behaviour Mortality
Identification	Sponsorship source: This study was sponsored and funded by Janssen Canada Country: Canada Setting: outpatient/inpatient setting not described Comments: Authors name: Ashok Malla Institution: Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec Email: Address:
Notes	Identification: Participants: Study design: Baseline characteristics: Intervention characteristics: Pretreatment: Continuous outcomes: Dichotomous outcomes: Louise Klokker Madsen Adverse event in table= weight gain (>7%)Discont. due to adverse events for both groups: Reasons for dropout among those who reachedstabilization included adverse events (n = 3)Reasons for dropout among participants who had not stabilizedincluded adverse events (n = 2);Reasons for hospitalization includedexacerbation of symptoms, relapse, or adverse events. The latter included alcoholdependence syndrome (n = 1), a depressive state marked by suicidal ideation (n = 1) inparticipants receiving RLAI, and lacerations to the face (n = 1), nausea andthrombocytopenia (n = 1) for those receiving oral SGAs. Adverse outcomes:

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Eligible patients were randomly assigned to one of two treatment conditions." Comment: Randomized, not further described
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: Not described
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Comment: Open-label study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Comment: Open-label study
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	Comment: > 50% dropout from the maintenance phase
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: No evidence of selective reporting
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: No other obvious source of bias

NCT00246259

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Identification	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgemen	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not clear how randomization was done
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	not described. It does not in general seem as though efforts were doneto blind assessors.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	not clear
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Potapov 2008

Methods	Open 52 weeks N=20
Participants	-Schizophrenia, PANSS>60 -34.9
Interventions	 Risperidone i.m. (41.7± 10.6 mg biweekly) Oral olanzapine (15.9± 5,0 mg daily)
Outcomes	
Identification	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Other bias	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011

Rosenheck 2011

Methods	Study design: Study grouping: Open Label: Cluster RCT:
Participants	Baseline Characteristics Risperidone LAI • Age, mean (SD), y: • Gender, % male: • Age at first hospitalization, mean (SD), y: SGA physician's choice • Age, mean (SD), y: • Gender, % male: • Age, mean (SD), y: • Gender, % male: • Age at first hospitalization, mean (SD), y: Included criteria:

	Excluded criteria:
Interventions	Intervention Characteristics Risperidone LAI • Study duration: • Dose: SGA physician's choice • Study duration: • Dose:
Outcomes	Dichotomous: • Discontinuation due to adverse events • Hospitalization within study duration • Adverse events • All-cause discontinuation • Relapse, longest time-point • Mortality
Identification	Sponsorship source: Country: Setting: Comments: Authors name: Institution: Email: Address:
Notes	Identification: Participants: Study design: Baseline characteristics: Intervention characteristics: Pretreatment: Continuous outcomes: Dichotomous outcomes: Adverse outcomes:

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomization was conducted centrally and strat- ified according to site because of potential prac- tice differences. Randomization was conducted with the use of randomly permuted blocks of variable size to ensure an approximate balance over time."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Comment: Not possible t blind patients or treating personnel
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Blinded videoconference assessments were com- pleted every 3 months on measures of symptoms, quality of life, and functioning."
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Comment: 10 dropouts in oral group, 3 in injection group. ITT analysis and relatively small and not too skewed dropuout.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: Outcomes described in protocol. outcomes seem relevant compared with other studies.
Other bias	Low risk	

Schooler 1979

Methods	db (double dummy) Four centres 52 weeks N=214
Participants	Schizophrenia, DSM-II, at least moderately ill on at least one BPRS positive symptom 29 years
Interventions	1. Fluphenazine decanoate+ oral PBO (mean 34.2 mg/i.m. 3 weekly, range 12.5-100 mg/im, n= 107) 2. Fluphenazine hydrochloride+ i.m. PBO (mean 24.8 mg daily, range 2.5-60 mg daily, n= 107)
Outcomes	

Identification				
Notes	-Patients who failed to attend			
	visits were contacted by			
	telephone or home visits			
	-Randomisation occurred in the			
	acute phase			

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	cf. Leucht 2011
Other bias	High risk	cf. Leucht 2011

Footnotes

Characteristics of excluded studies

Detke 2011

[c					
Reason for exclusion	this conference abstract of the study is excluded and the full report (Detke 2014) included instead				
Kamijima 2009					
Reason for exclusion	Article written in Japanese, not possible to asses risk of bias, even though data were extracted in Kishimoto 2014				
Kaneno 1991					
Reason for exclusion	Article written in Japanese, not possible to asses risk of bias, even though data were extracted in Kishimoto 2014				
Rifkin 1977					
Reason for exclusion	Patients were required to be in stable remission to be included				
Schooler 2011					
Reason for exclusion	this conference abstract is excluded and instead the full report of this study (Buckley 2014) has been included				
Stargardt 2008					
Reason for exclusion	Wrong intervention				
Strom 2011					
Reason for exclusion	Wrong intervention				
Ward 2006					
Reason for exclusion	Wrong intervention				
Yu 2009					
Reason for exclusion	Wrong intervention				

Footnotes

Characteristics of studies awaiting classification

Footnotes

Characteristics of ongoing studies

Footnotes

References to studies

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Arango 2006

[Empty]

Bai 2007

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MacFadden 2010

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Malla,A.; Chue,P.; Jordan,G.; Stip,E.; Koczerginski,D.; Milliken,H.; Joseph,A.; Williams,R.; Adams,B.; Manchanda,R.; Oyewumi,K.; Roy,M. A.: An Exploratory Open-Label Randomized Trial Comparing Risperidone Long Acting Injectable (RLAI) with Oral Antipsychotic Medication in the Treatment of Early Psychosis. Clinical schizophrenia & related psychoses 2013; (Journal Article):1-26. [DOI: V0T7554T54H67185 [pii]]

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Data and analyses

1 Depot AP versus oral AP

Outcome or Subgroup	Studies	Participants	Statistical Method	Effect Estimate
1.1 Relapse, longest FU	21	5329	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.93 [0.79, 1.10]
1.1.1 Fluphenazine depot	6	516	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.79 [0.62, 1.00]
1.1.2 Haloperidol depot	2	317	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.68 [0.38, 1.20]
1.1.3 Olanzapine LAI	2	1445	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.18 [0.89, 1.56]
1.1.4 Risperidone LAI	9	2474	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.02 [0.77, 1.36]
1.1.5 Zuclopenthixol depot	1	46	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.28 [0.56, 2.93]
1.1.6 Aripiprazole LAI	1	531	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.05 [0.59, 1.87]
1.2 All-cause discontinuation, longest FU	19	4978	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.97 [0.87, 1.08]
1.2.1 Fluphenazine depot	5	411	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.90 [0.73, 1.10]
1.2.2 Haloperidol depot	1	29	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.79 [0.39, 1.61]
1.2.3 Olanzapine LAI	2	1445	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.25 [0.86, 1.80]
1.2.4 Risperidone LAI	9	2516	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.94 [0.83, 1.06]
1.2.5 Zuclopenthixol depot	1	46	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.51 [0.09, 2.78]
1.2.6 Ariprazole LAI	1	531	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.79 [0.60, 1.03]
1.3 Hospitalization (at least 1 hospitalization within study duration), longest FU	10	2390	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.87 [0.70, 1.08]
1.3.1 Fluphenazine depot	4	197	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.82 [0.67, 0.99]
1.3.2 Olanzapine LAI	1	524	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.82 [0.46, 1.45]
1.3.3 Risperidone LAI	3	1331	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.89 [0.61, 1.30]

1.3.4 Zuclopenthixol depot	1	46	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.28 [0.56, 2.93]
1.3.5 Haloperidol depot	1	292	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.22 [0.05, 1.02]
1.4 Mortality. longest FU	8	4302	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.60 [0.28, 1.30]
1.5 Quality of life, longest FU	2	906	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.64 [-0.72, 1.99]
1.5.1 Heinrichs-Carpenter Quality of Life Scale (QLS)	2 906 Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)		0.64 [-0.72, 1.99]	
1.6 Discontinuation due to adverse events, longest FU	18	4749	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.06 [0.78, 1.45]
1.6.1 Fluphenazine depot	6	516	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.61 [0.53, 4.92]
1.6.2 Aripiprazole	1	531	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.15 [0.42, 3.12]
1.6.3 Olanzapine LAI	2	1445	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.13 [0.73, 1.74]
1.6.4 Risperidone LAI	8	2211	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.92 [0.45, 1.89]
1.6.5 Zuclopenthixol depot	1	46	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Not estimable
1.7 Injection site adverse events, longest FU	2	1055	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	7.80 [0.68, 89.73]
1.7.1 Olanzapine LAI	1	524	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	34.47 [2.08, 570.24]
1.7.2 Aripipraozole LAI	1	531	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	3.35 [1.37, 8.20]
1.8 Number of violent episodes per month during the study, longest FU	1	46	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.19 [-1.84, -0.54]

Figures

Figure 1



Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

Figure 2 (Analysis 1.1)

				•					
	LAI		Oral A	4P		Risk Ratio		Risk Ratio	Risk of Bias
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% Cl	Year	M-H, Random, 95% Cl	ABCDEFG
1.1.1 Fluphenazine de	epot								
Fallon 1978	8	20	5	24	2.3%	1.92 [0.74, 4.95]			* ?? 🗣 🗣 🗣 🗣
Hogarty 1979	22	55	36	50	6.5%	0.56 [0.38, 0.80]			?????
Del Guidice 1975	21	27	59	61	8.4%	0.80 [0.65, 0.99]			?????••●
Schooler 1979	54	107	61	107	7.9%	0.89 [0.69, 1.14]			??
Barnes 1983	3	19	3	17	1.1%	0.89 (0.21, 3.85)		<	
Crawford 1974	2	14	6	15	11%	0.36 (0.09, 1.48)	1974	←	
Subtotal (95% CI)	-	242		274	27.4%	0.79 [0.62, 1.00]	1014	•	
Total events	110		170					•	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = Test for overall effect:	0.03; Chi ^a Z = 1.94 (i	° = 8.96 P = 0.0:	i, df = 5 (F 5)	P = 0.11	1); I² = 44°	%			
1.1.2 Haloperidol den	ot								
Litoos	22	166	62	127	6.4%	0.64 (0.27, 0.70)			A 7777 A 7
Glick 2005	52	100	0	107	2.4%		2006		2266626
Subtotal (95% CI)	5	164	3	153	9.7%	0.68 [0.38 1.20]	2005		
Total quanta	27	104	64	155	5.1 /0	0.00 [0.00, 1.20]			
Tutar events	31	2-044	01	44	5). IZ - 600	0/			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 1.35 (P = 0.1	, ui = 1 (r 8)	- = 0.1:	o), i= 53,	70			
1.1.3 Olanzapine LAI									
Detke 2014	53	264	48	260	67%	1 09 00 77 1 541		_	??
Vono 2014	50	500	40	200	5 4 96	1.03 [0.77, 1.34]	2010		
Subtotal (95% CI)	00	263	25	582	0.470 12.1%	1.30 [0.00, 2.10]	2010		
Tatal availa		805	74	302	12.170	1.10 [0.05, 1.50]			
i otal events	111		(1						
Heterogeneity: Tau+= Test for overall effect:	Z = 1.15 (r = 0.56 P = 0.29	i, at=1 (⊦ 5)	⁹ = 0.41	o); i* = 0%)			
1.1.4 Risperidone LA	I								
Goebel 2010	. 65	327	136	371	7 9%	0.54 (0.42, 0.70)		_ _	? ?
NOT00246260	11	327	100	24	7.30	0.04 [0.42, 0.70]			+ 2000200
NCT00240209 MosEeddon 2010	00	177	00	170	2.370	2.13 [0.04, 0.43]			
MacFadderi 2010	90		82	172	8.3%	1.07 [0.86, 1.32]			
Potapov 2008	4	20	8	20	2.0%	0.50 [0.18, 1.40]		•	
Keks 2007	25	247	27	300	4.9%	1.12 [0.67, 1.89]	2007		
Bai 2007	2	23	0	25	0.3%	5.42 [0.27, 107.20]	2007		
Rosenheck 2011	86	187	90	182	8.3%	0.93 [0.75, 1.15]	2011		
Malla 2013	11	33	5	31	2.3%	2.07 [0.81, 5.27]	2013		+ ??
Buckley 2014	61	146	48	150	7.3%	1.31 [0.97, 1.77]	2014		?? 🗣 ? 🗬 🐨
Subtotal (95% CI)		1192		1282	43.6%	1.02 [0.77, 1.36]			
Total events Heterogeneity: Tau² = Test for overall effect:	355 0.11; Chi ^a Z = 0.15 (i	² = 32.7 P = 0.8	401 '7, df = 8 8)	(P < 0.1	0001); I² =	: 76%			
1.1.5 Zuclopenthixol	depot								
Arango 2006	10	26	R	20	28%	1.28 (0.66. 2.0.2)			
Subtotal (95% CI)	10	26	0	20	2.8%	1.28 [0.56, 2.93]			••••••
Total events	10	20	e	20	21070	1120 [0100] 2100]			
Hotorogonoity: Not on	nliaahla		0						
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.59 (I	P = 0.5	6)						
1.1.6 Aripinrazole I Al	1								
Elaia abba alvar 2014		205	24	200	4.400	4 05 10 50 4 071			2288888
Fleischnacker 2014 Subtotal (05% Cl)	22	200	21	200	4.470	1.05 [0.59, 1.67]			
Tatal avents		205		200	4.4 /0	1.05 [0.55, 1.67]			
l otal events	22		21						
Heterogeneity: Not ap Test for overall effect:	ipiicable Z = 0.17 (i	P = 0.8	6)						
Total (95% CI)		2752		2577	100.0%	0,93 [0.79. 1.10]		▲	
Total events	646		720					-	
Hotorogonoity: Tou2-	0.07.068	z- 67 0	0 4f - 20	1 /D ~ 0	00043-18	- 65%			_
Tect for overall offect	7 = 0.06 /	07.0 - 0.10	ιο, ui = 2t α\	וריט		- 03%		0.5 0.7 1 1.5 2	
Test for overall effect.	∠=0.80 (r = 0.35 Shiz - S	9) 100 - 46	E /P -	2 2 2 2	27.40/		Favours LAI Favours oral AP	
rest for subgroup diff	erences: (Jnr=6	.86, ai =	o (P = I	J.Z3), I*=	27.1%			
<u> Risk of bias legend</u>									
(A) Random sequenc	e generat	ion (se	lection bi	as)					
(B) Allocation conceal	lment (sel	ection B	bias)						
(C) Blinding of particip	pants and	person	inel (perf	ormani	ce bias)				
(D) Blinding of outcom	ne assess	sment (detection	ı bias)					
(E) Incomplete outcon	ne data (a	ttrition I	bias)						

(F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
 (G) Other bias

Forest plot of comparison: 3 Depot AP versus oral AP, outcome: 3.1 Relapse (longest time point).

Figure 3 (Analysis 1.2)

	LAI		Oral #	\P		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio	Risk of Bias		
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% Cl	M-H, Random, 95% Cl	ABCDEFG		
1.2.1 Fluphenazine depot										
Barnes 1983 Orou ford 1974	5	19	5	17	1.0%	0.89 [0.31, 2.56]				
Del Guidice 1975	2 8	27	17	10 61	0.0%0	0.36 [0.09, 1.48]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2222444		
Fallon 1978	8	20	8	24	1.7%	1.20 [0.55, 2.62]		2200000		
Schooler 1979	58	107	66	107	9.1%	0.88 [0.70, 1.11]		220000		
Subtotal (95% CI)		187		224	14.4%	0.90 [0.73, 1.10]	•			
Total events	81		102							
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.00; Chi	² = 2.39), df = 4 (F	P = 0.66	3); I² = 0%					
l est for overall effect: .	2 = 1.06 (P = 0.2	9)							
1.2.2 Haloperidol dep	ot									
Glick 2005	5	10	12	19	2.1%	0.79 [0.39, 1.61]		?? 🗣 🗣 🕈 ? 🗣		
Subtotal (95% CI)		10		19	2.1%	0.79 [0.39, 1.61]				
Total events	5		12							
Heterogeneity: Not ap	plicable		-							
lest for overall effect: .	Z = 0.65 (I	P = 0.5	2)							
1.2.3 Olanzapine LAI										
Detke 2014	142	264	133	260	11.3%	1.05 [0.89, 1.24]	-	??		
Kane 2010	180	599	64	322	8.4%	1.51 [1.18, 1.94]				
Subtotal (95% CI)		863		582	19.8%	1.25 [0.86, 1.80]				
Total events	322		197							
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.06; Chi ^a	f= 6.11	, df = 1 (F	° = 0.01	1); I ^z = 849	6				
l est for overall effect	Z = 1.17 (P = 0.2	4)							
1.2.4 Risperidone LAI										
Bai 2007	3	23	0	25	0.1%	7.58 [0.41, 139.32]		• ? 🖶 🗣 ? 🖶 🖶 🛨		
Buckley 2014	81	153	80	152	9.6%	1.01 [0.81, 1.24]	+	?? ??????		
Gaebel 2010	178	329	253	382	12.7%	0.82 [0.72, 0.92]		? ? • • • • •		
Keks 2007	87	247	114	300	9.3%	0.93 [0.74, 1.16]				
MacFadden 2010 Mallo 2012	53	179	50	176	6.5% 2.0%	1.04 [0.75, 1.44]				
Mana 2013 NCT00246259	16	33 42	20	35	3,9%	0.67 [0.62, 1.01]	_ - +	2000200		
Potapov 2008	.0	20	- 20	20	2.0%	0.89 [0.43, 1.83]				
Rosenheck 2011	68	187	55	182	7.3%	1.20 [0.90, 1.61]		• ? • • • • •		
Subtotal (95% CI)		1213		1303	55.3%	0.94 [0.83, 1.06]	•			
Total events	511		597							
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.01; Chi ^a	^e = 12.1	6, df = 8 	(P = 0.1	14); I ² = 34	1%				
rest for overall effect.	2 = 1.00 (P = 0.3.	2)							
1.2.5 Zuclopenthixol o	lepot									
Arango 2006	2	26	3	20	0.4%	0.51 [0.09, 2.78]	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Subtotal (95% CI)		26		20	0.4%	0.51 [0.09, 2.78]				
Total events	2		3							
Heterogeneity: Not app	plicable									
l est for overall effect	Z = 0.77 (P = 0.4	4)							
1.2.6 Ariprazole LAI										
Fleischhacker 2014	69	265	88	266	8.0%	0.79 [0.60, 1.03]		??		
Subtotal (95% CI)		265		266	8.0%	0.79 [0.60, 1.03]	◆			
Total events	69		88							
Heterogeneity: Not ap	plicable		0)							
Lest for overall effect: $\angle = 1.77$ (P = 0.08)										
Total (95% CI)		2564		2414	100.0%	0.97 [0.87, 1.08]	•			
Total events	990		999							
Heterogeneity: Tau² =	0.02; Chi	²= 33.8	4, df = 18) (P = 0	.01); I ² = 4	7%		-		
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.57 (P = 0.57) U.2 U.5 1 2 5 Favours L4 Favours nat AP										
Test for subgroup diffe	erences: (⊃hi² = 4	.71, df=	5 (P = (0.45), I ^z = I	0%	· · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Kisk of bias legend	o aoro	ion /o-	loction /-:	~~`						
(A) Kanoom sequence generation (selection bias) (B) Allocation concestion bias)										
(C) Blinding of particip	ants and	person	inel (perfi	ormano	ce bias)					
(D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)										

(b) Information of the outcome data (attrition bias)
 (c) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
 (c) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
 (c) Other bias

Forest plot of comparison: 1 Depot AP versus oral AP, outcome: 1.2 All-cause discontinuation, longest FU.

Figure 4 (Analysis 1.3)

	LAI	Oral AP			Risk Ratio			Risk Ratio	Risk of Bias			
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% Cl	Year	M-H, Random, 95% Cl	ABCDEFG			
1.3.1 Fluphenazine de	epot											
Fallon 1978	7	20	7	24	5.1%	1.20 [0.51, 2.85]			?? 🗣 🗣 🗣 🗣			
Barnes 1983	3	19	3	17	2.0%	0.89 [0.21, 3.85]						
Del Guidice 1975	21	27	59	61	21.7%	0.80 [0.65, 0.99]		-	3 4 5 5 5 5 5			
Crawford 1974 Subtotal (95% CI)	0	14 80	4	15 117	0.6% 29.3 %	0.12 [0.01, 2.02] 0.82 [0.67, 0.99]	1974	•	••••??••			
Total events 31 73												
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00: Chi ² = 2.61. df = 3 (P = 0.46); i ² = 0%												
Test for overall effect:	Z = 2.01 ((P = 0.0))4)									
1.3.2 Olanzapine LAI												
Detke 2014	20	264	24	260	9.4%	0.82 [0.46, 1.45]			?? • • • • ?			
Subtotal (95% CI)		264		260	9.4%	0.82 [0.46, 1.45]		•				
Total events	20		24									
Heterogeneity: Not ap	plicable											
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.68 ((P = 0.5	50)									
1.3.3 Risperidone LA												
Gaebel 2010	33	329	56	337	13.9%	0.60 [0.40, 0.90]			?? • • • • •			
Rosenheck 2011	72	187	81	182	20.2%	0.87 [0.68, 1.10]	2011	+	••••			
Buckley 2014	75	146	62	150	20.0%	1.24 [0.97, 1.59]	2014		?? 🔴 ? 🖨 🗣 🗣			
Subtotal (95% CI)		662		669	54.0%	0.89 [0.61, 1.30]		+				
Total events	180		199									
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.09; Ch	i ^z = 10.3	28, df = 2	(P = 0.	006); I ^z =	81%						
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.61 ((P = 0.5	54)									
1.3.4 Zuciopentnixol	depot											
Arango 2006	10	26	6	20	5.4%	1.28 [0.56, 2.93]						
Subtotal (95% CI)		26		20	5.4%	1.28 [0.56, 2.93]		-				
Total events	10		6									
Heterogeneity: Not ap	plicable											
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.59 i	(P = 0.5	66)									
1.3.5 Haloperidol dep	ot											
Li 1996	2	155	8	137	1.8%	0.22 [0.05, 1.02]			• ? ? ? ? • ?			
Subtotal (95% CI)		155		137	1.8%	0.22 [0.05, 1.02]						
Total events	2		8									
Heterogeneity: Not ap	plicable											
Test for overall effect:	Z = 1.93 ((P = 0.0)5)									
Total (95% CI)		1187		1203	100.0%	0.87 [0.70, 1.08]		•				
Total events	243		310									
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.04; Ch	i ^z = 18.I	08, df = 9	(P = 0)	03); I ² = 5	0%						
Test for overall effect:	Z = 1.29	(P = 0.2	20)					Favours LAI Favours Oral AP				
Test for subgroup diff	erences:	Chi ² = ·	4.08, df=	4 (P =	0.39), I² =	2.0%						
<u>Risk of bias legend</u>												
(A) Random sequenc	e genera	tion (se	election b	ias)								
(B) Allocation conceal	ment (se	lection	bias)									
(C) Blinding of particip	ants and	perso	nnel (perf	orman	ce bias)							
(D) Blinding of outcom	ne asses	sment	(detectior	n bias)								
(E) Incomplete outcon	ne data (a	attrition	bias)									
(F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)												

(G) Other bias

Forest plot of comparison: 1 Depot AP versus oral AP, outcome: 1.3 Hospitalization (at least 1 hospitalization within study duration), longest FU.

Figure 5 (Analysis 1.4)

	LA		Oral	AP		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio	Risk of Bias
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% Cl	M-H, Random, 95% Cl	ABCDEFG
Buckley 2014	2	153	4	152	21.2%	0.50 [0.09, 2.67]		?? 🗣 ? 🗣 🖶 🛨
Detke 2014	0	264	2	260	6.5%	0.20 [0.01, 4.08]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	??●●●?
Fleischhacker 2014	0	265	1	266	5.9%	0.33 [0.01, 8.18]		??
Gaebel 2010	3	329	2	337	18.9%	1.54 [0.26, 9.14]		?? 🗣 🗣 🗣 🗣
Kane 2010	0	599	0	322		Not estimable		
Keks 2007	2	318	6	300	23.7%	0.31 [0.06, 1.55]		•••••?•?
MacFadden 2010	1	179	1	176	7.9%	0.98 [0.06, 15.60]	_	•?•••
Rosenheck 2011	2	190	2	192	15.8%	1.01 [0.14, 7.10]		• ? • • • • •
Total (95% CI)		2297		2005	100.0%	0.60 [0.28, 1.30]	•	
Total events	10		18					
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.00; Chi	² = 2.81	l, df = 6 (l	P = 0.83		7		
Test for overall effect: .	Z = 1.29 (P = 0.2	0)				Favours LAI Favours oral AP	U

<u>Risk of bias legend</u>

(A) Random sequence generation (selection bias) (B) Allocation concealment (selection bias) (C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)

(D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)

(E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)

(F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)

(G) Other bias

Forest plot of comparison: 1 Depot AP versus oral AP, outcome: 1.4 Mortality. longest FU.

Figure 6 (Analysis 1.5) Std. Mean Difference Oral AP Std. Mean Difference Risk of Bias LAI Study or Subgroup Mean SD Total Mean SD Total Weight IV, Random, 95% Cl IV, Random, 95% CI ABCDEFG 1.5.1 Heinrichs-Carpenter Quality of Life Scale (QLS) ??...? Detke 2014 -78.8 22.9 264 -70.1 224.4 260 50.1% -0.05 [-0.23, 0.12] -2.78 0.06 190 -2.86 0.06 454 Rosenheck 2011 192 49.9% 452 100.0% 1.33 [1.11, 1.55] 0.64 [-0.72, 1.99] Subtotal (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.95; Chi² = 93.85, df = 1 (P < 0.00001); l² = 99% Test for overall effect: Z = 0.92 (P = 0.36) Total (95% CI) 454 452 100.0% 0.64 [-0.72, 1.99] Heterogeneity: Tau^z = 0.95; Chi^z = 93.85, df = 1 (P < 0.00001); l^z = 99% -10 -5 Ó 5 10 Test for overall effect: Z = 0.92 (P = 0.36) Favours LAI Favours oral AP Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable <u>Risk of bias legend</u> (A) Random sequence generation (selection bias) (B) Allocation concealment (selection bias) (C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) (D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) (E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) (F) Selective reporting (reporting bias) (G) Other bias

Forest plot of comparison: 1 Depot AP versus oral AP, outcome: 1.5 Quality of life, longest FU.

Figure 7 (Analysis 1.6)

	LAI		Oral #	Ι Ρ		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio	Risk of Bias		
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% Cl	M-H, Random, 95% Cl	ABCDEFG		
1.6.1 Fluphenazine depot										
Barnes 1983	1	19	1	17	1.3%	0.89 [0.06, 13.23]		• ? • • • • •		
Crawford 1974	0	14	0	15		Not estimable				
Del Guidice 1975	0	27	0	61		Not estimable		3 3 3 3 9 9 9		
Fallon 1978	0	20	0	24		Not estimable		?? 🗣 🗣 🗣 🗣		
Hogarty 1979	5	55	0	50	1.2%	10.02 [0.57, 176.70]		· ? ? ? ? ? 🗕 🖨 🖨		
Schooler 1979	5	107	4	107	5.9%	1.25 [0.35, 4.53]		??		
Subtotal (95% CI)		242		274	8.4%	1.61 [0.53, 4.92]				
Total events	11		5							
Heterogeneity: Tau² = (0.05; Chi ^a	²= 2.07	', df = 2 (F	P = 0.36	5); I² = 3%					
Test for overall effect: Z	(= 0.83	P = 0.4	0)							
1.6.2 Aripiprazole										
Fleischhacker 2014	8	265	7	266	9.8%	1.15 [0.42, 3.12]	_ <u>_</u>	?? ? 🔁 🔁 🔁 🖶 🛑		
Subtotal (95% CI)		265		266	9.8%	1.15 [0.42, 3.12]				
Total events	8		7							
Heterogeneity: Not app	licable									
Test for overall effect: Z	C = 0.27 (I	P = 0.7	9)							
1.6.3 Olanzapine LAI										
Detke 2014	26	264	25	260	35.9%	1.02 [0.61, 1.73]	-+-	?? 🗣 🗬 🗣 ?		
Kane 2010	21	599	8	322	15.2%	1.41 [0.63, 3.15]		••••??•••		
Subtotal (95% CI)		863		582	51.1%	1.13 [0.73, 1.74]	•			
Total events	47		33							
Heterogeneity: Tau² = (0.00; Chi ^a	² = 0.43	3, df = 1 (F	P = 0.51	1); I² = 0%					
Test for overall effect: Z	I = 0.53 (I	P = 0.5	9)							
1.6.4 Risperidone LAI										
Bai 2007	1	23	0	25	1.0%	3.25 [0.14, 76.01]		?		
Gaebel 2010	6	329	11	382	10.1%	0.63 [0.24, 1.69]				
Keks 2007	7	247	12	300	11.6%	0.71 [0.28, 1.77]				
MacFadden 2010	0	179	4	176	1.2%	0.11 [0.01, 2.01]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Malla 2013	3	33	0	31	1.1%	6.59 [0.35, 122.60]		?? ~~~~~~•		
NCT00246259	5	42	0	35	1.2%	9.21 [0.53, 160.97]				
Potapov 2008	3	20	3	20	4.5%	1.00 [0.23, 4.37]				
Rosenheck 2011	0	187	0	182		Not estimable		• ? • • • • •		
Subtotal (95% CI)		1060		1151	30.7%	0.92 [0.45, 1.89]	-			
Total events	25		30							
Heterogeneity: Tau² = (0.20; Chi ^a	²= 7.77	²,df=6(F	P = 0.2	5); I² = 23%					
Test for overall effect: Z	C = 0.21 (I	P = 0.8	3)							
4.0.5.7										
1.6.5 Zuciopentnixol d	epot	~~	-	~~		NU-A PLAN				
Arango 2006 Subtatal (05%, CI)	0	26	0	20		Not estimable				
Subtoral (95% CI)		20		20		Not estimable				
l otal events	U		U							
Heterogeneity: Not app	licable	- 1- 1 -								
lest for overall effect: N	vot applic	able								
Total (95% CI)		2456		2203	100.0%	1 06 [0 78 1 45]	▲			
Total (35% Cl)	04	2450	75	2235	100.070	1.00 [0.70, 1.45]	Ť			
Hotorogonoity: Tou? - (୪୮ 100-୦⊩ସ	2 - 11 7	C1 ^^ = 16 - 30) /D = 1	(60)· (8 – 0)	04				
Test for overall offert: 7	5.00, CNP 7 = 0.00 //	- 11.3 - 0.7	oo,ur=1⊿ ∩∖	2 (F = U	.50), 17 = 0	70	0.01 0.1 1 10 100			
Test for oubgroup diffe	. – 0.38 (I ronooc: (- = 0.71 Shi z - 0	0) 160 df-	2/0 - 1	100\ IZ - 0	104	Favours LAI Favours oral AP			
Test for subgroup diffe	rences: (2017 = U	ai =	s (⊢ = I	u.oo), r= U	170				
KISK OT DIAS legend			1)						
(A) Random sequence	generat	ion (se	iection bi	as)						
(B) Allocation concealn	nent (sel	ection l	pias)		- 1-1 N					
(c) Blinding of participa	ants and	person	inei (perfi	ormani	ce blas)					
(U) Blinding of outcom	e assess	ment (aetection	(sala						
(E) Incomplete outcom	e data (a	ttrition	blas)							

Forest plot of comparison: 1 Depot AP versus oral AP, outcome: 1.6 Discontinuation due to adverse events, longest FU.

Figure 8 (Analysis 1.7)

(G) Other bias

(F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)



(E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)

(F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)

(G) Other bias

Forest plot of comparison: 1 Depot AP versus oral AP, outcome: 1.7 Injection site adverse events, longest FU.

Figure 9 (Analysis 1.8)



(G) Other bias

Forest plot of comparison: 1 Depot AP versus oral AP, outcome: 1.8 Number of violent episodes per month during the study, longest FU.

Figure 10 (Analysis 1.1)



Funnel plot of comparison: 1 Depot AP versus oral AP, outcome: 1.1 Relapse, longest FU.



Funnel plot of comparison: 1 Depot AP versus oral AP, outcome: 1.2 All-cause discontinuation, longest FU.



Funnel plot of comparison: 1 Depot AP versus oral AP, outcome: 1.3 Hospitalization (at least 1 hospitalization within study duration), longest FU.

Figure 13 (Analysis 1.6)

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Funnel plot of comparison: 1 Depot AP versus oral AP, outcome: 1.6 Discontinuation due to adverse events, longest FU.