Olanzapine in the Treatment of Adolescent Acute Mania: A Report of 7 Cases

C.A. Soutullo, M.D., M.T. Sorter, M.D., K.D. Foster, M.D., S.L. McElroy, M.D., P.E. Keck, Jr., M.D.

Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati, Ohio; Biological Psychiatry Program, Department of Psychiatry, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA

Department of Psiquiatría y Psicología Médica, Clínica Universitaria, Universidad de Navarra, 31000-Pamplona


Background: Olanzapine has been reported to be effective in patients with treatment-resistant bipolar disorder.

Methods: The response of seven consecutive adolescents with DSM-IV bipolar disorder, hospitalized (N=6), or as outpatients (N=1), with manic episode, treated with olanzapine was evaluated. Response to olanzapine was rated as marked, moderate, minimal, none, or worse.

Results: Five (71%) adolescents showed a marked or moderate response. The mean + SD olanzapine dose was 0.136 ± 0.081 mg/kg/day (10 ± 5 mg/day).

Conclusion: Olanzapine may have antimanic effects in some adolescents with acute mania. Controlled studies of olanzapine in adolescent bipolar disorder appear warranted.

Key Words: Olanzapine, Bipolar Disorder, Mania, Adolescent, Treatment-Resistant, Atypical Antipsychotic.

CD5 and CD23 expression on B cells in peripheral blood and synovial fluid of rheumatoid arthritis patients: relationship with interleukin-4, soluble CD23 and tumour necrosis factor alpha levels

E. Loza, T. Tinturé, A. Sánchez-Ibarrola

Department of Rheumatology, Hospital of Navarra and Department of Immunology, Clínica Universitaria, Faculty of Medicine, University of Navarra, Pamplona, Spain

Abstract of: Rheumatology 1999;38:325-328

Methods: We have studied in peripheral blood (PB) and synovial fluid (SF) of 31 patients diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis (RA), the expression of CD5 and CD23 antigens on B cells, and the levels of soluble CD23 (sCD23), interleukin-4 (IL-4) and tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNF-x). We have also correlated the results with the disease activity index.

Results: CD5 + B cells are expanded in SF and, moreover, show higher expression of CD23 than CD5 - B cells. Twelve patients had detectable levels of IL-4 in plasma and 10 in SF (nine patients in both samples); the absence of IL-4 was related to a higher expression of CD23 on CD5 + B cells and with higher levels of sCD23. A negative correlation was found in SF between TNF-x and sCD23 levels.

Conclusion: There is no correlation between disease activity index and the different parameters studied (expression of CD5 and CD23 on B cells, sCD23, IL-4 and TNF-x levels) either in plasma/PB or in SF.

Key Words: CD5 + B cells, CD23, IL-4, TNF-x, Synovial fluid, Rheumatoid arthritis.