

Schizophrenia in the U.S.

Sumitomo
Pharma



Schizophrenia and related psychotic disorders affect up to **2.1 million Americans**^[1]



Schizophrenia is a complex mental disorder characterized by chronic and recurrent psychosis and is commonly associated with impairments in social and occupational functioning^[2]

Due to its symptoms and significant impact on the individual, the burden of schizophrenia on patients, their families, and society is high.

Average age of onset of schizophrenia is between **18 and 25 for men** and between **25 and 35 for women**, with a second peak occurring around menopause.^[3]

Although schizophrenia is a chronic illness that can have a lifetime effect on patients and families, comprehensive care including medication management, therapy, and social support services can significantly improve quality of life.^[4]

Symptoms:^[5,6,7,8]

Positive Symptoms:



- Delusions
 - » Fixed, false belief
- Hallucinations
 - » Auditory, visual, tactile, olfactory
- Disorganized thinking

Cognitive Symptoms:



- Speed of processing
- Attention/vigilance
- Working memory
- Verbal and visual learning
- Reasoning and problem solving
- Social cognition

Negative Symptoms:



- Blunted affect, diminished facial/vocal expression
- Emotional withdrawal
- Social isolation
- Difficulty anticipating pleasure activities
- Few words and avoidance of communication

Mental Health:

Over **50% of individuals with schizophrenia suffer from another mental or behavioral health disorder**, and they are far more likely to suffer from substance abuse disorders, anxiety disorders, and depression.^[9]

Individuals with schizophrenia are at a greater risk for other disorders and diseases^[10]:



1.7x
higher rate of obesity



1.5x
hypertension



2x
diabetes



1.6x
dyslipidemia



2.3x
metabolic syndrome



10x
sleep apnea

Burden of Schizophrenia: Human and Economic



Schizophrenia was the **15th leading cause of disability** worldwide in 2016.^[13]

Schizophrenia may result in:

- A lifelong humanistic burden on patients, family, and caregivers.^[11]
- A greatly diminished quality of life.^[14]
- Increased risk of premature mortality.^[9]

The economic cost to society of schizophrenia amounts to over **\$155 billion**.^[14]

DIRECT AND INDIRECT EXPENSES



Relapse is a significant contributor to these costs, as those who relapse are more likely to relapse again in the future and require repeated in-patient care.^[16]



Current Treatments & Challenges

Because schizophrenia impacts individuals differently, identifying the right treatment approach is essential to improve symptoms, reduce the relapse rate, and lessen the social, health, and economic impact for the individual.

- While antipsychotics are effective for treating all symptoms of schizophrenia, they may be less effective in managing negative and cognitive symptoms for most patients.^[17,18]
 - » Adverse effects are a substantial cause of non-adherence to antipsychotics.^[19]
- Evidence suggests that treating first-episode psychosis with antipsychotics significantly improves symptoms, though medication adherence and treatment resistance remain major challenges.^[18,20]
 - » Over 50% of individuals with schizophrenia were initially misdiagnosed, delaying effective treatment.^[21]

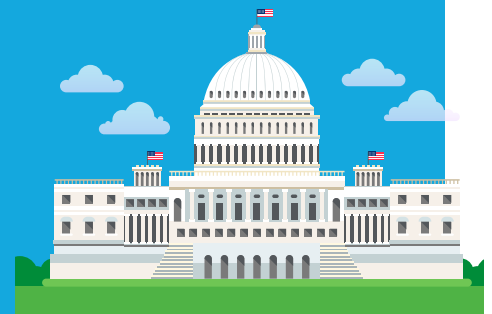
Accessing Treatments and Services

Treatment decisions for patients with serious mental illness (SMI), including schizophrenia, are driven by a complex interplay that includes efficacy, tolerability, patient preference, access, and drug interactions; successful pharmacological treatment is often only achieved after multiple therapeutic trials.^[22]

Restrictions to treatments may disrupt the stable pharmacological management of SMI, which may lead to serious clinical consequences including treatment discontinuation, relapse, and deterioration of symptoms and/or function.^[22] In addition, there is evidence to show that patients with formulary restrictions had increased risks of hospitalization, lower adherence, and higher medical and prison costs.^[23]

The impact of serious mental illness across the U.S. is significant. Although progress is being made to strengthen mental health services, additional action is needed.

Patients require equitable access to integrated mental health services (e.g., employment and community support, emergency and long-term care) and a range of medication options to help manage symptoms of this devastating but treatable illness.



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