# UNDERINVESTMENT AND SUB-OPTIMAL CARE IN SCHIZOPHRENIA ARE MISSED OPPORTUNITIES FOR PATIENTS, THEIR FAMILIES AND SOCIETY

#### Schizophrenia:

7%

of patients

do not report symptoms nor seek treatment<sup>6</sup>

is a long-term mental health disorder that causes hallucinations, delusions and muddled thoughts<sup>1</sup>

Responsible for:



# of global health expenditure<sup>3</sup>



more likely to develop type II diabetes4,5

## Redesign of health services for schizophrenia is a top priority globally<sup>6</sup>



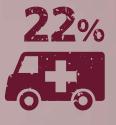
Family caregivers spend an average of 23 hours per week caring for their relatives with schizophrenia<sup>7</sup>



feel they are unable to cope with the constant anxiety of caring<sup>7</sup>

are unsatisfied with their role in treatment and care planning<sup>7</sup>

Focusing healthcare programmes on early intervention and communication with family caregivers can reduce schizophrenia complications<sup>8</sup>



449

fewer days in hospital than standard care programmes<sup>8</sup>

+ Disability adjusted life years.

This infographic has been developed by H. Lundbeck A/S from published literature as a contribution to the public health debate and is endorsed by the European Brain Council, the European Federation of Associations of Families of People with Mental Illness, the Global Alliance of Mental Health Illness Advocacy Networks and the World Federation for Mental Health.









# **UNDERINVESTMENT AND SUB-OPTIMAL CARE** IN SCHIZOPHRENIA ARE MISSED OPPORTUNITIES FOR PATIENTS, THEIR FAMILIES AND SOCIETY

### Lack of response and side effects from current schizophrenia medications put patients at risk of stopping medication and of relapse<sup>9</sup>

# out of **10 ŦŤŤŤŤŤŤ**Ť

receiving pharmacologic therapy for schizophrenia do not achieve remission<sup>10</sup>

of people treated for schizophrenia stop taking their medication9

Without maintenance antipsychotic treatment, 60-70% relapse within one year, and almost **90%** relapse within two years<sup>11</sup>

Healthcare costs for patients who relapse are over





## WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Invest in healthcare professional training and services so people with schizophrenia are accurately diagnosed and can easily access the support they need
- Educate, empower and support caregivers to enhance their important role alongside healthcare professionals and patients in the management of treatment and care for people with schizophrenia
- Invest in earlier and appropriate schizophrenia interventions to avoid extended periods of untreated or sub-optimally treated psychosis and reduce the economic burden
- Improve access to schizophrenia treatment that delivers quality of life and functioning outcomes

1. NationalInstitutes of Mental Health (NIMH). What is Schizophrenia? 2015. Retrieved from: http://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/schizophrenia/index.shtml. Accessed June 2015. 2. World Health Organization (WHO). The world health report 2001-Mental Health: New Understanding, New Hope. Published 2001. Retrieved from: http://www.who.int/whr/2001/chapter2/en/index4.html. Accessed June 2015. 3. Knapp M, et al. Schizophrenia Bull. 2004;30:279-293. 4. Suvisaari J, et al. Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci. 2008;258:129-136. 5. Schoepf D, et al. Eur Psychiatry. 2012;27:33-42. 6. Data Monitor statistics, including data from US, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the UK. 2015. 7. European Federation of Associations of Families of People with Mental Illness. (EUFAMI). The Caring For Carers (C4C) Survey, 2014. Retrieved from: http://www.shineonline.ie/images/PDF/eufami%20infographic.pdf. Accessed June 2015. 8. Nordentoft M, et al. Curr Opin Psychiatry. 2014;27:167-172. 9. Lacro JP, et al. J Clin Psychiatry. 2002;63:892-909.10.LevineSZ,etal. SchizophreniaRes.2011;133:42-46.11.Lehman AF, et al., for Work Groupon Schizophrenia. Practice Guideline for the Treatment of Patients with Schizophrenia. 2nded. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 2010. 12. Hong J, et al. Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2009;33:835–841. 13. Lieberman JA, et al. N Engl J Med. 2005;353:1209–1223. 14. Jibson MD. First-generation antipsychotic medications: Pharmacology, administration, and comparative side effects. Published 2014. Retrieved from: http://www.uptodate.com/contents/first-generation-antipsychotic-medications-pharmacology-administration-and-comparative-side-effects. Accessed June 2015. Date of preparation: March 2017

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