



SAFETY OF ARIPIPRAZOLE DURING THE FIRST TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY: A PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY



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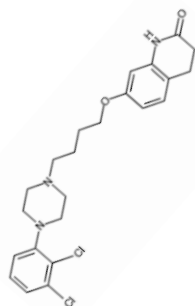
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Background

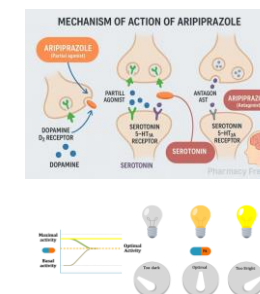
Atypical antipsychotic use has increased among women of childbearing age, despite limited pregnancy safety data. Aripiprazole may be preferable during pregnancy due to its lower association with metabolic issues and obesity, which is beneficial since psychiatric patients have higher gestational diabetes rates. Previous studies show reassuring results but are limited by small sample sizes, prompting this prospective observational cohort study on first-trimester aripiprazole safety.

ARIPIPRAZOLE is a chiral quinolone derivative, third-generation antipsychotic class, partial agonist of D2/5HT1a receptors. EMA approval: 06/04/2004



Indications:

- Treatment of schizophrenia in individuals 15 year-old and older
- Treatment of moderate to severe manic episodes in bipolar I disorder
- Prevention of a new manic episode in adults who have experienced predominantly manic episodes and where these episodes responded to treatment with aripiprazole



ARIPIPRAZOLE IN PREGNANCY

Aripiprazole is less frequently associated with metabolic dysregulation compared to other atypical antipsychotics [L'Italien et al., J Clin Psychiatry, 2007]

Estimated transplacental passage at approximately 54.67% [Windhager et al., J Clin Psychopharmacology, 2014]

The most frequently prescribed antipsychotic during pregnancy, along with quetiapine [M. P. Freeman et al., Arch Womens Ment Health, 2021]



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Study goal

To assess the safety and teratogenic risk of aripiprazole taken during the first trimester of pregnancy through a prospective observational cohort study

Study design

Prospective observational cohort study: 3 cohorts of pregnant women who contacted the Florence TIS from 01/01/2012 to 12/31/2023:

- Study cohort: exposure to aripiprazole
- Control cohort: exposure to antipsychotics (olanzapine/quetiapine)
- Control cohort: exposure to quetiapine or olanzapine (data not shown)

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Exposure to aripiprazole/olanzapine/quetiapine
between the 4th and 12th weeks of pregnancy
Gestational age at the time of the first call < 12
weeks



EXCLUSION CRITERIA

TORCH infections
Patients with active substance use disorder (DUS)
Alcohol consumption > 1 standard drink (UA) per day
Women who smoked until the end of pregnancy > 20 cigarettes per day
Exposure to known teratogenic drugs
Pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI) > 39
Age > 40 years
Medically assisted reproduction
Contact with TIS after 12 weeks
Aripiprazole use after 12 weeks
Drop out
Non-Caucasian women and women with non-Caucasian partners
Multiple pregnancies



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- Control cohort: exposure to
- Control cohort: exposure to quetiapine

QUESTIONNAIRE

- Maternal age
- Gravidity: number of previous conceptions
- Parity: number of previous deliveries
- Past and recent medical history
- Pharmacological history
- Folic acid supplementation
- Exposure to ionizing radiation
- Cigarette smoking
- Alcohol
- Psychotropic substances
- Occupation/professional exposure
- Education

FOLLOW-UP

3 months after the estimated date of delivery

- Gestational age at the time of delivery
- Type of delivery
- Neonatal birth weight
- Head circumference (HC)
- Apgar score (AS)
- Neonatal pathologies
- Congenital defects

EVALUATION OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

- Spontaneous Abortion/Miscarriage (SAB)
- Intrauterine Fetal Demise/Stillbirth (IUFD)
- Elective Termination of Pregnancy (ETOP)
- Therapeutic Termination of Pregnancy (TTP)
- Small for gestational age infants (SGA)
- Major congenital malformations (MCM)

EUROCAT

European network of population-based registries for the epidemiological surveillance of congenital anomalies



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RESULTS

24312
women
called the
Florence TIS
2012-2023

661
pregnancy
exposed to:
- aripirazole
- olanzapine
- quetiapine

228 pregnancies met
inclusion criteria

102
pregnancy
exposed to
aripirazole

64
pregnancy
exposed to
olanzapine

62
pregnancy
exposed to
quetiapine

	ARIPRAZOLE	OLANZAPINE /QUETIAPINE	RR
Miscarriage	19,6%	18,2%	1.0 (95% IC 0.73-1.5)
ETOP	5,8%	7,3%	0.89 (95% IC 0.47-1.7)
MCM (on 76 and 93 live births respectively)	2,6%	4,4%	1.22 (95% IC 0.18-8.48)
Preterm	14,4%	8,6%	1.3 (95% IC 0.87 - 2.0)
SGA	9,3%	11%	0,85 (95% IC 0,34- 2,08)

CONCLUSIONS

The study found **no evidence of teratogenic potential for aripirazole**.
However, the relatively small sample size prevents conclusive determination of
absolute safety, which would require a sample size two orders of magnitude larger.

A BIG
thank
you
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