CC BY 4.0
Attribution 4.0 International

Dugodjelujući antipsihotici
/ Long-Acting Antipsychotics

Tanja Barišić[1,2], Karla Perović[1], Antonia Prnjak[1], Dora Vukorepa[1], Tonći Mastelić[1,2,3], Duška Krnić[1,3], Mariano Kaliterna[1,3,4], Silvana Krnić[1,2,3], Davor Lasić[1,3], Trpimir Glavina[1,3]

[1]Klinika za psihijatriju, Klinički bolnički centar Split, Spinčićeva 1, 21000 Split, Hrvatska; [2]Katedra za psihološku medicinu, Medicinski fakultet, Sveučilište u Splitu, Šoltanska 2, 21000 Split, Hrvatska; [3]Katedra za psihijatriju, Medicinski fakultet, Sveučilište u Splitu, Šoltanska 2, 21000 Split, Hrvatska; [4]Katedra za medicinsku humanistiku, Medicinski fakultet, Sveučilište u Splitu, Šoltanska 2, 21000 Split, Hrvatska

/ [1]Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital of Split, Spinčićeva 1, 21000 Split, Croatia; [2]Department of Psychological Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Split, Šoltanska 2, 21000 Split, Croatia; [3]Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Split, Šoltanska 2, 21000 Split, Croatia; [4]Department of Medical Humanities, School of Medicine, University of Split, Šoltanska 2, 21000 Split, Croatia

ADRESA ZA KORESPONDENCIJU / *CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS*:
toncimastelic@hotmail.com

KLJUČNE RIJEČI / *KEYWORDS*:
dugodjelujući antipsihotici / *long-acting antipsychotics*
Referentni centar / *Reference Center*
Ambulanta za dugodjelujuću terapiju / *Long-Acting Therapy Clinic*
psihoedukacija / *psychoedukacija*
KBC Split / *University Hospital Centre Split*

TO LINK TO THIS ARTICLE: https://doi.org/10.24869/spsih.2026.125

Dugodjelujući antipsihotici vrijedan su alat u liječenju pacijenata koji boluju od shizofrenije i poremećaja iz kruga psihoza. Osobito su važni za poboljšavanje suradljivosti koja je često glavna prepreka oporavku psihijatrijskih pacijenata. Unatoč tomu, i dalje se ne primjenjuju u dovoljnoj mjeri. Cilj nam je pokrenuti raspravu o ovoj važnoj temi oslanjajući se na dugogodišnje iskustvo Klinike za psihijatriju KBC-a Split kao Referentnog centra Ministarstva zdravstva za dugodjelujuće antipsihotike. Želimo prikazati perspektivu liječnika, medicinskih sestara, ali i pacijenata i njihovih obitelji. Bilježimo 20 go-

Long-acting antipsychotics are a valuable tool in the treatment of patients with schizophrenia and psychotic-spectrum disorders. They are particularly important for improving adherence, which is often the main obstacle to recovery in psychiatric patients. Despite this, they are still not used to a sufficient extent. Our aim is to initiate a discussion on this important topic, drawing on the long-standing experience of the Department of Psychiatry at the University Hospital Centre Split, which serves as the Ministry of Health's Reference Center for Long-Acting Antipsychotics. We want to present the perspec-

dina od prve primjene dugodjelujućeg pripravka nove generacije (dugodjelujući risperidon 15. 3. 2006.). U Klinici za psihijatriju KBC-a Split tijekom stacionarnog liječenja otprilike 25 % pacijenata primi dugodjelujući antipsihotik. Promatramo li pacijente s dijagnozama od F20 do F29, njih 47 % dobije dugodjelujući antipsihotik. Osim za poremećaje iz shizofrenog spektra, primjenjuju se i u liječenju poremećaja raspoloženja, posttraumatskog stresnog poremećaja ili poremećaja ličnosti. Naša Ambulanta za dugodjelujuću terapiju, prva u Republici Hrvatskoj, počela je s radom prije 10 godina (1. 2. 2016.). Dok je u stacionaru najpropisivaniji dugodjelujući paliperidon, u Ambulanti za dugodjelujuću terapiju dominira dugodjelujući olanzapin. U radu Ambulante važnu ulogu ima medicinska sestra koja s pacijentima stvara odnos povjerenja, pruža kontinuiranu podršku te edukaciju pacijentu i obitelji. Redovitim dolascima na primjenu terapije medicinska sestra ima priliku upoznati pacijenta, pratiti njegovo stanje te pravodobno prepoznati poteškoće povezane s liječenjem. Sve su to važni elementi suradljivosti i uspješnosti liječenja. Poznavajući važnost psihoedukacije, odlučili smo kreirati edukativni materijal o dugodjelujućim antipsihoticima za pacijente i njihove obitelji. Uvažavajući kliničko iskustvo ponudili smo im osnovne informacije o lijekovima, važnosti liječenja, nuspojavama i prednostima dugodjelujućih antipsihotika trudeći se stvoriti suradnike u liječenju. Nadamo se da ćemo otvarajući ovu temu i njezine rukavce potaknuti razmjenu iskustva i znanja s drugim kolegama i strukama na obostranu korist i zadovoljstvo.

tives of physicians, nurses, as well as patients and their families. This year marks 20 years since the first use of a new-generation long-acting formulation (long-acting risperidone, March 15, 2006). At the Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Center Split, approximately 25% of patients receive a long-acting antipsychotic during inpatient treatment. If we look only at patients with diagnoses from F20 to F29, 47% of them receive a long-acting antipsychotic. In addition to schizophrenia spectrum disorders, these medications are also used in the treatment of mood disorders, posttraumatic stress disorder, and personality disorders. Our Long-Acting Therapy Clinic, the first of its kind in the Republic of Croatia, began operating 10 years ago (February 1, 2016). While long-acting paliperidone is the most frequently prescribed in the inpatient setting, long-acting olanzapine predominates in the Long-Acting Therapy Outpatient Clinic. In the work of the Outpatient Clinic, the nurse plays an important role by building a relationship of trust with patients, providing continuous support, and educating both patients and their families. Through regular visits for therapy administration, the nurse has the opportunity to get to know the patient, monitor their condition, and recognize treatment-related difficulties in a timely manner. All of these are important elements of adherence and treatment success. Recognizing the importance of psychoeducation, we decided to create educational materials on long-acting antipsychotics for patients and their families. Drawing on clinical experience, we offered them basic information about the medications, the importance of treatment, side effects, and the advantages of long-acting antipsychotics, striving to make them partners in the treatment process. By opening this topic and its many branches, we hope to stimulate the exchange of experience and knowledge with other colleagues and professions, to our mutual benefit and satisfaction.