

English Hrvatski Français Deutsch Bahasa Malaysia Português Русский Español தமிழ் to Cochrane.org

to The Cochrane Library

How to use this site

Enter words like "aspirin for headaches" or "vaccines for influenza" Search

A product of The Cochrane Collaboration

Browse health topics | New and updated S

Valproate for schizophrenia

Schwarz C, Volz A, Li C, Leucht S

Published Online: 12 May 2010

Most people with schizophrenia or schizophrenia-like conditions who are in contact with medical services will be treated with antipsychotic medication. Despite this, about 30% will continue to experience some signs of illness. Various other drugs have been added to the antipsychotic medication to try and reduce the symptoms these people experience. One such group of drugs are sodium and magnesium valproate, medication usually used to treat epilepsy or to stabilize mood in people who have bipolar disorder and those who have symptoms of schizophrenia and mood disorder together (schizoaffective disorder). This review looks at trials which attempt to compare valproate with placebo and also looks at valproate in combination with an antipsychotic compared to the antipsychotic alone. The studies included 519 people in seven trials, with the largest trial containing 249 people and the smallest, 12 people. All of the trials used an antipsychotic, and compared it to the antipsychotic plus valproate. There were no trials comparing just valproate with placebo. The antipsychotic used in three trials was haloperidol, one study compared risperidone and olanzapine, with and without valproate and in the other three trials the antipsychotic(s) used were not given. For the majority of outcome measures including becoming more well and improvement in mental state there was no significant difference between those on valproate plus antipsychotic compared to antipsychotic alone. However in one trial it was found that taking valproate lead to some people showing an improvement sooner, although by the end of the trial there was no difference between the two groups. Valproate also increased sedation. None of the studies were longer than 12 weeks so it is not known whether there would be a difference between the groups in the longer term. In addition, it was difficult to compare one trial with another because they recruited people with different groups of symptoms, used several different antipsychotics and looked at a diverse range of outcomes. The use of valproate for schizophrenia would benefit from some bigger and longer trials.

(Plain language summary prepared for this review by Janey Antoniou of RETHINK, UK www.rethink.org)

# Abstract (click to read)

#### This record should be cited as:

Schwarz C, Volz A, Li C, Leucht S. Valproate for schizophrenia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD004028, DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD004028.pub3

Assessed as up to date: 5 May 2008

#### Health topics:

Mental health > Schizophrenia & psychosis > Other drug treatments Mental health > Schizophrenia & psychosis > Antipsychotic medication: other

## More like this

Carbamazepine for schizophrenia

Lamotrigine for schizophrenia

Can changing antipsychotic medication improve side effects like increases in weight, blood sugar and cholesterol?

Antipsychotic medication for childhood-onset schizophrenia

Haloperidol versus chlorpromazine for schizophrenia

Find the research

This summary was produced using rigorous methods by the impartial and independent Cochrane Collaboration. More about Cochrane...

http://summaries.cochrane.org/CD004028/SCHIZ\_valproate-for-schizophrenia

Primary Review Group: Schizophrenia Group



by altmetric.com

### Who we are

About this site How to use this site About Cochrane Disclaimer Privacy

## What we do

Systematic Reviews Roles for Consumers Evidence-based healthcare Get involved

# **Browse**

Copyright © 2015 - The Cochrane Collaboration

New and updated New and updated RSS Podcasts PEARLS Index

# **Top 50 summaries**

Last 24 hours Last 7 days Last 30 days Last 3 months