

Iloperidone

Iloperidone (fanapt) is FDA-approved for symptoms of schizophrenia (such as paranoia and hallucinations). It belongs to a class of medications called the atypical antipsychotics, which are usually helpful in bipolar mania and mixed states. These conditions cause irritability, agitation, anxiety, insomnia, racing thoughts, distraction and impulsivity.

Iloperidone can take up to 2-3 weeks to work fully but can bring benefits after a few days.

How should I take it?

Iloperidone's benefits build up gradually in the brain and are not impacted by the time of day you take it. Although it is recommended to take iloperidone twice per day, you can take the entire dosage at night if that is more tolerable for you (e.g. if it causes drowsiness). It can be with or without food.

It's a good idea to link the time you take iloperidone with a daily routine that you already have in place, such as showering or brushing your teeth. Store the medicine near that routine and take it at the same time so you can build on habits you've already developed.

What if I forget a dose?

Take the missed dose as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed dose and continue your regular dosing schedule. Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed one.

How long do I need to take it?

This depends on your diagnosis and which other medications you are taking. Most people with bipolar disorder need to stay on at least one mood stabilizer for the long term in order to prevent mood swings. If iloperidone helped, it is best to stay on it for at least 6 months

before considering going off it. That gives the brain time to build up habits of stability.

Key Points

1. It is recommended to take this medication twice per day, but you can take the entire dose at night if that is better tolerated.
2. There are several rare, but serious, side effects with iloperidone (diabetes, high cholesterol, tardive dyskinesia).

What happens if I stop it?

Iloperidone is not addictive and does not cause withdrawal symptoms. If you plan to come off iloperidone, it is best to do so slowly (over at least 2 weeks) as that will lower the chance of sudden mood swings returning.

Checking labs

It is a good idea to check for diabetes and high cholesterol while taking iloperidone. This medication, as well as bipolar disorder itself, increases the risk of these conditions.

Side effects

The most common side effects with iloperidone are weight gain, drowsiness and an uncomfortable restlessness called *akathisia*.

If you don't tolerate the medication, try cutting your dose in half until the side effects get better and then raising it up.

These side effects tend to improve with time or by lowering the dose:

Nausea, tiredness, restlessness, muscle aches or stiffness.

As you are starting the medicine, use caution when driving or performing tasks that require alertness. This should not be a problem once

you have adjusted to the medicine and know how it affects you.

Rare side effects

Low blood pressure: iloperidone can cause blood pressure to drop when you stand up (leading to dizziness or falls). You can reduce this risk by standing up slowly.

Elevations of prolactin hormone: this can cause menstrual irregularities and breast milk secretion. We may need to stop iloperidone or use treatments to lower prolactin if this occurs.

Rare but serious side effects

Metabolic Changes: Iloperidone can increase the risk of diabetes and high cholesterol. This risk is much lower with iloperidone than with other atypical antipsychotics.

Tardive Dyskinesia: Extremely rarely, iloperidone may cause involuntary movements, such as twitching in the face, hands or other muscles. This risk may be greater if you take iloperidone for many years or have taken older antipsychotics in the past. This condition can be treated but sometimes it is not reversible.

Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome: This syndrome, which is extremely rare on iloperidone, consists of sudden, severe muscle stiffness, fever and irregular pulse and blood pressure.

Use in Dementia: Iloperidone can increase the risk of death when used in older adults with dementia. This effect is not seen in people without dementia and may be related to brain-changes that dementia brings.

Pregnancy: Iloperidone has not been adequately studied in pregnancy. It does pass through breast milk.

Interactions

Recreational drugs: Alcohol (in excess of 2 glasses/day) and recreational drugs can prevent iloperidone from working.

Other medications: These web sites help you check for drug interactions. You should talk with us about the information you find as many drug interactions have only a mild effect:

www.webmd.com/interaction-checker
reference.medscape.com/drug-interactionchecker

Akathisia

This side effect is a feeling of inner restlessness which makes it very uncomfortable to sit still. It is not dangerous and may improve with time or a lower dose.

Akathisia can be relieved with several medications including propranolol, betaxolol, pramipexole, gabapentin, trazodone, mirtazapine and benzodiazepines.

How to store and dispose of medication

- Keep out of the reach of children.
- Store away from heat, direct light and damp places.
- To safely dispose of unwanted pills: Do not pour in the toilet or sink (it will enter the water supply). To prevent children or pets from eating it, mix unwanted pills in a bag with water and inedible trash (such as coffee grounds) and throw in the garbage.

Cost and insurance coverage

Iloperidone is not available in generic form and may require prior authorization in order for your insurer to pay for it. Please check with your pharmacist to see if prior authorization is required as this may take time for us to arrange with your insurer. We can usually provide samples while we try to secure authorization.

Coupons may be available at www.fanapt.com.

Quick facts

Brand	Fanapt
Dose range	2-24 mg/day
Sizes	Tabs: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12mg
Release date	5/6/2009
FDA-approval	Schizophrenia

Comparison of Atypical Antipsychotics

Medication	Unipolar Depression	Bipolar Depression	Mania & Mixed States	Schizophrenia	Irritability due to Autism	OCD	Borderline Personality	Tourette's (muscle tics)	Generic?	Weight Gain	Tiredness
Risperidone (risperdal)	◇		■	■	■	□	□	□	Y	↑	↑
Olanzapine (zyprexa, symbyax)	◆	◆	■	■		□	□	□	Y	↑↑↑	↑↑
Quetiapine (seroquel)	◆	■	■	■		□	□		Y	↑↑	↑↑↑
Ziprasidone (geodon)	◇		■	■				□	Y	—	↑↑
Aripiprazole (abilify)	◆		■	■	■	□	□	□	N	↑	—
Paliperidone (invega)				■		□			N	↑	—
Asenapine (saphris)			■	■					N	↑	↑↑
Lurasidone (latuda)		■	□	■					N	↑	↑
Iloperidone (fanapt)				■					N	↑↑	↑

■ = FDA-approved ◆ = FDA-approved in combination with an antidepressant □ = Effective but not FDA-approved
 Side effects: ↑↑↑ major, ↑↑ moderate, ↑ mild, — rare or none

—Chris Aiken, MD, updated 6/5/2015