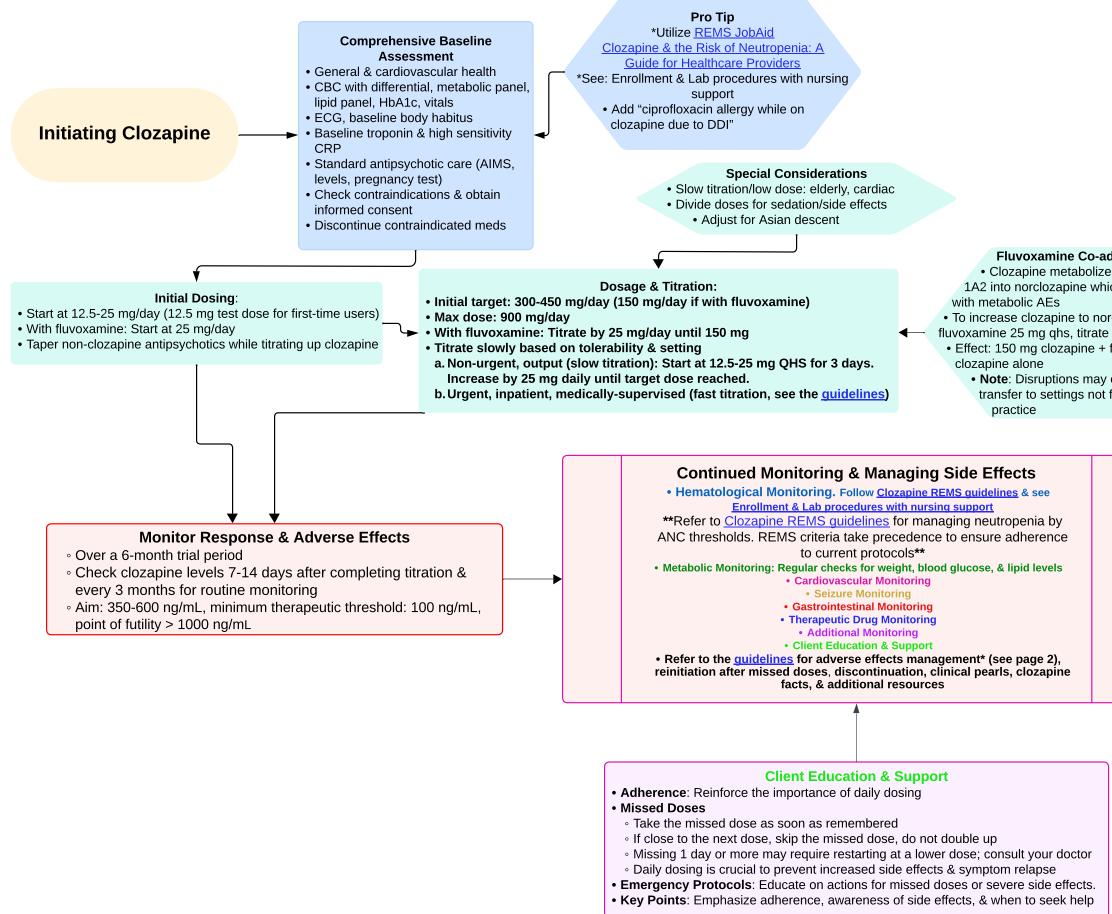
# **Guidelines for Prescribing & Monitoring Clozapine**



# Fluvoxamine Co-administration:

- Clozapine metabolized by CYP450 1A2 into norclozapine which is associated
- To increase clozapine to norclozapine ratio: Start fluvoxamine 25 mg qhs, titrate to 150 mg/day
- Effect: 150 mg clozapine + fluvoxamine  $\approx$  350 mg
  - Note: Disruptions may occur if clts
  - transfer to settings not following this

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		J	Diagram key
			Underlined blue words contain links for additional information
	_		Hematological
			Metabolic
			Cardiovascular
			Seizure
			Gastrointestinal
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- Additional Monitoring
- Client Education & Support

# Monitoring & Adverse Effects Management\*

# Hematological

- Frequency: Weekly (first 6 months), biweekly (second 6 months), then monthly
- Refer to ER if ANC <  $0.5 \times 10^{3}/\mu$ L
- Refer to <u>Clozapine REMS guidelines</u> for managing neutropenia based on ANC thresholds. REMS criteria take precedence to ensure adherence to current protocols
- Confirmatory test within 24 hours if ANC <  $1.5 \times 10^{3}/\mu$ L
- Managing Agranulocytosis: Consider filgrastim for expedited ANC recovery (impact on infection rates/mortality is unclear)
- Note: A significant portion of African Americans have Benign Ethnic Neutropenia, leading to lower ANC levels but not necessarily higher risk of severe neutropenia
- ANC Calculation: ANC = WBC count × (percentage of segs + percentage of bands) / 100. WBC count is in cells/µL; segs & bands are percentages

# Metabolic

- Weight, waist circumference, BP, fasting glucose or HbA1c, lipid panel at regular intervals
- Address abnormalities through lifestyle modifications & pharmacological interventions (e.g. metformin, topiramate, GLP-1 receptor agonists, or fluvoxamine co-administration) Clozapine has lower metabolic risks compared to olanzapine

# Cardiovascular

- Myocarditis: Monitor particularly during first 4-8 weeks; assess symptoms & vitals at each visit
- Clinical indicators of myocarditis include fever >38°C, chest pain, SBP <100, HR >120, & shortness of breath
- Refer to ER, if myocarditis or cardiomyopathy is suspected. Diagnostic measures like echocardiogram & troponin levels should be performed in an emergency setting Weekly troponin I & high sensitivity CRP for 8 weeks; troponin T if I unavailable
- · CRP > 100 mg/L & troponin > 2x normal limit are critical indicators in symptomatic pts. Eosinophil Count may rise, but less reliable
- ECG: Baseline, annual; QTc risk. Assess ventricular & valve function if myocarditis/cardiomyopathy suspected
- Monitor for orthostatic hypotension, bradycardia, syncope

#### Seizure

- Inquire about seizure history, monitor for myoclonic jerking
- If Seizure Occurs: Hold clozapine for 24 hours, reduce dose by 50%, consider adding anticonvulsant
- Refer to the Guidelines for Anticonvulsant Options. Clozapine titration can be resumed after an anticonvulsant is added
- Note: 10% risk of generalized tonic-clonic seizures after 4 years; risk increases with dose (doubling at 300-600 mg/day and tripling at > 600 mg/day)

# Gastrointestinal

- 1.Constipation
- Prevalence: 32-60% with clozapine
- Monitoring & Prophylactic Treatment
- Diet & Lifestyle: High-fiber foods, adequate fluids, exercise
- Stool Softeners: DSS 250 mg or Miralax 17g at initiation
- Laxatives: Dulcolax 10 mg or Senna 17.2 mg daily
- For Constipation: PRN lactulose; consider lubiprostone or linaclotide for non-responsive cases
- Note: Risk of paralytic ileus with fatality rate of 15-28% if untreated (vs severe neutropenia fatality rate: 2 ? 4%)
- 2.Hypersalivation
- Prevalence: 90% with greater severity at night
- Management: Refer to the <u>Guidelines</u>

# Therapeutic Drug Monitoring

- Check levels during titration, poor response, or suspected non-adherence; draw in AM, 8-10 hours after the PM dose
- Check clozapine levels 7-14 days after completing titration & every 3 months for routine monitoring
- Initial monitoring is essential due to metabolic variability; ongoing monitoring though not mandated, aids adherence
- Target Range: 350-600 ng/mL; adjust based on response & side effects
- Monitor response for 2 weeks after reaching therapeutic level before further dosage ncrease
- Consider > 350 ng/mL for refractory symptoms; evidence of efficacy is limited

#### Additional Monitoring

Smoking, caffeine intake, NMS, hepatotoxicity, PE, anticholinergic toxicity, cognitive/motor performance

#### Diagram key

