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<https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD002830.pub3>

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## **Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation (Review)**

Khokhar MA, Rathbone J

Khokhar MA, Rathbone J.

Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation.

*Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2016, Issue 12. Art. No.: CD002830.

DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD002830.pub3.

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[Intervention Review]

# Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation

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**Editorial group:** Cochrane Schizophrenia Group.

**Publication status and date:** New search for studies and content updated (no change to conclusions), published in Issue 12, 2016.

**Citation:** Khokhar MA, Rathbone J. Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2016, Issue 12. Art. No.: CD002830. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD002830.pub3.

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## ABSTRACT

### Background

People experiencing acute psychotic illnesses, especially those associated with agitated or violent behaviour, may require urgent pharmacological tranquillisation or sedation. Droperidol, a butyrophenone antipsychotic, has been used for this purpose in several countries.

### Objectives

To estimate the effects of droperidol, including its cost-effectiveness, when compared to placebo, other 'standard' or 'non-standard' treatments, or other forms of management of psychotic illness, in controlling acutely disturbed behaviour and reducing psychotic symptoms in people with schizophrenia-like illnesses.

### Search methods

We updated previous searches by searching the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group Register (18 December 2015). We searched references of all identified studies for further trial citations and contacted authors of trials. We supplemented these electronic searches by handsearching reference lists and contacting both the pharmaceutical industry and relevant authors.

### Selection criteria

We included all randomised controlled trials (RCTs) with useable data that compared droperidol to any other treatment for people acutely ill with suspected acute psychotic illnesses, including schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, mixed affective disorders, the manic phase of bipolar disorder or a brief psychotic episode.

### Data collection and analysis

For included studies, we assessed quality, risk of bias and extracted data. We excluded data when more than 50% of participants were lost to follow-up. For binary outcomes, we calculated standard estimates of risk ratio (RR) and the corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CI). We created a 'Summary of findings' table using GRADE.

### Main results

We identified four relevant trials from the update search (previous version of this review included only two trials). When droperidol was compared with placebo, for the outcome of tranquillisation or asleep by 30 minutes we found evidence of a clear difference (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 1.18, 95% CI 1.05 to 1.31, *high-quality evidence*). There was a clear demonstration of reduced risk of needing additional medication after 60 minutes for the droperidol group (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 0.55, 95% CI 0.36 to 0.85, *high-quality evidence*). There was no evidence that droperidol caused more cardiovascular arrhythmia (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 0.34, 95% CI 0.01 to 8.31, *moderate-*

*quality evidence*) and respiratory airway obstruction (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 0.62, 95% CI 0.15 to 2.52, *low-quality evidence*) than placebo. For 'being ready for discharge', there was no clear difference between groups (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 1.16, 95% CI 0.90 to 1.48, *high-quality evidence*). There were no data for mental state and costs.

Similarly, when droperidol was compared to haloperidol, for the outcome of tranquillisation or asleep by 30 minutes we found evidence of a clear difference (1 RCT, N = 228, RR 1.01, 95% CI 0.93 to 1.09, *high-quality evidence*). There was a clear demonstration of reduced risk of needing additional medication after 60 minutes for participants in the droperidol group (2 RCTs, N = 255, RR 0.37, 95% CI 0.16 to 0.90, *high-quality evidence*). There was no evidence that droperidol caused more cardiovascular hypotension (1 RCT, N = 228, RR 2.80, 95% CI 0.30 to 26.49, *moderate-quality evidence*) and cardiovascular hypotension/desaturation (1 RCT, N = 228, RR 2.80, 95% CI 0.12 to 67.98, *low-quality evidence*) than haloperidol. There was no suggestion that use of droperidol was unsafe. For mental state, there was no evidence of clear difference between the efficacy of droperidol compared to haloperidol (Scale for Quantification of Psychotic Symptom Severity, 1 RCT, N = 40, mean difference (MD) 0.11, 95% CI -0.07 to 0.29, *low-quality evidence*). There were no data for service use and costs.

Whereas, when droperidol was compared with midazolam, for the outcome of tranquillisation or asleep by 30 minutes we found droperidol to be less acutely tranquillising than midazolam (1 RCT, N = 153, RR 0.96, 95% CI 0.72 to 1.28, *high-quality evidence*). As regards the 'need for additional medication by 60 minutes after initial adequate sedation, we found an effect (1 RCT, N = 153, RR 0.54, 95% CI 0.24 to 1.20, *moderate-quality evidence*). In terms of adverse effects, we found no statistically significant differences between the two drugs for either airway obstruction (1 RCT, N = 153, RR 0.13, 95% CI 0.01 to 2.55, *low-quality evidence*) or respiratory hypoxia (1 RCT, N = 153, RR 0.70, 95% CI 0.16 to 3.03, *moderate-quality evidence*) - but use of midazolam did result in three people (out of around 70) needing some sort of 'airway management' with no such events in the droperidol group. There were no data for mental state, service use and costs.

Furthermore, when droperidol was compared to olanzapine, for the outcome of tranquillisation or asleep by any time point, we found no clear differences between the older drug (droperidol) and olanzapine (e.g. at 30 minutes: 1 RCT, N = 221, RR 1.02, 95% CI 0.94 to 1.11, *high-quality evidence*). There was a suggestion that participants allocated droperidol needed less additional medication after 60 minutes than people given the olanzapine (1 RCT, N = 221, RR 0.56, 95% CI 0.36 to 0.87, *high-quality evidence*). There was no evidence that droperidol caused more cardiovascular arrhythmia (1 RCT, N = 221, RR 0.32, 95% CI 0.01 to 7.88, *moderate-quality evidence*) and respiratory airway obstruction (1 RCT, N = 221, RR 0.97, 95% CI 0.20 to 4.72, *low-quality evidence*) than olanzapine. For 'being ready for discharge', there was no difference between groups (1 RCT, N = 221, RR 1.06, 95% CI 0.83 to 1.34, *high-quality evidence*). There were no data for mental state and costs.

### Authors' conclusions

Previously, the use of droperidol was justified based on experience rather than evidence from well-conducted and reported randomised trials. However, this update found high-quality evidence with minimal risk of bias to support the use of droperidol for acute psychosis. Also, we found no evidence to suggest that droperidol should not be a treatment option for people acutely ill and disturbed because of serious mental illnesses.

## PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

### Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation

Is droperidol effective for managing people who are aggressive or agitated due to psychosis?

#### Background

People with psychosis can experience symptoms such as hallucinations (seeing or hearing things that are not there) or delusions (belief in things that are bizarre or obviously not true). These symptoms are often disturbing and frightening, and can lead to people with psychosis becoming very disturbed, violent or agitated. Droperidol is one of the medicines normally used to help calm (tranquillise) people in this situation. Previously, the use of this drug was based on results from small clinical trials with no firm conclusion regarding its effects. Larger trials were needed.

#### Searching

In 2015, the Information Specialist of the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group updated previous searches of their specialised register of studies. The review authors identified and screened 21 records.

### **Description of studies**

Six randomised controlled studies are now included in the review. All the studies randomised people who were aggressive or agitated due to psychosis to receive either droperidol or placebo (a pretend medicine), haloperidol, olanzapine or midazolam. The size of the studies ranged from 40 to 221 participants. All took place in within a hospital. Four of the six studies were under two hours of duration.

### **Main results**

Compared to placebo, droperidol was more effective at tranquillising agitated participants 30 minutes after taking it. Similar results were found for tranquillisation when droperidol was compared with haloperidol but this effect was less clear, and not evident when droperidol was compared to midazolam or olanzapine. Droperidol did not cause more side effects than the other drugs in the studies. The studies did not look at costs.

### **Review authors' conclusions**

Although we could only include six studies, they provided high-quality evidence suggesting that droperidol is effective and can be used to control people with very disturbed and aggressive behaviours caused by psychosis.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON *[Explanation]*

Droperidol versus placebo						
<b>Patient or population:</b> acute psychosis <b>Setting:</b> inpatient <b>Intervention:</b> droperidol <b>Comparison:</b> placebo						
Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with placebo	Risk with droperidol				
Tranquillisation or asleep: tranquilised/sleep - by around 30 minutes	Moderate		RR 1.18 (1.05 to 1.31)	227 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ High <sup>1</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
	800 per 1000	944 per 1000 (840 to 1000)				
Global state: use of additional medication - by 60 minutes after initial adequate sedation until ED discharge (various psychotropic drugs)	Moderate		RR 0.55 (0.36 to 0.85)	227 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ High <sup>1,2</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
	400 per 1000	220 per 1000 (144 to 340)				
Adverse effects - cardiovascular - arrhythmia	Moderate		RR 0.34 (0.01 to 8.31)	227 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕○ Moderate <sup>1,3</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
	10 per 1000	3 per 1000 (0 to 83)				
Adverse effects - respiratory - airway obstruction	Moderate		RR 0.62 (0.15 to 2.52)	227 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕○○ Low <sup>3,4</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
	40 per 1000	25 per 1000 (6 to 101)				



Service use: person able to be discharged home	Moderate		RR 1.16 (0.90 to 1.48)	227 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ High <sup>1</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
	500 per 1000	580 per 1000 (450 to 740)				
Mental state - improvement	Study population		Not estimable	(0 studies)	-	No trial reported this important outcome.
	Not pooled	Not pooled				
Economic: direct costs	Study population		Not estimable	(0 studies)	-	No trial reported this important outcome.
	Not pooled	Not pooled				

\***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

**CI:** confidence interval; **ED:** emergency department; **RCT:** randomised controlled trial; **RR:** risk ratio.

#### GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

**High quality:** We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect.

**Moderate quality:** We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different.

**Low quality:** Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect.

**Very low quality:** We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

<sup>1</sup> Risk of bias: rated 'not serious' (no downgrade) - clear reporting of good methods.

<sup>2</sup> Indirectness: rated 'not serious' (no downgrade) - but proxy outcome for 'Another episode of aggression by 24 hours'.

<sup>3</sup> Imprecision: rated 'serious' (downgraded by 1) - few events, wide confidence intervals.

<sup>4</sup> Indirectness: rated 'serious' (downgraded by 1) - respiratory obstruction proxy measure - not 'death'.

## BACKGROUND

### Description of the condition

Violent or acutely disturbed people pose a risk to themselves and to others, as well as a diagnostic dilemma (Thomas 1992). The actual prevalence of violent behaviour is high although percentages differ according to setting, definition, client group and measure (Latalova 2014). For people presenting with first episode of illness, serious violence has been reported in anything between 2% and nearly 30% (Latalova 2014). Violent behaviour may be more prevalent at this point in a person's illness, when their symptoms may have gone unnoticed for some time, and they are more vigorous than later on in life (Winsper 2013).

Ideally, to ensure a safe and therapeutic environment, attempts should be made to calm the person either through verbal de-escalation or intensive nursing techniques. Behaviour may frequently be too disturbed or agitated for 'verbal tranquillisation' to be effective, and further action, in the form of rapid tranquillisation, may be necessary.

### Description of the intervention

Various drug regimens are used in such emergency situations, and clinical practice differs. One survey from the USA found that the medical directors of 20 emergency rooms preferred drug management for aggressive people to be a haloperidol-lorazepam mixture (Table 1) (Binder 1999). In 1993, a similar survey of clinicians' preferences in the UK found that chlorpromazine was the most common choice (Cunnane 1994). Another survey of emergency rooms in Rio de Janeiro found that a haloperidol-promethazine mixture was commonly used for emergency intramuscular (IM) sedation of severely agitated/aggressive people (70 to 100 people with suspected psychotic illness per week per 3.5 million; Table 2) (Huf 2002). A survey of frequency of emergency prescribing in a general psychiatric hospital in South London (UK) showed that rapid medical tranquillisation was required 102 times in 160 days (Pilowsky 1992). Eight different drugs were used, amongst which diazepam, haloperidol and droperidol were used most often (Table 3).

Droperidol (marketed as Dehydrobenzperidol, Dridol, Droleptan, Droperidols, Inapsin, Inapsine, Leptanal comp, Leptofen, Paxical or Sintodian) has been widely used in Europe by psychiatrists since the 1960s for treating acute or chronic psychoses (Cocito 1970; Resnick 1984). It inhibits the effects of dopamine. In the USA, it is used primarily in conjunction with anaesthetics because of its sedative and antiemetic properties (Resnick 1984). Reported advantages of droperidol over haloperidol (another inhibitor of the effects of dopamine) include: a faster onset of action when given IM, swifter elimination from the body and fewer adverse effects (Richards 1998). The most commonly reported adverse effects for

droperidol include hypotension (abnormally low blood pressure) and tachycardia (above normal heart rate). Other adverse effects include restlessness, hyperactivity, anxiety and dysphoria (feeling ill at ease). The frequency of adverse effects involving movement disorders is reported to be 20% to 40% (Cocito 1970). Droperidol has been associated only rarely with serious adverse effects such as neuroleptic malignant syndrome (altered consciousness, muscle rigidity and autonomic instability) and sudden death. Sudden death has been reported to be associated with high doses of droperidol (25 mg or more) in people at risk for cardiac dysrhythmia, such as people with severe electrolyte disturbances or alcohol withdrawal (RxList 2000). Droperidol should not be given to people with severe depression as it may aggravate their symptoms (Martindale 1982).

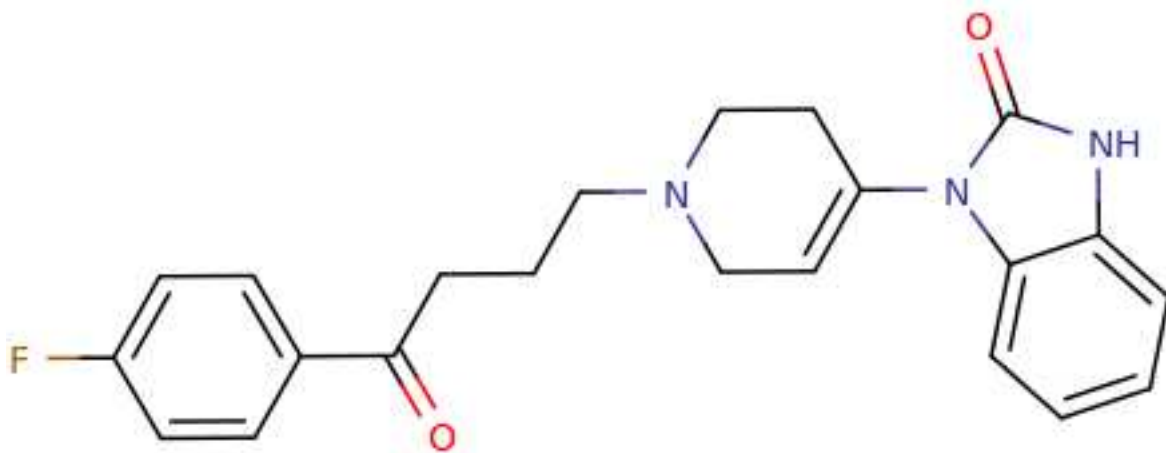
Following an extensive risk-benefit assessment requested by the Medicines Control Agency, Janssen-Cilag, the pharmaceutical company who market droperidol, concluded that the oral form of droperidol should be discontinued and that the injectable form would no longer be commercially viable. The Medical Director of Janssen-Cilag told PharmaTimes ([www.pharmatimes.co.uk/](http://www.pharmatimes.co.uk/)) that the decision had been taken because many people who receive droperidol also receive other medications that extend QT prolongation, and are more likely to have background illnesses that may exacerbate the problem. He added that the company intended to implement a world-wide withdrawal of droperidol, and supplies would stop entering the distribution chain at the end of March 2001. This seems not to have happened and droperidol has been used for this and other purposes (Furyk 2015; Storrar 2014), and research has continued. Some authoritative findings are not supportive of the original decision regarding QT prolongation (Calver 2015), and call into question the original Food and Drugs Authority decision and their decision-making process (Newman 2015).

### How the intervention might work

Droperidol, 1-(1-3-(p-fluorobenzoyl)propyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-pyridyl)-2-benzimidazolinone, is a butyrophenone neuroleptic drug (Figure 1). Butyrophenones inhibit the effects of dopamine and resemble phenothiazines such as trifluoperazine. They have fewer sedative and antimuscarinic effects than other phenothiazine derived antipsychotic drugs, but exhibit more pronounced adverse effects upon the extrapyramidal nerve system. Back in March 2000, the cost of medication with droperidol (Droleptan) in Great Britain was GBP0.90 for a 2 mL amp injection, or GBP0.25 for a 10 mg tablet (BNF 2000). Droperidol may be taken orally (5 mg to 20 mg repeated every four to six hours, as necessary) or as an IM or intravenous (IV) injection (dosages: up to 10 mg repeated every four to six hours for IM; and 5 mg to 15 mg repeated every four to six hours for IV). The onset of action from injection is 3 to 10 minutes, although the peak effect may not be apparent for 30 minutes. The duration of sedation and tranquillisation may last

for two to four hours, although alteration of alertness may persist for up to 12 hours (RxList 2000).

**Figure 1. Droperidol structure.**



### Why it is important to do this review

Droperidol is still in use. We think it is still being used in Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Greece, India, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, and the USA. It is of interest to researchers and clinicians in the area of management of acute aggression. Previous versions of this review are out of date (Cure 2001; Cure 2004), and this review forms one of a family of related work (Table 4).

## OBJECTIVES

To estimate the effects of droperidol, including its cost-effectiveness, when compared to placebo, other 'standard' or 'non-standard' treatments, or other forms of management of psychotic illness, in controlling acutely disturbed behaviour and reducing psychotic symptoms in people with schizophrenia-like illnesses.

## METHODS

### Criteria for considering studies for this review

### Types of studies

We included randomised controlled trials (RCTs). If a trial had been described as 'double-blind' but implied randomisation, we would have included such trials in a sensitivity analysis (see [Sensitivity analysis](#)). We excluded quasi-randomised studies, such as those allocating by alternate days of the week.

### Types of participants

Any people with acutely disturbed/aggressive/agitated behaviour secondary to psychotic illnesses such as schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, mixed affective disorders, the manic phase of bipolar disorder or a brief psychotic episode, irrespective of age and sex. The definition of 'acute' adopted for the purposes of this review was determined by the statements and implications made by the authors of the trials that the behavioural disturbances of the participants were of sudden onset or extreme in nature, or both. If trial participants were included who were not clearly acutely disturbed, we analysed data together and separately to see what effect the results had on the summated outcome. If there were differences, we presented data separately. We only included trials of people with organic illnesses or people abusing substances if participants were exhibiting disturbed behaviour resulting from a psychotic episode, and we analysed these data separately. For the 2015 update, we decided to slightly widen our inclusion criteria

by including studies where the *majority* of people in the study had some form of mental illness that was thought to be fuelling their aggression/agitation - even if their data were 'contaminated' by data relating to people who were aggressive for reasons thought to not be because of mental illness.

## Types of interventions

### I Droperidol

Any dose, given orally, or by IM or IV injection  
Compared with:

#### a. Standard medication

Drug treatments that fit with normal 'custom and practice': this may have involved increasing the dose of standard medication or addition of another 'standard' psychotropic drug, such as an antipsychotic, an anxiolytic (benzodiazepine or other) or a mood stabiliser. We proposed to report the effects of separate preparations distinctly.

#### b. Non-standard medication

Drug treatments that were evaluated as a new type of intervention. We proposed to report the effects of separate preparations distinctly.

#### c. Placebo

#### d. Any other means of management

## Types of outcome measures

We planned to divide outcomes into immediate (within two hours), short term (longer than two hours to 24 hours), medium term (longer than 24 hours to two weeks) and long term (beyond two weeks).

## Primary outcomes

### 1. Tranquillisation or asleep: tranquillised/sleep - by up to 30 minutes

### 2. Specific behaviours: aggression - another episode of aggression by 24 hours

### 3. Adverse effect: specific and serious adverse effects by 24 hours

## Secondary outcomes

### 1. Tranquillisation or asleep

- 1.1 Tranquil/asleep - after 30 minutes
- 1.2 Time to tranquillisation/sleep.

### 2. Specific behaviours

- 2.1 Self-harm, including suicide.
- 2.2 Injury to others.
- 2.3 Aggression.
  - 2.3.1 Clinically important change in aggression.
  - 2.3.2 Any change in aggression.
  - 2.3.3 Average endpoint aggression score.
  - 2.3.4 Average change in aggression scores.

### 3. Global state

- 3.1 Overall improvement.
- 3.2 Use of additional medication.
- 3.3 Use of restraints/seclusion.
- 3.4 Relapse - as defined by each study.
- 3.5 Recurrence of violent incidents.
- 3.6 Needing extra visits from the doctor.
- 3.7 Refusing oral medication.
- 3.8 Accepting treatment.
- 3.9 Average endpoint acceptance score.
- 3.10 Average change in acceptance score.

### 4. Adverse effects

- 4.1 Death.
- 4.2 Other clinically important general adverse effects.
- 4.3 Any general adverse effects.
- 4.4 Any serious, specific adverse effects - after 24 hours.
- 4.5 Average endpoint general adverse effect score.
- 4.6 Average change in general adverse effect scores.
- 4.7 Clinically important change in specific adverse effects.
- 4.8 Any change in specific adverse effects.
- 4.9 Average endpoint-specific adverse effects.
- 4.10 Average change in specific adverse effects.

### 5. Service outcomes

- 5.1 Duration of hospital stay.
- 5.2 Re-admission.
- 5.3 No clinically important engagement with services.

- 5.4 Not any engagement with services.
- 5.5 Average endpoint engagement score.
- 5.6 Average change in engagement scores.

## 6. Mental state

- 6.1 Clinically important change in general mental state.
- 6.2 Any change in general mental state.
- 6.3 Average endpoint general mental state score.
- 6.4 Average change in general mental state scores.

## 7. Leaving the study early

- 7.1 For specific reasons.
- 7.2 For general reasons.

## 8. Satisfaction with treatment

- 8.1 Recipient of treatment not satisfied with treatment.
- 8.2 Recipient of treatment average satisfaction score.
- 8.3 Recipient of treatment average change in satisfaction scores.
- 8.4 Informal treatment provider not satisfied with treatment.
- 8.5 Informal treatment providers' average satisfaction score.
- 8.6 Informal treatment providers' average change in satisfaction scores.
- 8.7 Professional providers not satisfied with treatment.
- 8.8 Professional providers' average satisfaction score.
- 8.9 Professional providers' average change in satisfaction scores.

## 9. Acceptance of treatment

- 9.1 Accepting treatment.
- 9.2 Average endpoint acceptance score.
- 9.3 Average change in acceptance score.

## 10. Quality of life

- 10.1 Clinically important change in quality of life.
- 10.2 Any change in quality of life.
- 10.3 Average endpoint quality of life score.
- 10.4 Average change in quality of life scores.
- 10.5 Clinically important change in specific aspects of quality of life.
- 10.6 Any change in specific aspects of quality of life.
- 10.7 Average endpoint-specific aspects of quality of life.
- 10.8 Average change in specific aspects of quality of life.

## 11. Economic outcomes

- 11.1 Direct costs.
- 11.2 Indirect costs.

## 'Summary of findings' table

We used the GRADE approach to interpret findings ([Schnemann 2008](#)), and GRADE profiler ([GRADEpro](#)) to import data from Review Manager 5 ([Review Manager](#)) to create 'Summary of findings' tables. These tables provide outcome-specific information concerning the overall quality of evidence from each included study in the comparison, the magnitude of effect of the interventions examined and the sum of available data on all outcomes that we rated as important to patient care and decision making. We aimed to select the following main outcomes for inclusion in the 'Summary of findings' tables.

- Tranquillisation or asleep: tranquillised/sleep - by up to 30 minutes.
- Specific behaviours: aggression - another episode of aggression - by 24 hours.
- Adverse effect - specific and serious adverse effects by 24 hours (not death).
- Adverse effect - specific and serious adverse effects (death).
- Service outcome - satisfaction with treatment (not discharged).
- Mental state - improvement.
- Economic outcomes - direct costs.

## Search methods for identification of studies

### Electronic searches

On 18 December 2015, we searched the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's Register of Trials using the following search string:

\*Droperidol\* in Intervention Field of STUDY

In such a study-based register, searching the major concept retrieves all the synonym keywords and relevant studies because all the studies have already been organised based on their interventions and linked to the relevant topics.

The Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's Register of Trials is compiled by systematic searches of major resources (including AMED, BIOSIS, CINAHL, Embase, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, PubMed, and registries of clinical trials) and their monthly updates, hand-searches, grey literature and conference proceedings (see [Group's Module](#)). The register as no language, date, document type or publication status limitations for inclusion of records.

For previous searches, see [Appendix 1](#).

### Searching other resources

#### I Reference searching

We inspected references of all included studies for further relevant studies.

## 2 Personal contact

We contacted the first author of each included study for information regarding unpublished trials.

## Data collection and analysis

For previous data collection and analysis see [Appendix 2](#).

### Selection of studies

Review authors (MAK) and CEA (see [Acknowledgements](#)) independently inspected citations from the 2015 search and identified relevant abstracts. We compared findings to ensure reliability. In case of disputes, we would have acquired the full report for more detailed scrutiny. One review author (MAK) obtained and inspected full reports of the abstracts meeting the review criteria, which CEA re-inspected to ensure a reliable selection. We did not disagree on selection. In future versions, if it is not possible to resolve disagreements by discussion, we will attempt to contact the study authors for clarification.

## Data extraction and management

### 1 Extraction

Review author (MAK) independently extracted data from all included studies and CA independently extracted data from a random 20% sample. We discussed any disagreements and documented decisions; if necessary, we contacted authors of studies for clarification. We extracted data presented only in graphs and figures whenever possible, but included these data in the review only if two review authors independently had the same result. We attempted to contact authors through an open-ended request to obtain missing information or for clarification whenever necessary. If studies were multicentre, we would have extracted data relevant to each component centre separately. Where possible, we reported total end-scale measures, as opposed to subscale measures.

## 2 Management

### 2.1 Forms

We extracted data onto simple standard forms.

### 2.2 Scale-derived data

We included continuous data from rating scales only if:

- the psychometric properties of the measuring instrument were described in a peer-reviewed journal ([Marshall 2000](#)); and

- the measuring instrument had not been written or modified by one of the trialists for that trial.

Ideally, the measuring instrument should have been either a self-report or completed by an independent rater or relative (not the therapist). We realise that this is not often reported clearly; in [Description of studies](#) we noted if this was the case.

### 2.3 Endpoint versus change data

Both endpoint and change data have advantages. Change data can remove a component of between-person variability from the analysis. However, calculation of change needs two assessments (baseline and endpoint), which can be difficult in unstable and difficult-to-measure conditions such as schizophrenia. We decided to use primarily endpoint data, and only use change data if the former were not available. We combined endpoint and change data in the analysis, as we preferred to use mean differences (MD) rather than standardised mean differences throughout ([Higgins 2011](#)).

### 2.4 Skewed data

Continuous data on clinical and social outcomes are often not normally distributed. To avoid the pitfall of applying parametric tests to non-parametric data, we applied the following standards to all data before inclusion.

#### *For change data*

- We entered change data, as when continuous data are presented on a scale that includes a possibility of negative values (such as change data), it is difficult to tell whether data are skewed or not. We presented and entered change data into statistical analyses.

#### *For endpoint data*

- When a scale started from the finite number 0, we subtracted the lowest possible value from the mean and divided this by the standard deviation (SD). If this value was lower than 1, it strongly suggested a skew, and we would have excluded the study. If this ratio was higher than 1 but below 2, there was suggestion of skew. We would have entered the study and tested whether its inclusion or exclusion would have changed the results substantially. Finally, if the ratio was larger than 2, we would have included the study, because skew was less likely ([Altman 1996](#); [Higgins 2011](#)).
- If a scale started from a positive value (such as the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, which can have values from 30 to 210) ([Kay 1986](#)), we would have modified the calculation

described above to take into account the scale starting point. In such cases, skew is present if  $2\text{SD} > (S - S_{\min})$ , where  $S$  is the mean score and  $S_{\min}$  is the minimum score.

(Please note, irrespective of the above rules, we would enter end-point data from studies of at least 200 participants in the analysis because skewed data pose less of a problem in large studies.)

## 2.5 Common measure

To facilitate comparison between trials, we intended to convert variables that could be reported in different metrics, such as days in hospital (e.g. mean days per year, per week or per month) to a common metric (e.g. mean days per month).

## 2.6 Conversion of continuous to binary data

Where possible, we attempted to convert outcome measures to dichotomous data. We did this by identifying cutoff points on rating scales and dividing participants accordingly into 'clinically improved' or 'not clinically improved'. It is generally assumed that if there is a 50% reduction in a scale-derived score such as the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS), in Overall 1962, or the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, in Kay 1986, this could be considered to be a clinically significant response (Leucht 2005a; Leucht 2005b). If data based on these thresholds were not available, we used the primary cutoff presented by the original authors.

## 2.7 Direction of graphs

Where possible, we entered data in such a way that the area to the left of the line of no effect indicated a favourable outcome for droperidol intervention. Where keeping to this made it impossible to avoid outcome titles with clumsy double-negatives (e.g. 'not unimproved'), we reported data where the left of the line indicated an unfavourable outcome. We noted this in the relevant graphs.

## Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

One review author (MAK) assessed risk of bias by using criteria described in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* to assess trial quality (Higgins 2011). This set of criteria is based on evidence of associations between overestimate of effect and high risk of bias of the article such as sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding, incomplete outcome data and selective reporting.

Where a study provided inadequate details of randomisation and other characteristics of the trial, she attempted to contact the study authors to obtain further information.

We noted the level of risk of bias in both the text of the review and in the 'Risk of bias' table within the [Characteristics of included studies](#) table; [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#);

[Summary of findings 2](#); [Summary of findings 3](#); and [Summary of findings 4](#).

## Measures of treatment effect

### I Binary data

For binary outcomes, we calculated a standard estimation of the risk ratio (RR) and its 95% confidence interval (CI). It has been shown that RR is more intuitive than odds ratios, and that odds ratios tend to be interpreted as RR by clinicians (Boissel 1999; Deeks 2000). The number needed to treat for an additional beneficial outcome/number needed to treat for an additional harmful outcome statistic with its CIs is intuitively attractive to clinicians but is problematic both in its accurate calculation in meta-analyses and its interpretation (Hutton 2009). For binary data presented in the [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#), where possible, we calculated illustrative comparative risks.

### 2 Continuous data

For continuous outcomes, we estimated MD between groups with 95% CI. We preferred not to calculate effect size measures (standardised mean difference). However, if scales of very considerable similarity had been used, we presumed there was a small difference in measurement, and we calculated effect size and transformed the effect back to the units of one or more of the specific instruments.

## Unit of analysis issues

### I Cluster trials

Studies increasingly employ 'cluster randomisation' (such as randomisation by clinician or practice), but analysis and pooling of clustered data pose problems. Authors often fail to account for intraclass correlation in clustered studies, leading to a 'unit of analysis' error (Divine 1992), whereby P values are spuriously low, CIs unduly narrow, and statistical significance overestimated. This causes type I errors (Bland 1997; Gulliford 1999).

If clustering had not been accounted for in primary studies, we would have presented data in a table, with an asterisk symbol to indicate the presence of a probable unit of analysis error. In subsequent versions of this review, we will seek to contact first authors of studies to obtain intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs) for their clustered data and to adjust for this by using accepted methods (Gulliford 1999). If clustering was incorporated into the analysis of primary studies, we would have presented these data as if from a non-cluster randomised study, but adjusted for the clustering effect.

We sought statistical advice and were advised that the binary data as presented in a report should be divided by a 'design effect'. We

calculated this using the mean number of participants per cluster (m) and the ICC (design effect =  $1 + (m - 1) \times \text{ICC}$ ) (Donner 2002). If the ICC was not reported, we would have assumed it to be 0.1 (Ukoumunne 1999).

If cluster studies had been appropriately analysed taking into account ICCs and relevant data documented in the report, we would have synthesised these with other studies using the generic inverse-variance technique.

## 2 Cross-over trials

A major concern of cross-over trials is the carry-over effect. It occurs if an effect (e.g. pharmacological, physiological or psychological) of the treatment in the first phase is carried over to the second phase. As a consequence, on entry to the second phase, the participants can differ systematically from their initial state despite a washout phase. For the same reason, cross-over trials are not appropriate if the condition of interest is unstable (Elbourne 2002). As both effects are very likely in severe mental illness, we had planned to use only the data of the first phase of cross-over studies.

## 3 Studies with multiple treatment groups

Where a study involved more than two treatment arms, if relevant, we presented the additional treatment arms in comparisons. If data were binary, we simply added these and combined them within the two-by-two table. If data were continuous, we combined data following the formula in Section 7.7.3.8 of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011). Where the additional treatment arms were not relevant, we did not use these data.

## Dealing with missing data

### 1 Overall loss of credibility

At some degree of loss of follow-up data must lose credibility (Xia 2009). We chose that, for any outcome, should more than 50% of the data be unaccounted for, we would not reproduce these data or use them within analyses (except for the outcome 'leaving the study early'). However, if more than 50% of those in one arm of a study were lost, but the total loss was less than 50%, we would have marked such data with an asterisk to indicate that such a result may well be prone to bias.

### 2 Binary

In the case where attrition for a binary outcome was between 0% and 50% and where these data were not clearly described, we presented data on a 'once-randomised-always-analyse' basis (an intention-to-treat analysis). We assumed all participants leaving

the study early to have the same rates of negative outcome as participants who completed, except for the outcomes of death and adverse effects. For these outcomes, we used the rate of participants who stayed in the study - in that arm of the trial - for participants who did not. We undertook a sensitivity analysis to test how prone the primary outcomes were to change when data only from people who completed the study to that point were compared to the intention-to-treat analysis using the above assumptions.

## 3 Continuous

### 3.1 Attrition

In the case where attrition for a continuous outcome was between 0% and 50%, and data only from people who completed the study to that point were reported, we used these data.

### 3.2 Standard deviations

If in future updates SDs are not reported, we will first try to obtain the missing values from the authors. If these are not available, where measures of variance for continuous data are missing, but an exact standard error (SE) and CIs are available for group means, and either P value or t value is available for differences in mean, we can calculate them according to the rules described in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011). When only the SE is reported, SDs can be calculated by the formula  $\text{SD} = \text{SE} \times \text{square root}(n)$ . Sections 7.7.3 and 16.1.3 of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* present detailed formulae for estimating SDs from P values, t or F values, CIs, ranges or other statistics (Higgins 2011). If these formulae do not apply, we will calculate the SDs according to a validated imputation method that is based on the SDs of the other included studies (Furukawa 2006). Although some of these imputation strategies can introduce error, the alternative would be to exclude a given study's outcome and thus to lose information. We nevertheless will examine the validity of the imputations in a sensitivity analysis excluding imputed values.

### 3.3 Last observation carried forward

We anticipated that in some studies the method of last observation carried forward (LOCF) would be employed within the study report. As with all methods of imputation to deal with missing data, LOCF introduces uncertainty about the reliability of the results (Leucht 2007). Therefore, where LOCF data were used in the trial, if less than 50% of the data were assumed, we presented and used these data and indicated that they were the product of LOCF assumptions.



## Assessment of heterogeneity

### 1 Clinical heterogeneity

We considered all included studies initially, without seeing comparison data, to judge clinical heterogeneity. We simply inspected all studies for clearly outlying people or situations that we had not predicted would arise. If such situations or participant groups arose, we would have fully discussed these.

### 2 Methodological heterogeneity

We considered all included studies initially, without seeing comparison data, to judge methodological heterogeneity. We simply inspected all studies for clearly outlying methods that we had not predicted would arise. If such methodological outliers had been present, we would have fully discussed these.

### 3 Statistical heterogeneity

#### 3.1 Visual inspection

We visually inspected graphs to investigate the possibility of statistical heterogeneity.

#### 3.2 Employing the $I^2$ statistic

We investigated heterogeneity between studies by considering the  $I^2$  method alongside the  $\text{Chi}^2$  P value. The  $I^2$  statistic provides an estimate of the percentage of inconsistency thought to be due to chance (Higgins 2003). The importance of the observed value of the  $I^2$  statistic depends on the magnitude and direction of effects and the strength of evidence for heterogeneity (e.g. P value from  $\text{Chi}^2$  test, or a CI for the  $I^2$  statistic). We interpreted an  $I^2$  statistic estimate of 50% or greater accompanied by a statistically significant  $\text{Chi}^2$  statistic as evidence of substantial levels of heterogeneity (Higgins 2011). When we found substantial levels of heterogeneity in the primary outcome, we explored reasons for heterogeneity (Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity).

## Assessment of reporting biases

### 1 Protocol versus full study

Reporting biases arise when the dissemination of research findings is influenced by the nature and direction of results. These are described in Section 10.1 of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011). We tried to locate protocols of included RCTs. If the protocol was available, we compared outcomes in the protocol with those in the published report. If

the protocol was not available, we compared outcomes listed in the methods section of the trial report with reported results.

### 2 Funnel plot

Reporting biases arise when the dissemination of research findings is influenced by the nature and direction of results (Egger 1997). These are described in Chapter 10 of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011). We are aware that funnel plots may be useful in investigating reporting biases but are of limited power to detect small-study effects. We did not use funnel plots for outcomes where there were 10 or fewer studies, or where all studies were of similar size. In future updates of this review, if funnel plots are possible, we will seek statistical advice in their interpretation.

## Data synthesis

We understand that there is no closed argument for preference for use of fixed-effect or random-effects models. The random-effects method incorporates an assumption that the different studies are estimating different, yet related, intervention effects. This often seemed to be true to us, and the random-effects model takes into account differences between studies even if there is no statistically significant heterogeneity. However, there is a disadvantage to the random-effects model, in that it puts added weight on to small studies, which often are the most biased ones. Depending on the direction of effect, these studies can either inflate or deflate the effect size. We chose the fixed-effect model for all analyses.

## Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

### 1 Subgroup analyses

#### 1.1 Primary outcomes

We did not anticipate a need for any subgroup analysis.

#### 1.2 Clinical state, stage or problem

We proposed to undertake this review as part of a family of similar reviews that will provide an overview of the effects of droperidol for people with psychosis induced aggression or agitation in general. In addition, we aimed to report data on subgroups of people in the same clinical state, stage and with similar problems.

## 2 Investigation of heterogeneity

If inconsistency was high, we reported this. We first investigated whether data had been entered correctly. Second, if data were correct, we visually inspected the graph and successively removed outlying studies to see if homogeneity was restored. For this review, we decided that should this occur with data contributing to the summary finding of no more than around 10% of the total weighting, we would present the data. If not, we would not pool the data and we would discuss these issues. We know of no supporting research for this 10% cutoff, but we used prediction intervals as an alternative to this unsatisfactory state.

If in future updates of this review unanticipated clinical or methodological heterogeneity is obvious, we will simply state hypotheses regarding these. We do not anticipate undertaking analyses relating to such situations.

## Sensitivity analysis

### 1 Implication of randomisation

We aimed to include trials in a sensitivity analysis if they were described in such a way as to imply randomisation. For the primary outcomes, we would have included these studies, and if there was no substantive difference when the implied randomised studies were added to those with better description of randomisation, then we would have employed all data from these studies.

### 2 Assumptions for lost binary data

Where we had to make assumptions regarding people lost to follow-up (see [Dealing with missing data](#)), we compared the findings of the primary outcomes when we used our assumption(s) and when we used data only from people who completed the study to that point. If there was a substantial difference, we would have reported results and discussed them but continued to employ our assumption.

If we had needed to make assumptions regarding missing SDs data (see [Dealing with missing data](#)), we would have compared the findings of the primary outcomes when we used our assumption(s) and when we used data only from people who completed the study to that point. We would have undertaken a sensitivity analysis testing how prone results were to change when completer-only data only were compared to imputed data using the above assumption. If there was a substantial difference, we would have reported results and discussed them but continued to employ our assumption.

### 3 Risk of bias

For the primary outcome, we analysed the effects of excluding trials that we judged to be at high risk of bias across one or more of the domains of randomisation (implied as randomised with no further details available) allocation concealment, blinding and outcome reporting. If the exclusion of trials at high risk of bias had substantially altered the direction of effect or the precision of the effect estimates, then we would not have included data from these trials in the analysis.

### 4 Imputed values

We had intended to undertake a sensitivity analysis to assess, if necessary, the effects of including data from trials where we used imputed values for ICC in calculating the design effect in cluster randomised trials.

If we had noted substantial differences in the direction or precision of effect estimates in any of the sensitivity analyses listed above, we would not have pooled data from the excluded trials with the other trials contributing to the outcome, but would have presented them separately.

### 5 Fixed effect and random effects

We synthesised all data using a fixed-effect model, however we also aimed to synthesise data for the primary outcome using a random-effects model to evaluate whether this altered the significance of the results. If the significance of results changed, we would have noted this in the text.

## RESULTS

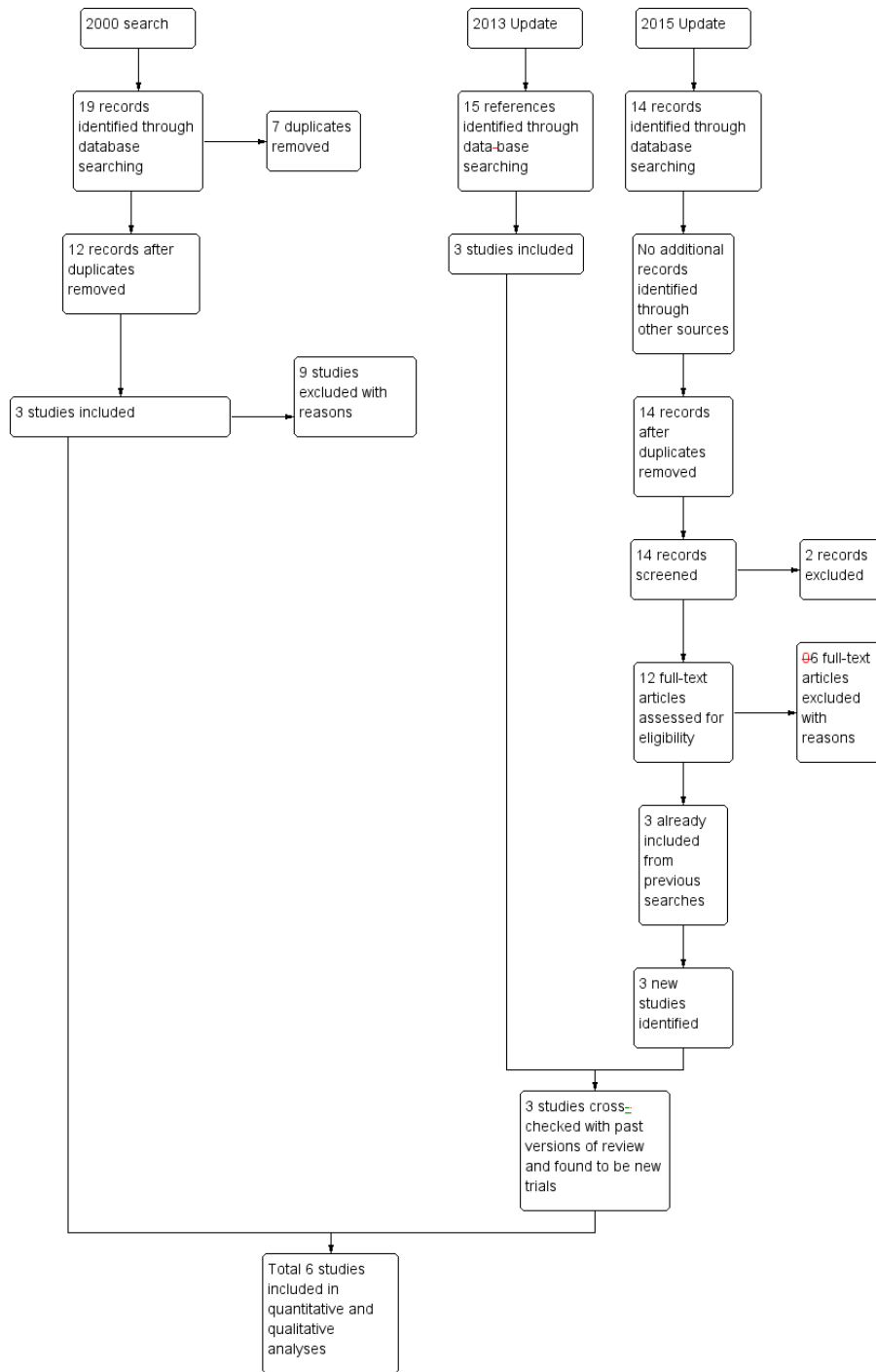
### Description of studies

See [Characteristics of included studies](#) and [Characteristics of excluded studies](#) tables.

### Results of the search

We included six studies in this review. In the update search, we undertook for this review, we found 14 records that were potentially relevant. We identified no duplicates. We screened these 14 records and removed two records. We assessed 12 full-text articles for eligibility and excluded six from the review with reasons. Three of these studies were already included in the previous version of the review and we added three new studies. The PRISMA table shows results of our search ([Figure 2](#)).

**Figure 2. 2015 study flow diagram.**



## Included studies

### 1 Methods

All the included trials were randomised including one study that employed block randomisation (Calver 2015). Five out of six included trials were double-blind (Chan 2013; Cocchi 1971; Knott 2006; Resnick 1984; Van Leeuwen 1977), while Resnick 1984 gave no clear details of blinding. In an effort to minimise bias, three of the included studies stated that the outcome assessor was blind to group allocation (Calver 2015; Chan 2013; Knott 2006), one study reported no detail of blinding the outcome assessor (Van Leeuwen 1977).

### 2 Length of trials

The overall duration of the included trials varied in length from immediate (within two hours), short term (more than two hours to 24 hours) to long term (beyond 2 weeks) as listed in Table 5.

### 3 Participants

A total of 733 people participated in the six studies. Three of the included studies included more than 100 participants (Calver 2015; Chan 2013; Knott 2006); the remaining studies included 40 (Cocchi 1971), 27 (Resnick 1984), and 41 (Van Leeuwen 1977) participants. Only three studies specified inclusion of both male and female participants (Calver 2015; Cocchi 1971; Van Leeuwen 1977).

All trials included people with psychoses. Resnick 1984 did not specify beyond stating that participants were admitted involuntarily to the emergency department of a psychiatric unit. Van Leeuwen 1977 included people with schizophrenia, manic depression or in a 'confusional state'; however, 10 participants had no

specific diagnosis. Cocchi 1971 stated that all participants had schizophrenia.

All studies included people with acutely disturbed/aggressive/agitated behaviour secondary to psychotic illnesses such as schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, mixed affective disorders, the manic phase of bipolar disorder or a brief psychotic episode, irrespective of age and sex. For the 2015 update, we widened the criteria to include studies where the majority of people in the study had some form of mental illness that was thought to be fuelling their aggression/agitation. We included these studies even if their data were 'contaminated' by data relating to people who were aggressive for reasons other than mental illness. Therefore, we included Knott 2006 (60% of participants had mental illness) in the review. However, none of the studies employed diagnostic criteria; it is unknown whether this influenced the validity of findings.

Five out of six trials referred to the current clinical state of participants: agitation or aggression (Calver 2015; Chan 2013); schizophrenic - acutely exacerbated (Cocchi 1971); marked agitation requiring chemical restraint (Knott 2006); unspecified psychosis (Resnick 1984); and a combination of schizophrenia, mania, confusional state and miscellaneous disorders (Van Leeuwen 1977).

### 4 Setting

Two trials took place in large metropolitan emergency departments (Chan 2013; Knott 2006), and Calver 2015 was in a psychiatric intensive care unit of a large tertiary specialist mental health facility in Australia. One trial was conducted in an Emergency Department and Psychiatric crisis unit, Oregon Health Sciences University, Portland (Resnick 1984). The setting of Van Leeuwen 1977 was unclear and Cocchi 1971 stated the trial took place in a hospital setting.

### 5 Interventions

Trial drug	5 mg IM	5 mg IV	10 mg IM	10 mg IV
Droperidol	✓ (Resnick 1984)	✓ (Knott 2006; Chan 2013)	✓ (Calver 2015)	✓ (Van Leeuwen 1977)
Haloperidol	✓ (Resnick 1984)	-	✓ (Calver 2015)	-
Olanzapine	-	✓ (Chan 2013)	-	-
Midazolam	-	✓ (Knott 2006)	-	-
Placebo	-	✓ (Chan 2013)	-	✓ (Van Leeuwen 1977)

(Continued)

IM: intramuscular; IV: intravenous.

## 6 Outcomes

### 6.1 Overall

The outcomes for which we could obtain useable data were: tranquillisation or asleep, global state, service use, mental state and Adverse effects.

### 6.2 Outcome scales

The scales used by trials that provided useable data are described below.

#### 6.1.1 Mental state

i. Scale for Quantification of Psychotic Symptom Severity, high = poor) (Goodrich 1953)

A research rating scale for use by hospital psychiatrists to express quantitatively the severity of 'incapacitation' due to psychotic symptoms. A rating of from 1.0 to 2.0, extreme behaviour disorganisation requiring vigilance by hospital staff; from 2.0 to 3.0, severity requiring "security ward" care; from 3.0 to 3.7, severity requiring open convalescent ward care; and from 3.8 to 4.0, not requiring hospitalisation, or person ready for discharge.

ii. Glasgow Coma Scale (Teasdale 1974)

The Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) is a scoring system used to describe the level of consciousness in a person following a traumatic brain injury. The test is simple, reliable, correlates well with outcome and is an objective way of recording the initial and subsequent level of consciousness in a person after a brain injury. It is used by trained staff at the site of an injury (e.g. at a car crash or sports injury), and in the emergency department and intensive care units. Clinicians use this scale to rate the best eye opening response, the best verbal response and the best motor response a person makes. Generally, brain injury is classified as 'severe' (GCS 3 to 8, cannot score lower than 3), 'moderate' (GCS 9 to 12) and mild (GCS 13 to 15).

iii. Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (Overall 1962)

The BPRS is used to assess the severity of a range of psychiatric symptoms, including psychotic symptoms. The original scale has 16 items, although a revised 18-item scale is commonly used. Each item is defined on a 7-point scale varying from 'not present' to 'extremely severe', scoring from 0 to 6 or 1 to 7. Total scores

can range from 0 to 126, with high scores indicating more severe symptoms.

### 6.3 Missing outcomes

No trial reported outcomes directly relevant to satisfaction with treatment, acceptance of treatment, quality of life or economics.

### Excluded studies

See [Characteristics of excluded studies](#) table for details of excluded studies and [Table 6](#) for details of randomised excluded studies which are potentially relevant to other reviews.

We excluded 14 studies, four of which were not randomised. [Girard 1972](#) and [Lilburn 1977](#) were case-control studies, and [Weiser 1973](#) was a case series. After emails from Dr Hooper it was clear that his study also had to be excluded, as allocation to groups had not been random, with participants being alternately allocated to either the treatment or the control intervention ([Hooper 1983](#)). Most of the remaining trials were excluded because participants were not clearly experiencing psychotic illnesses. [Foster 1995](#) included female participants undergoing minor gynaecological surgery. [Richards 1998](#) and [Thomas 1992](#) both included predominantly 'intoxicated' people. [Thomas 1992](#) also included people experiencing trauma, an underlying medical condition or who were undiagnosed, as did [Rosen 1997](#). Both [Richards 1998](#) and [Rosen 1997](#) included some people with a 'psychiatric' diagnosis but their studies had to be excluded because outcomes for these participants, a small minority of the total, were not separately analysed. [Cocito 1970](#) included only people with psychosis, but not necessarily with acute illnesses, while [Isbister 2010](#), although randomised, did not mention any underlying psychiatric illness. [Weiser 1975](#) would have been included, except for the addition of five people to replace those who left the study early. It is not clear to which group(s) those leaving early belonged, so the remaining data were rendered of little value once data from the non-random replacements had been incorporated.

### Awaiting assessment

No studies are currently awaiting assessment.

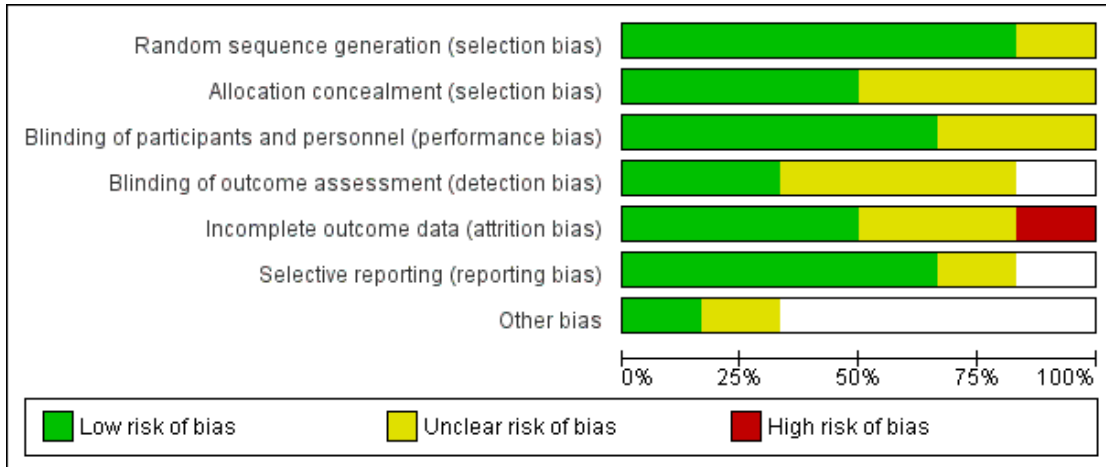
### Ongoing studies

We are not aware of any ongoing studies.

### Risk of bias in included studies

See also 'Risk of bias' tables in the [Characteristics of included studies](#) table and [Figure 3](#).

**Figure 3. Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.**



### Allocation

All the included trials were randomised including one study ([Calver 2015](#)) that employed block randomisation. [Van Leeuwen 1977](#) specified that treatment was “randomly assigned” with participants listed in chronological order and assigned individually numbered vials. Therefore, it was unclear whether those randomising could have ascertained the order of prescribing. [Resnick 1984](#) did not specify the explicit means of allocation, although he stated that participants received treatment on a ‘randomised basis’, and that the codes identifying the packages of medication were “kept in the pharmacy until the conclusion of the study”. [Cocchi 1971](#) specified only that the study was randomised, with no details regarding the means of allocation.

### Blinding

Five out of six included trials were double-blind ([Chan 2013](#); [Cocchi 1971](#); [Knott 2006](#); [Resnick 1984](#); [Van Leeuwen 1977](#)). To minimise bias, three of the included studies stated that the outcome assessor was blinded to group allocation ([Calver 2015](#); [Chan 2013](#); [Knott 2006](#)). One study reported no detail of blinding

the outcome assessor ([Van Leeuwen 1977](#)), while [Resnick 1984](#) gave no clear details of blinding.

### Incomplete outcome data

We rated only three studies at low risk bias with regard to attrition bias, as all participants were continued to follow-up ([Calver 2015](#); [Chan 2013](#); [Resnick 1984](#)), and only one study with high risk of attrition bias as it did not include all randomised participants in the final analysis ([Knott 2006](#)). We rated two studies as having unclear risk of bias ([Cocchi 1971](#); [Van Leeuwen 1977](#)).

### Selective reporting

All studies reported data for all outcomes listed. We rated five studies at low risk of bias and one study at unclear risk of reporting bias ([Knott 2006](#)).

### Other potential sources of bias

We identified no other potential sources of bias.

## Effects of interventions

See: [Summary of findings for the main comparison Droperidol versus placebo](#); [Summary of findings 2 Droperidol versus haloperidol](#); [Summary of findings 3 Droperidol versus midazolam](#); [Summary of findings 4 Droperidol versus olanzapine](#)  
There are four comparisons: droperidol compared with placebo, droperidol compared with haloperidol, droperidol compared with midazolam and droperidol compared with olanzapine. The studies reported outcomes for intervals within the 'immediate' time frame as defined in [Criteria for considering studies for this review](#). We reported these immediate outcomes individually.

### I Comparison I: Droperidol versus placebo

Two studies provided data for the comparison of droperidol versus placebo ([Chan 2013](#), N = 227; [Van Leeuwen 1977](#), N = 41).

#### 1.1 Tranquillisation or asleep: 1. tranquilised/asleep (minutes)

One study provided data for tranquillisation or asleep ([Chan 2013](#)).

##### 1.1.1 By five minutes

There was no clear difference between droperidol and placebo for by five minutes (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 1.32, 95% CI 0.90 to 1.96; [Analysis 1.1](#)).

##### 1.1.2 By 10 minutes

By 10 minutes, there was evidence that droperidol was clearly different in its effects compared with placebo (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 1.36, 95% CI 1.08 to 1.71; [Analysis 1.1](#)).

##### 1.1.3 By 30 minutes

By 30 minutes, we found evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and placebo (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 1.18, 95% CI 1.05 to 1.31; [Analysis 1.1](#)).

##### 1.1.4 By 60 minutes

By 60 minutes, we found evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and placebo (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 1.09, 95% CI 1.00 to 1.18; [Analysis 1.1](#)).

#### 1.2 Tranquillisation or asleep: 2. difficulty in achieving tranquillisation/sleep

[Chan 2013](#) provided data for difficulty in achieving tranquillisation/sleep. There was no clear difference between droperidol and placebo (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 0.51, 95% CI 0.10 to 2.75; [Analysis 1.2](#)).

#### 1.3 Tranquillisation or asleep: 3. time to tranquillisation/sleep

[Chan 2013](#) provided data for time to tranquillisation/sleep. We found evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and placebo in the mean time (in minutes) taken to become tranquil or asleep (1 RCT, N = 227, MD -46.50, 95% CI -86.83 to -6.17; [Analysis 1.3](#)).

#### 1.4 Global state: use of additional medication

Two studies provided data on use of additional medication ([Chan 2013](#); [Van Leeuwen 1977](#)).

##### 1.4.1 "To reach initial adequate sedation"

[Chan 2013](#) provided data for numbers needing additional medication to reach initial adequate sedation. We found evidence that droperidol was clearly different in its effects compared with placebo (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 0.50, 95% CI 0.28 to 0.89; [Analysis 1.4](#)).

##### 1.4.2 By three minutes (haloperidol)

[Van Leeuwen 1977](#) provided data for numbers needing additional haloperidol by three minutes. We found evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and placebo for use of additional medication (1 RCT, N = 41, RR 0.37, 95% CI 0.18 to 0.72; [Analysis 1.4](#)).

##### 1.4.3 By 30 minutes (any psychotropic drug)

[Van Leeuwen 1977](#) provided data for numbers needing any additional psychotropic drug by 30 minutes. We found no evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and placebo (1 RCT, N = 41, RR 0.46, 95% CI 0.17 to 1.24; [Analysis 1.4](#)).

##### 1.4.4 By 60 minutes (midazolam, droperidol, olanzapine, haloperidol)

[Chan 2013](#) provided data for use of additional medication. By 60 minutes, there was evidence of a clear difference favouring droperidol (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 0.64, 95% CI 0.42 to 0.96; [Analysis 1.4](#)).

#### 1.4.5 From 60 minutes after initial adequate sedation until emergency department discharge (various psychotropic drugs)

We found evidence of a clear difference for use of additional medication favouring droperidol (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 0.55, 95% CI 0.36 to 0.85; [Analysis 1.4](#)).

#### 1.5 Adverse effects

Two studies provided adverse effect data ([Chan 2013](#); [Van Leeuwen 1977](#)).

##### 1.5.1 Cardiovascular - arrhythmia

[Chan 2013](#) provided data for arrhythmia. There was no clear difference between droperidol and placebo (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 0.34, 95% CI 0.01 to 8.31; [Analysis 1.5](#)).

##### 1.5.2 Cardiovascular - hypotension

[Chan 2013](#) provided data for hypotension. We found no evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and placebo (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 0.68, 95% CI 0.20 to 2.36; [Analysis 1.5](#)).

##### 1.5.3 Central nervous system - oversedation (decreased Glasgow Coma Score of 6)

[Chan 2013](#) provided data for oversedation. We found no evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and placebo (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 0.34, 95% CI 0.01 to 8.31; [Analysis 1.5](#)).

##### 1.5.4 Respiratory - airway obstruction

[Chan 2013](#) provided data for airway obstruction. There was no clear difference between droperidol and placebo (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 0.62, 95% CI 0.15 to 2.52; [Analysis 1.5](#)).

##### 1.5.5 Respiratory - oxygen desaturation

[Chan 2013](#) provided data for oxygen desaturation. We found no evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and placebo (1 RCT, N = 227, RR 1.03, 95% CI 0.42 to 2.49; [Analysis 1.5](#)).

##### 1.5.6 Unspecified - by three minutes

One trial provided data for unspecified Adverse effects by three minutes ([Van Leeuwen 1977](#), N = 41). There were no events in either the droperidol or placebo group ([Analysis 1.5](#)).

#### 1.6 Service use: person able to be discharged home

[Chan 2013](#) provided data for discharge. There was no clear difference between droperidol and placebo (N = 227, RR 1.16, 95% CI 0.90 to 1.48; [Analysis 1.6](#)).

#### 1.7 Service use: emergency department length of stay

[Chan 2013](#) (N = 227) provided data for length of stay in emergency department. Data were skewed and can be viewed in [Analysis 1.7](#). There was no suggestion of a difference between droperidol and placebo (median stay was around 10 hours for both groups).

## 2 Comparison 2: Droperidol versus haloperidol

Three studies provided data for the comparison of droperidol versus haloperidol ([Calver 2015](#), N = 228; [Cocchi 1971](#), N = 40; [Resnick 1984](#), N = 27).

#### 2.1 Tranquillisation or asleep: 1. tranquillised/sleep within 120 minutes

[Calver 2015](#) provided useable data for tranquillised/sleep within 120 minutes. We found no evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and haloperidol (1 RCT, N = 228, RR 1.01, 95% CI 0.93 to 1.09).

#### 2.2 Tranquillisation or asleep: 2. time to tranquillisation/sleep

[Calver 2015](#) provided data for time to tranquillisation/sleep, we have presented them in [Analysis 2.2](#). There was no suggestion of clear difference between droperidol and haloperidol (median time was around 25 minutes for both groups).

#### 2.3 Global state: use of additional medication

##### 2.3.1 Midazolam administered initially

[Calver 2015](#) provided data that showed no clear difference between droperidol and haloperidol for use of additional medication (1 RCT, N = 228, RR 3.26, 95% CI 0.69 to 15.37; [Analysis 2.3](#)).

##### 2.3.2 By 30 minutes

[Resnick 1984](#) provided data for use of additional medication by 30 minutes. We found no clear difference between droperidol and haloperidol (1 RCT, N = 27, RR 0.45, 95% CI 0.20 to 1.01; [Analysis 2.3](#)).



### 2.3.3 By 60 minutes

Two trials provided data for use of additional medication by 60 minutes (Calver 2015; Resnick 1984). There was evidence of a clear effect, favouring droperidol for this outcome. (2 RCTs, N = 255, RR 0.37, 95% CI 0.16 to 0.9; Analysis 2.3).

### 2.3.4 By 90 minute

Resnick 1984 provided data for use of additional medication by 90 minutes. There was no evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and haloperidol (1 RCT, N = 27, RR 0.47, 95% CI 0.02 to 10.63; Analysis 2.3).

### 2.4 Global state: no overall improvement - by 30 days

Cocchi 1971 provided data for overall improvement. There was no clear difference between droperidol and haloperidol (1 RCT, N = 40, RR 0.67, 95% CI 0.29 to 1.52; Analysis 2.4).

### 2.5 Adverse effects

One study provided adverse effect data (Calver 2015, N = 228).

#### 2.5.1 Cardiovascular - hypotension

There was no clear difference between droperidol and haloperidol for hypotension (RR 2.80, 95% CI 0.30 to 26.49; Analysis 2.5).

#### 2.5.2 Cardiovascular - hypotension/desaturation

We found no evidence of a clear difference between the two treatments for hypotension/desaturation (RR 2.80, 95% CI 0.12 to 67.98; Analysis 2.5).

#### 2.5.3 Central nervous system - extrapyramidal adverse effects

There was no clear difference in extrapyramidal adverse effects between droperidol and haloperidol (RR 2.80, 95% CI 0.12 to 67.98; Analysis 2.5).

#### 2.5.4 Central nervous system - oversedation

There was no clear difference between droperidol and haloperidol for oversedation (RR 2.80, 95% CI 0.12 to 67.98; Analysis 2.5).

#### 2.5.5 Staff injuries

There was no evidence of a clear difference in staff injuries between droperidol and haloperidol (RR 0.56, 95% CI 0.14 to 2.29; Analysis 2.5).

### 2.6 Mental state: mean score by 13 days (Scale for Quantification of Psychotic Symptom Severity, high = poor)

Cocchi 1971, N = 40 provided mental state data and we found no evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and haloperidol (MD 0.11, 95% CI -0.07 to 0.29; Analysis 2.6).

### 3 Comparison 3: Droperidol versus midazolam

One study provided data for the comparison of droperidol versus midazolam (Knott 2006, N = 153).

#### 3.1 Tranquillisation or asleep: 1. tranquillised/asleep

We identified one study relevant to this outcome and categorised data into two subsets: by 5 minutes and by 10 minutes.

##### 3.2.1 By five minutes

We found evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and midazolam by five minutes (RR 0.37, 95% CI 0.21 to 0.64; Analysis 3.1).

##### 3.2.2 By 10 minutes

There was no clear difference between droperidol and midazolam by 10 minutes (RR 0.96, 95% CI 0.72 to 1.28; Analysis 3.1).

#### 3.2 Tranquillisation or asleep: 2. time to tranquillisation/sleep

There was no suggestion of a clear difference between droperidol and midazolam (median time was around 10 minutes for both groups; Analysis 3.2).

#### 3.3 Global state: use of additional medication

We found one study reporting data on use of additional medication and categorised data into one subset involving 153 participants (Knott 2006).

##### 3.3.1 By 60 minutes

There was no clear difference between droperidol and midazolam by 60 minutes (RR 0.54, 95% CI 0.24 to 1.20; Analysis 3.3).

#### 3.4 Adverse effects

One study provided adverse effect data (Knott 2006, N = 153).

#### 3.4.1 Cardiovascular - arrhythmia (bradycardia)

There was no evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and midazolam for arrhythmia (RR 2.81, 95% CI 0.12 to 67.98; [Analysis 3.4](#)).

#### 3.4.2 Cardiovascular - hypotension

There was no clear difference between droperidol and midazolam for hypotension (RR 0.70, 95% CI 0.16 to 3.03; [Analysis 3.4](#)).

#### 3.4.3 Central nervous system - dystonic reaction

There was no evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and midazolam for dystonic reaction (RR 6.56, 95% CI 0.34 to 124.93; [Analysis 3.4](#)).

#### 3.4.4 Central nervous system - seizure

There were no seizures in either the droperidol or midazolam group ([Analysis 3.4](#)).

#### 3.4.5 Gastric - aspiration

There were no aspirations in either the droperidol or midazolam group ([Analysis 3.4](#)).

#### 3.4.6 Gastric - vomiting

There were no vomiting episodes in either the droperidol or midazolam group ([Analysis 3.4](#)).

#### 3.4.7 Respiratory - airway management

There was no evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and midazolam (RR 0.13, 95% CI 0.01 to 2.55; [Analysis 3.4](#)).

#### 3.4.8 Respiratory - assistance with ventilation

There was no need for assistance with ventilation with either droperidol or midazolam ([Analysis 3.4](#)).

#### 3.4.9 Respiratory - hypoxia

There was no clear difference between droperidol and midazolam for hypoxia (RR 0.70, 95% CI 0.16 to 3.03; [Analysis 3.4](#)).

### 4 Comparison 4: Droperidol versus olanzapine

One study provided data for the comparison of droperidol versus olanzapine ([Chan 2013](#)). In this comparison, there were seven outcomes.

#### 4.3 Tranquillisation or asleep: 3. tranquillised/asleep

We divided the data into four subsets, with a total of 884 people. There was no clear difference between droperidol and olanzapine (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.93 to 1.07).

##### 4.3.1 At five minutes

There was no clear difference between droperidol and olanzapine at five minutes (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.70 to 1.42; [Analysis 4.1](#)).

##### 4.3.2 At 10 minutes

There was no evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and olanzapine at 10 minutes (RR 0.97, 95% CI 0.81 to 1.17; [Analysis 4.1](#)).

##### 4.3.3 At 30 minutes

There was no clear difference between droperidol and olanzapine at 30 minutes (RR 1.02, 95% CI 0.94 to 1.11; [Analysis 4.1](#)).

##### 4.3.4 At 60 minutes

There was no clear difference between droperidol and olanzapine at 60 minutes (RR 0.99, 95% CI 0.93 to 1.05; [Analysis 4.1](#)).

#### 4.2 Tranquillisation or asleep: 2. difficulty in achieving tranquillisation/sleep

We found no evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and olanzapine for difficulty in achieving tranquillisation/sleep (RR 0.65, 95% CI 0.11 to 3.81; [Analysis 4.2](#)).

#### 4.3 Tranquillisation or asleep: 3. time to tranquillisation/sleep

There was no clear difference between droperidol and olanzapine for time to tranquillisation/sleep (in minutes) (1 RCT, N = 221, MD 7.3 95% CI -11.74 to 26.34; [Analysis 4.3](#)).

#### 4.4 Global state: use of additional medication

We identified one study reporting use of additional medication and categorised data into three subsets ([Chan 2013](#), N = 221).

##### 4.4.1 "To reach initial adequate sedation"

There was no clear difference between droperidol and olanzapine for use of additional medication "to reach initial adequate sedation" (RR 0.68, 95% CI 0.36 to 1.28; [Analysis 4.4](#)).

#### 4.4.2 By 60 minutes (midazolam, droperidol, olanzapine, haloperidol)

We found no evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and olanzapine for use of additional medication by 60 minutes (RR 1.01, 95% CI 0.63 to 1.64; [Analysis 4.4](#)).

#### 4.4.3 From 60 minutes after initial adequate sedation until emergency department discharge (various psychotropic drugs)

We found evidence of a clear difference, favouring droperidol for use of additional medication from 60 minutes after initial adequate sedation until emergency department discharge (RR 0.56, 95% CI 0.36 to 0.87; [Analysis 4.4](#)).

### 4.5 Adverse effects

One study provided adverse effect data ([Chan 2013](#), N = 221). We divided the data into five subsets.

#### 4.5.1 Cardiovascular - arrhythmia

There was no clear difference between droperidol and olanzapine for arrhythmia (RR 0.32, 95% CI 0.01 to 7.88; [Analysis 4.5](#)).

#### 4.5.2 Cardiovascular - hypotension

There was no clear difference between droperidol and olanzapine for hypotension (RR 1.30, 95% CI 0.30 to 5.66; [Analysis 4.5](#)).

#### 4.5.3 Central nervous system - decreased Glasgow Coma Score (score of 6)

There were no reports of decreased GCS (score of 6) in either the droperidol or olanzapine group ([Analysis 4.5](#)).

#### 4.5.4 Respiratory - airway obstruction

We found no evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and olanzapine (RR 0.97, 95% CI 0.20 to 4.72; [Analysis 4.5](#)).

#### 4.5.5 Respiratory - oxygen desaturation

We found no evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and olanzapine (RR 1.75, 95% CI 0.61 to 5.06; [Analysis 4.5](#)).

### 4.6 Service use: 1. person able to be discharged home

One study provided data for discharge ([Chan 2013](#), N = 221). There are no subsets in this outcome. We found no evidence of a clear difference between droperidol and olanzapine (RR 1.06, 95% CI 0.83 to 1.34; [Analysis 4.6](#)).

### 4.7 Service use: 2. emergency department length of stay

One study provided data for length of stay in emergency department (N = 221). There was no suggestion of clear difference between droperidol and olanzapine (median stay was around 11 hours for both groups; [Analysis 4.7](#)).

## 5 Missing outcomes

We found no data for satisfaction with treatment, acceptance of treatment, quality of life or economic outcomes.

## ADDITIONAL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *[Explanation]*

Droperidol versus haloperidol						
<b>Patient or population:</b> acute psychosis <b>Setting:</b> inpatient <b>Intervention:</b> droperidol <b>Comparison:</b> haloperidol						
Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with haloperidol	Risk with droperidol				
Tranquillisation or asleep: tranquilised/sleep - by around 30 minutes	Moderate		RR 1.01 (0.93 to 1.09)	228 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ High <sup>1</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
	920 per 1000	929 per 1000 (856 to 1000)				
Global state: use of additional medication - by 60 minutes after initial adequate sedation until ED discharge (various psychotropic drugs)	Moderate		RR 0.37 (0.16 to 0.90)	255 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ High <sup>1,2</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
	160 per 1000	59 per 1000 (26 to 144)				
Adverse effects - cardiovascular - hypotension	Moderate		RR 2.80 (0.30 to 26.49)	228 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕○ Moderate <sup>1,3</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
	10 per 1000	28 per 1000 (3 to 265)				
Adverse effects - cardiovascular - hypotension/desaturation	Study population		RR 2.80 (0.12 to 67.98)	228 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕○○ Low <sup>1,3,4</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
	0 per 1000	0 per 1000 (0 to 0)				

Service use: person able to be discharged home	Study population		Not pooled	(0 studies)	-	No trial reported this important outcome.
	Not pooled	Not pooled				
Mental state: mean score by 13 days (Scale for Quantification of Psychotic Symptom Severity, high = poor)	The mean mental state: mean score by 13 days (Scale for Quantification of Psychotic Symptom Severity, high = poor) was 0	The mean mental state: mean score by 13 days (Scale for Quantification of Psychotic Symptom Severity, high = poor) in the intervention group was 0.11 undefined more (0.07 fewer to 0.29 more)	MD 0.11 CI -0.07 to 0.29	40 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕○○ Low <sup>1,3,4</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
Economic: direct costs	Study population		Not estimable	(0 studies)	-	No trial reported this important outcome.
	Not pooled	Not pooled				

\* **The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

**CI:** confidence interval; **ED:** emergency department; **MD:** mean difference; **RCT:** randomised controlled trial; **RR:** risk ratio.

#### GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

**High quality:** We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect.

**Moderate quality:** We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different.

**Low quality:** Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect.

**Very low quality:** We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

<sup>1</sup> Risk of bias: rated 'not serious' (no downgrade) - clear reporting of good methods.

<sup>2</sup> Indirectness: rated 'not serious' (no downgrade) - but proxy outcome for 'Another episode of aggression by 24 hours'.

<sup>3</sup> Imprecision: rated 'serious' (downgraded by 1) - few events, wide confidence intervals.

<sup>4</sup> Indirectness: rated 'serious' (downgraded by 1) - hypotension/desaturation proxy measure - not 'death'.

Droperidol versus midazolam						
<b>Patient or population:</b> acute psychosis <b>Setting:</b> inpatient <b>Intervention:</b> droperidol <b>Comparison:</b> midazolam						
Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with midazolam	Risk with droperidol				
Tranquillisation or asleep: tranquillised/asleep - by 30 minutes (at 10 minutes)	Moderate		RR 0.96 (0.72 to 1.28)	153 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ High <sup>1</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
	550 per 1000	528 per 1000 (396 to 704)				
Global state: use of additional medication - by 60 minutes after initial adequate sedation until ED discharge (various psychotropic drugs)	Moderate		RR 0.54 (0.24 to 1.20)	153 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕○ Moderate <sup>1,2</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
	190 per 1000	101 per 1000 (42 to 224)				
Adverse effects - respiratory - airway obstruction	Moderate		RR 0.13 (0.01 to 2.55)	153 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕○○ Low <sup>1,2,3</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
	40 per 1000	5 per 1000 (0 to 102)				
Adverse effects - respiratory - hypoxia	Moderate		RR 0.70 (0.16 to 3.03)	153 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕○ Moderate <sup>1,2</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
	50 per 1000	35 per 1000 (8 to 143)				
Service use: person able to be discharged home	Study population		Not estimable	(0 studies)	-	No trial reported this important outcome.

	Not pooled	Not pooled				
Mental state - improvement	Study population		Not estimable	(0 studies)	-	No trial reported this important outcome.
	Not pooled	Not pooled				
Economic: direct costs	Study population		Not estimable	(0 studies)	-	No trial reported this important outcome.
	Not pooled	Not pooled				

\* **The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

**CI:** confidence interval; **ED:** emergency department; **RCT:** randomised controlled trial; **RR:** risk ratio.

#### GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

**High quality:** We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect.

**Moderate quality:** We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different.

**Low quality:** Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect.

**Very low quality:** We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

<sup>1</sup> Risk of bias: rated 'not serious' (no downgrade) - clear reporting of good methods.

<sup>2</sup> Imprecision: rated 'serious' (downgraded by 1) - few events, wide confidence intervals.

<sup>3</sup> Indirectness: rated 'serious' (downgraded by 1) - respiratory obstruction proxy measure - not 'death'.

Droperidol versus olanzapine						
<b>Patient or population:</b> acute psychosis <b>Setting:</b> inpatient <b>Intervention:</b> droperidol <b>Comparison:</b> olanzapine						
Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with olanzapine	Risk with droperidol				
Tranquillisation or asleep: tranquillised/asleep - by around 30 minutes	Moderate		RR 1.02 (0.94 to 1.11)	221 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ High <sup>1</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
	900 per 1000	918 per 1000 (846 to 999)				
Global state: use of additional medication - by 60 minutes after initial adequate sedation until ED discharge (various psychotropic drugs)	Moderate		RR 0.56 (0.36 to 0.87)	221 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ High <sup>1</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
	370 per 1000	207 per 1000 (133 to 322)				
Adverse effects - cardiovascular - arrhythmia	Moderate		RR 0.32 (0.01 to 7.88)	221 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕○ Moderate <sup>1,2</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
	10 per 1000	3 per 1000 (0 to 79)				
Adverse effects - respiratory - airway obstruction	Moderate		RR 0.97 (0.20 to 4.72)	221 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕○○ Low <sup>2,3</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population
	30 per 1000	29 per 1000 (6 to 142)				
Service use: person able to be discharged home	Moderate		RR 1.06 (0.83 to 1.34)	221 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ High <sup>1</sup>	'Moderate' control risk approximately that of trial population



	530 per 1000	562 per 1000 (440 to 710)				
Mental state - improvement	Study population		Not estimable	(0 studies)	-	No trial reported this important outcome.
	Not pooled	Not pooled				
Economic: direct costs	Study population		Not estimable	(0 studies)	-	No trial reported this important outcome.
	Not pooled	Not pooled				

\* **The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

**CI:** confidence interval; **ED:** emergency department; **RCT:** randomised controlled trial; **RR:** risk ratio.

#### GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

**High quality:** We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect.

**Moderate quality:** We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different.

**Low quality:** Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect.

**Very low quality:** We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

<sup>1</sup> Risk of bias: rated 'not serious' (no downgrade) - clear reporting of good methods.

<sup>2</sup> Imprecision: rated 'serious' (downgraded by 1) - few events, wide confidence intervals.

<sup>3</sup> Indirectness: rated 'serious' (downgraded by 1) - respiratory obstruction proxy measure - not 'death'.

## DISCUSSION

### Summary of main results

#### I Comparison 1: droperidol versus placebo

##### 1.1 Tranquillisation or asleep: tranquillised/sleep/global state/service use

By 30 minutes, data that we categorise as being of 'high quality' derived from a single trial of over 200 people suggested that droperidol was more acutely tranquillising than placebo (Analysis 1.1). This would fit with clinical experience. This finding also fits with the clear demonstration within the same study of reduced risk of needing additional medication (Analysis 1.4). For the outcome of being ready for discharge, there was no clear difference between groups (RR 1.16, 95% CI 0.9 to 1.48).

##### 1.2 Adverse effects

The one relevant trial (N = 227) found no evidence that droperidol caused more cardiovascular arrhythmia and respiratory airway obstruction than placebo. Droperidol has become less accessible because it has been reported that people who receive droperidol are at higher risk of QT prolongation (Wooltorton 2002). We found no evidence for concern in these short trials for people with acute aggressive behaviour.

##### 1.3 Missing outcomes

It seems worth noting that the one study we found did not report any key outcomes for mental state and none for costs. The global state reported were very useful and, perhaps, trialists considered them to be adequate for the purposes of this question. However, some type of economic consideration of the outcomes is always important and omission of this from a trial conducted in 2012 to 2013 leaves managers and policy makers less informed than they could have been.

#### 2 Comparison 2: droperidol versus haloperidol

##### 2.1 Tranquillisation or asleep: tranquillised/sleep/global state/mental state

By 30 minutes, data that we categorised as being of 'high quality' from a single trial of over 200 people suggested that droperidol was more acutely tranquillising than haloperidol (Analysis 2.1). This finding also fits with the clear demonstration within the same and one other study of reduced risk of needing additional medication (Analysis 2.3). For mental state, there was no evidence of

clear difference between the efficacy of droperidol and haloperidol (Scale for Quantification of Psychotic Symptom Severity: MD 0.11, 95% CI -0.07 to 0.29) in terms of a reduced mean score by 13 days (Analysis 2.6). This is probably no surprise as key effects of importance in this acutely aggressive situation are measured in hours and by nearly two weeks it would seem unlikely that there should be a discernible difference.

##### 2.2 Adverse effects

The one relevant trial (N = 228) found no evidence that droperidol caused more cardiovascular hypotension and cardiovascular hypotension/desaturation than haloperidol (Analysis 2.5). There was no suggestion that use of droperidol was unsafe.

##### 2.3 Missing outcomes

The one included trial did not report outcomes of service use and costs. Acknowledging their importance, global and mental state were adequately reported. However, economic consideration and service use were omitted from the study which leaves managers and policy makers less informed regarding the cost effectiveness of droperidol over haloperidol.

#### 3 Comparison 3: droperidol versus midazolam

##### 3.1 Tranquillisation or asleep: tranquillised/asleep/global state

By 30 minutes, data that we categorised as being of 'high quality' derived from a single trial of more than 200 people suggested that droperidol was less acutely tranquillising than midazolam in the first few minutes (Analysis 3.1). This would fit with what is known about midazolam from other studies. This finding does not fit with the suggestion within the same study of reduced risk of needing additional medication (Analysis 3.3).

##### 3.2 Adverse effects

The one relevant trial (N = 153) reported no statistically significant differences between droperidol and midazolam - but use of midazolam did result in three people (out of around 70) needing some type of 'airway management' with no such events in the droperidol group. Respiratory depression remains a known concern with midazolam (TREC 2003). It is entirely reversible with the use of flumazenil but even these small trials involving midazolam suggested that use of this effective compound should continue to be in units skilled in recognition of respiratory problems and their management (Analysis 3.4).

### 3.3 Missing outcomes

The one relevant study did not report service use, mental state and economic costs. Omitting mental state from a study leaves the clinicians less informed of the relative efficacy of droperidol compared to midazolam. Likewise, not reporting important outcome of costs leaves managers and policy makers less informed regarding the cost effectiveness of droperidol over haloperidol.

## 4 Comparison 4: droperidol versus olanzapine

### 4.1 Tranquillisation or asleep: tranquillised/asleep/global state/service use

By any time point, we found no clear differences between the older drug (droperidol) and olanzapine (Analysis 4.1). There also was a suggestion that participants allocated to droperidol needed less additional medication than people given the olanzapine (Analysis 4.4). This would fit with clinical experience and other studies of a similar nature (Raveendran 2007).

### 4.2 Adverse effects

The one relevant trial (N = 221) found no evidence that droperidol caused more cardiovascular arrhythmia and respiratory airway obstruction than olanzapine. The concern regarding droperidol and QT prolongation is not obviously supported by the data we found. We found no evidence for concern in this short trial for people with acute aggressive behaviour.

### 4.3 Missing outcomes

We found no economic data. However, droperidol should be cheaper than the olanzapine preparation which may in itself increase the risk of further administration of medications. It would seem that droperidol could be both as or more effective and more cost effective.

## Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

### I Completeness

Evidence was certainly relevant, but overall data were too sparse to extensively address the objectives of this review. The search strategy identified six trials involving 733 participants comparing droperidol to placebo, non-standard medication and standard medication. The included studies addressed most of the outcomes being investigated for this review. However, there still were a few outcomes which were not catered for by the trials. These missing outcomes, such as costs, are of prime importance when estimating

the cost effectiveness of droperidol when compared with placebo, other 'standard' treatments or 'non-standard' treatments.

## 2 Applicability

The included trials were set in psychiatric hospitals, emergency departments and psychiatric crisis units. All trials included people with psychoses. Resnick 1984 did not specify beyond stating that participants were admitted involuntarily to the emergency department of a psychiatric unit. Van Leeuwen 1977 included people with schizophrenia, manic depression or in a 'confusional state'; however, 10 participants had no specific diagnosis. Cocchi 1971 stated that all participants had schizophrenia. These inclusion criteria should make any findings applicable to the acute management of disturbed people thought to experience serious mental illnesses. It is noteworthy that along with inclusion of need for repeat injection in the included studies, outcomes such as further aggressive episodes, tranquillisation, sedation and mental state were also included. However, it is desirable to include outcomes such as quality of life, carer satisfaction, economic costs and loss to follow-up.

## Quality of the evidence

See also Risk of bias in included studies and Summary of findings for the main comparison; Summary of findings 2; Summary of findings 3; and Summary of findings 4.

Overall the quality of the six included trials was moderate to high based on GRADE. One of the fundamental prerequisites of a randomised trial methodology is random sequence allocation which all trials employed. Calver 2015 used block randomisation. Van Leeuwen 1977 specified that treatment was "randomly assigned" with participants listed in chronological order and assigned individually numbered vials. Therefore, it is unclear whether the people randomising participants could have ascertained the order of prescribing. Resnick 1984 did not specify the explicit means of allocation, although they stated that participants received treatment on a "randomised basis", and that the codes identifying the packages of medication were "kept in the pharmacy until the conclusion of the study". Cocchi 1971 specified only that the study was randomised, with no details regarding the means of allocation. In effort to minimise bias, most of the included trials were double-blind. All studies reported data for all outcomes listed and were therefore rated at low risk of bias with the exception of one study (Knott 2006), which we rated as having unclear risk of reporting bias. Therefore, we considered the quality of evidence high.

## Potential biases in the review process

The search criteria on the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group Trials Register (December 2015) are sufficiently robust to detect relevant

studies. However, it is possible that we have failed to identify small studies but we think it unlikely that we would have missed large trials. Studies published in languages other than English, and those with equivocal results, are often difficult to find (Egger 1997). Our search was biased by use of English phrases. However, given that the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's Register covers many languages but is indexed in English we feel that this would not have missed many studies within the register. For example, the search uncovered two studies for which the title was only available in Chinese characters. A Chinese-speaking colleague (Jun Xia) checked these for relevance and neither were relevant to this review. Furthermore, we were not blinded to the names of the authors, institutions or journal of publication which may have introduced some type of bias in the review process.

### Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

A previous version of this review did not identify many studies that met the inclusion criteria (Cure 2004). However, this updated version of the review found three more relevant studies. At this point, we are unaware of any other similar reviews or studies.

## AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

### Implications for practice

#### 1 For people with psychotic illness

Acute psychotic illness, especially with agitated, aggressive or violent behaviours, may require rapid tranquillisation or sedation. Droperidol, a butyrophenone neuroleptic that is no longer commercially promoted or manufactured, remains a viable option for this purpose based on more evidence from randomised controlled trials in this 2016 update.

#### 2 For clinicians

Intramuscular droperidol was once a popular choice for the acute management of very psychotic aggressive and agitated people. The first version of this review thought that evidence relating to use of droperidol was of historical interest only (Cure 2004). This seems to be untrue. Droperidol is still used. There remains compelling evidence that droperidol has a place in short-term management of psychotic aggressive people. The evidence presented in this review allows conclusions to be drawn about its comparative efficacy to haloperidol, midazolam and olanzapine that concur with the impressions of the effectiveness of these other compounds from other sources. Clinicians could help evaluate these different approaches by supporting clinically relevant randomised controlled trials. We

found no evidence of reasons for any more concern over cardiac problems than with other approaches, and less for respiratory difficulties than midazolam.

### 3 For managers/policy makers

Currently it seems that people in Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Greece, India, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, and the USA have droperidol as one option for treatment of aggression thought due to psychosis. Much evidence for other compounds or approaches is no stronger than for this old drug.

### Implications for research

#### 1 General

As with all similar studies, public registration of a study before randomisation commences would ensure that participants could be confident that people would know that the study had at least taken place. Better reporting of data would have allowed us to determine the effects of this compound in emergency situations. Newer trials tended to comply with CONSORT making it much easier to understand the methods of the studies. We hope that trials in the next version of this review will go that one last and important step and allow full access to all data (AllTrials; OpenTrials).

#### 2 Specific

##### 2.1 Reviews

Several of the excluded studies in this review would be relevant for inclusion in related Cochrane reviews (Table 6).

##### 2.2 Trials

This review highlights the urgent need for more good quality controlled trials of other compounds for management of acute psychosis that address outcomes of major importance such as quality of life, economic costs and satisfaction of carers. We realise that design of such studies takes time and a great deal of thought and commitment. However, we have given this area some thought and suggest the broad outline of a trial in Table 7.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Sharon Cure and Simone Carpenter for their contributions to earlier versions of this review. The review authors would like to acknowledge the help of Jo Wood of Janssen-Cilag Pharmaceuticals, England (in 2000), for her help identifying trials relevant to droperidol; Brian Devine and Mike Musker of the

Ashworth Hospital, for their initial support; and Nicola Howson and Nancy Owens from the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group (Oxford) for their help and support for the 2004 version of this review. Thanks now to Clive E Adams (CEA) and the editorial team at the Nottingham University Cochrane Schizophrenia Group for their unwavering support in the writing of this review. The Cochrane Schizophrenia Group Editorial Base in Nottingham produces and maintains standard text for use in the [Methods](#) sections of their reviews. We have used this text as the basis of what appears here and adapted it as required. Thanks also to Jun Xia who examined the Chinese language titles returned by our search. We would also

like to thank Ji Xu and Vivek Agarwal for peer reviewing this version of the review.

We would also like to acknowledge Linda Gowing who submitted a comment just before publication of this update. Her comment was correct, the review was out of date and refers to injectable forms of droperidol being withdrawn by the manufacturer and worldwide stocks of intramuscular droperidol running low - which is no longer true. We have addressed this issue in our current background by updating this statement, indicating the withdrawal of droperidol has not happened.

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Xia J, Adams CE, Bhagat N, Bhagat V, Bhoopathi P, El-Sayeh H, et al. Loss to outcomes stakeholder survey: the LOSS study. *Psychiatric Bulletin* 2009;**33**(7):254–7.



## References to other published versions of this review

### **Cure 2001**

Cure S, Carpenter S. Droperidol for acute psychosis. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2001, Issue 2. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD002830; PUBMED: 11406047

### **Cure 2004**

Cure S, Rathbone J, Carpenter S. Droperidol for acute psychosis. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2004, Issue 4. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD002830.pub2; PUBMED: 15495037

### **Rathbone 2004**

Rathbone J, Mandriota-Carpenter SL, Cure SJ. Droperidol for acute psychosis. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2004, Issue 1. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD002830.pub2; CD002830

\* Indicates the major publication for the study

## CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

### Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

#### Calver 2015

Methods	Allocation: randomised. Blinding: 'masked study'. Duration: 120 minutes. Settings: psychiatric intensive care unit of a large tertiary specialist mental health facility, Australia	
Participants	Diagnosis: people with agitation or aggression admitted involuntarily to psychiatric intensive care unit from the psychiatric emergency care centre N = 228. Age: ≥ 18 years. Sex: men and women. History: adults (> 18 years of age) with acute behavioural disturbance requiring parenteral medication for sedation and in whom verbal de-escalation or oral medication (or both) had failed Excluded: people < 18 years old and willing to take oral medication for sedation without physical restraint or seclusion	
Interventions	1. Droperidol 10 mg IM. N = 118. 2. Haloperidol 10 mg IM. N = 110.	
Outcomes	Global state: time to sedation, failed sedation, use of additional sedation, successful sedation Adverse drug effects.	
Notes		
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Block randomisation was used". Response: randomisation probably done.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Microsoft Excel was used to randomly create blocks of four (ABAB, AABB, etc.) or six (ABABAB, AAABBB, etc.). The use of different block sizes meant that it was impossible to predict the next treatment" Response: allocation concealment done.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "The list of study codes with allocations was generated by a research assistant and supplied to the Calvary Mater Newcastle pharmacy, so that the investigators and

Calver 2015 (Continued)

		treating staff remained unaware of the allocations” Response: both participants and personnel were blind to the allocations
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: “The pharmacy re labelled the vials of haloperidol or droperidol with study numbers based on the list of allocations” Response: blinding of outcome assessment done.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: “There were 584 sedation episodes during the 23-month study period and of these 356 were not included in the analysis because the treating clinician elected to give labelled parenteral sedation... an initial SAT score was recorded which was similar to those of the study participants” Response: participants initially recruited were included in the final analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All outcomes were reported.
Other bias	Low risk	

Chan 2013

Methods	Allocation: randomised. Design: multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, double-dummy, clinical trial Duration: initially at 5 minutes followed by at 10, 30 and 60 minutes Settings: trial undertaken in 3 large metropolitan EDs.
Participants	Diagnosis: people with agitation or aggression. N = 227. Age: 18 to 65 years. Sex: not specified. History: highly agitated people aged 18 to 65 years, requiring parenteral drug sedation for acute agitation, as determined by a registrar (senior resident) or consultant emergency physician Excluded: people with known hypersensitivity or contraindication to midazolam, droperidol or olanzapine; obvious reversible cause for agitation (e.g. hypotension, hypoxia, hypoglycaemia); known pregnancy; acute alcohol withdrawal; received (within the previous 12 hours) oral or parenteral sedative drug(s) either as usual or out-of-hospital acute agitation treatment
Interventions	1. Droperidol 5 mg IV + placebo-olanzapine. N = 112. 2. Olanzapine 5 mg IV + placebo-droperidol. N = 109. 3. Control group: placebo-droperidol, placebo-olanzapine. N = 115

Outcomes	<p>Global state: time to achieve adequate sedation for first time, need for additional par-                      enteral sedative drugs, need for repeat sedation within 60 minutes of initial sedation, total                      midazolam dose administered in the 60 minutes after initial adequate sedation and from                      60 minutes after initial adequate sedation until ED discharge, proportion adequately                      sedated at 5 and 10 minutes after study drug administration</p> <p>Service use: ED length of stay.</p> <p>Adverse effects: corrected QT interval (QTc), need for airway management or assisted                      ventilation, oxygen desaturation (90%)</p> <p>Physiological: systolic blood pressure &lt; 90 mmHg, dystonic reactions, seizures, vomiting                      or aspiration, and movement disorders</p>	
Notes		
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Computerized block randomisation (blocks of 6), stratified by study site, was performed by an independent pharmacist" Response: randomisation probably done.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "After enrolment, patients were assigned to the next study pack in the allocated sequence" Response: low risk of selection bias.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "All patients, ED staff, and study personnel remained blinded to group allocation until data entry and analyses were completed" Response: low risk of performance bias.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: "The appearance of the drug vials and the dosage instructions for the placebo and active study drugs were identical" Response: low risk of detection bias.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Of 457 patients screened for eligibility, 121 were excluded and 336 were enrolled. All groups had similar baseline characteristics. Patients with minor protocol violations (mainly delays in initial midazolam administration) were included in the analysis. The nature of the violations did not differ substantially between the groups" Response: incomplete outcome data ad-

		dressed.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All the outcomes were adequately reported.

**Cocchi 1971**

Methods	Allocation: Allocation: randomised - no further details. Blinding: double (drugs packaging was indistinguishable; assessors were external doctors. However, they discussed every clinical case with doctors involved in patients' care) Design: randomised (with same drug schedule - dose and duration - for almost all randomised participants. 4 people in droperidol group did not receive the plateau dose due to EPS) Duration: 30 days. Settings: hospital.
Participants	Diagnosis: schizophrenia - acute exacerbation. N = 40. Age: range 17 to 51 years, median 25 years. Sex: female 16, male 24. History: psychiatric inpatients. Excluded: no exclusions mentioned.
Interventions	1. Droperidol 2 mg to 10 mg orally. N = 20. 2. Haloperidol 2 mg to 10 mg orally. N = 20.
Outcomes	Global state: clinical improvement. Mental state: Rating Scale for Quantification of Psychotic Symptom Severity Mental state: Specific Symptoms Scale (unpublished scale, specific symptoms - no standard deviation) - unable to use Adverse effects: EPS (no data) - unable to use.
Notes	

**Risk of bias**

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomised - no details on how random sequence was generated
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Study described as "double-blind", but external assessors and doctors involved in patient care discussed every case in order to get a global evaluation of them

**Cocchi 1971** (Continued)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No information about data analysis (it seems that rating scales were administered 4 times to all participants, but no details reported)
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Data reported for outcomes listed in the methods.

**Knott 2006**

Methods	Allocation: randomised. Blinding: double-blind. Duration: 2 hours. Settings: conducted in the ED of a large Australian metropolitan university hospital	
Participants	Diagnosis: marked agitation, required chemical restraint (about 66% 'mental illness') N = 170. Age: range 18 to 65 years. Sex: unspecified. History: aged judged to be 18 to 65 years (inclusive), exhibited marked agitation that required chemical restraint (decision of consultant (attending) emergency physician or a senior accredited resident of the Australasian College for Emergency Medicine) Excluded: people with known hypersensitivity to either drug, known pregnancy or readily reversible causes for the agitation (systolic blood pressure < 90 mmHg, hypoxia, hypoglycaemia). If treating physician believed agitation was due to acute alcohol withdrawal, participant excluded because this condition is particularly amenable to treatment with benzodiazepines	
Interventions	1. Droperidol 5 mg IV. N = 86. 2. Midazolam 5 mg IV. N = 84.	
Outcomes	Global state: time to sedation, need for subsequent sedation within 60 minutes of initial (adequate) sedation Adverse effects: ECG, corrected QT (QTc) interval on a 12-lead ECG Physiological: pulse rate, blood pressure, oxygen saturation Loss to follow-up.	
Notes		
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomisation was determined from random-number tables" Response: randomisation probably done.

**Knott 2006** (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "These solutions were packaged in identical vials and randomly assigned to serially numbered study packs" Response: low risk of selection bias.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: "patients and staff remained blinded to which drug was used throughout each patient's stay" Response: blinding probably practiced.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "and the codes remained with pharmacy until the study was complete" Response: blinding of the outcome assessment probably done.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "One hundred seventy patients were enrolled by study-pack allocation. Of these, 17 packs were lost so that data on 153 patients were available for analysis" Response: 17 study packs were lost. It is unknown whether these were selected and discarded unused or used for sedation, with all documentation subsequently lost

**Resnick 1984**

Methods	Allocation: unclear - 'code in pharmacy', probably randomised Design: unspecified. Blinding: double - identical vials. Duration: 24 hours (re-evaluated at 15 minutes after the initial injection and at 30 minute intervals for 3 hours) Settings: ED and Psychiatric Crisis Unit, Oregon Health Sciences University, Portland
Participants	Diagnosis: psychotic - unspecified. N = 27. Age: range 18 to 65 years. Sex: unspecified. History: admitted to ED of psychiatric unit with symptoms of acute agitation and achieved a score of $\geq 17$ on a subset of 6 categories on the BPRS Excluded: people who were intoxicated; had known sensitivity to droperidol or haloperidol; or showed evidence of active renal, hepatic or cardiac disease
Interventions	1. Droperidol 5 mg IM. N = 11. 2. Haloperidol 5 mg IM. N = 16.
Outcomes	Global state: needing additional injection, time to control, BPRS Adverse effects. Adverse effects: EPS.

	Vital signs: blood pressure, pulse, respiration (no data) - unable to use	
Notes	Predefined levels of BPRS (subset - anxiety, tension, mannerisms and posturing, hostility, unco-operativeness, excitement) to a score of > 15 used to instigate reinjection	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "...haloperidol on a randomised basis from identical appearing vials..." Response: probably randomised.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Packages of medication were identified only by a code which was kept in the pharmacy until the conclusion of the study." Response: unclear whether and how allocation concealment was assured
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "a double-blind clinical comparison of droperidol and haloperidol was undertaken" Response: personnel and participants were probably blind to the interventions
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear if blinding of outcome assessment was carried out.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Of the 16 patients in the haloperidol group, 3 required a single injection and 13 required two or more injections... In droperidol group, 7 of the 11 patients required one injection and 4 required two injection" Response: low risk of attrition bias as the number of people initially randomised were all included in the final analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All the stated outcomes were reported.
Other bias	Unclear risk	Unclear.



Methods	Allocation: randomly assigned - participants listed in chronological order assigned individually numbered vials Blinding: double - no further details. Design: double-blind placebo-controlled study. Duration: 30 minutes. Settings: not clear.
Participants	Diagnosis: schizophrenia (N = 20); mania/manic depression (N = 9), confusional state (N = 2), miscellaneous (N = 3), not recorded (N = 7) N = 41. Age: range 14 to 78 years, median 33.5 years. Sex: female 18, male 23. History: acutely agitated, about 50% already taking maintenance psychotropic drugs, about 20% already received inadequate treatment for agitation Excluded: no exclusions mentioned.
Interventions	1. Droperidol 10 mg IV. N = 19. 2. Placebo 10 mg IV. N = 22.
Outcomes	Global state: needing additional injection, time to control (no measure/scale given) Adverse effects.
Notes	

**Risk of bias**

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The vials containing this solution were individually numbered and their content (droperidol or placebo) was randomly assigned" Response: probably randomised.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "On entering the trial, the patients were chronologically numbered and this number indicated the vial which was to be used" Response: unclear method of concealment.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "the study was strictly double blinded..." Response: participants and personnel were probably blind to the intervention
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No mention of blinding of outcome assessment.

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: “breaking the code revealed that 19 patients had been treated with droperidol and 22 patients with placebo” Response: all participants who were initially included were analysed
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All outcomes were reported.

BPRS: Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale; ECG: electrocardiogram; ED: emergency department; EPS: extrapyramidal adverse effects; IM: intramuscular; IV: intravenous; SAT: Social Attribution Task.

### Characteristics of excluded studies [ordered by study ID]

Study	Reason for exclusion
Cocito 1970	Allocation: randomised. Participants: people with psychosis in hospital, not acutely ill
Fang 2014	Allocation: no information regarding randomisation. Interventions: no mention of droperidol.
Foster 1995	Allocation: randomised. Participants: healthy women attending day hospital for minor surgery
Girard 1972	Allocation: not randomised, case-control study.
Hooper 1983	Allocation: unclear; Dr Hooper kindly responded to email - allocation was quasi-randomised, “every other patient”
Hu 2014	Allocation: quasi-randomised.
Isbister 2010	Allocation: randomised. Participants: people with violent and acute behavioural disturbance. No mention of any underlying psychiatric illness
Lilburn 1977	Allocation: not randomised.
Richards 1997	Allocation: randomised. Participants: people with methamphetamine toxicity, not people with severe mental illnesses
Richards 1998	Allocation: randomised. Participants: mostly people with drug-induced toxicity (total 202), 20 with ‘psychiatric illness’. Interventions: droperidol vs. lorazepam. Outcomes: sedation, re-admission, adverse effects, additional drugs, time in emergency department, vital signs - no data exclusively for 20 people with ‘psychiatric illness’

(Continued)

Rosen 1997	Allocation: randomised. Participants: mostly people with trauma and medical reasons for their disturbance (total 46), 1 with 'psychiatric' diagnosis. Interventions: droperidol vs. placebo. Outcomes: sedation, re-admission, adverse effects, additional drugs, time in emergency department, vital signs - no data exclusively for the person with 'psychiatric diagnosis'
Thomas 1992	Allocation: randomised. Participants: mostly people who were intoxicated or had some form of underlying illness (trauma), no mention of psychoses or psychiatric illness
Weiser 1973	Allocation: not randomised, case series.
Weiser 1975	Allocation: randomly assigned. Participants: people with schizophrenia - acute/subacute (N = 50 but 5 added during study). Interventions: droperidol 100 mg vs. droperidol 150 mg vs. droperidol 200 mg vs. clopenthixol vs. clozapine. Outcomes: behaviour, mental state, length of stay in hospital, leaving the study early - but not presented free of data from 5 non-random additional participants

## DATA AND ANALYSES

### Comparison 1. Droperidol versus placebo

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Tranquillisation or asleep: 1. tranquillised/sleep	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 By 5 minutes	1	227	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.32 [0.90, 1.96]
1.2 By 10 minutes	1	227	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.36 [1.08, 1.71]
1.3 By 30 minutes	1	227	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.18 [1.05, 1.31]
1.4 By 60 minutes	1	227	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.09 [1.00, 1.18]
2 Tranquillisation or asleep: 2. difficulty in achieving tranquillisation/sleep	1	227	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.51 [0.10, 2.75]
3 Tranquillisation or asleep: 3. time to tranquillisation/sleep (minutes)	1	227	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	-46.5 [-86.83, -6.17]
4 Global state: use of additional medication	2		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
4.1 "To reach initial adequate sedation"	1	227	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.50 [0.28, 0.89]
4.2 By 3 minutes (haloperidol)	1	41	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.37 [0.18, 0.72]
4.3 By 30 minutes (any psychotropic drug)	1	41	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.46 [0.17, 1.24]
4.4 By 60 minutes (midazolam, droperidol, olanzapine, haloperidol)	1	227	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.64 [0.42, 0.96]
4.5 By 60 minutes after initial adequate sedation until emergency department discharge (various psychotropic drugs)	1	227	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.55 [0.36, 0.85]
5 Adverse effects	2		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
5.1 Cardiovascular - arrhythmia	1	227	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.34 [0.01, 8.31]
5.2 Cardiovascular - hypotension	1	227	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.68 [0.20, 2.36]
5.3 Central nervous system - oversedation (decreased Glasgow Coma Score of 6)	1	227	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.34 [0.01, 8.31]
5.4 Respiratory - airway obstruction	1	227	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.62 [0.15, 2.52]
5.5 Respiratory - oxygen desaturation	1	227	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.03 [0.42, 2.49]
5.6 Unspecified - by 3 minutes	1	41	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
6 Service use: 1 person able to be discharged home	1	227	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.16 [0.90, 1.48]

**Comparison 2. Droperidol versus haloperidol**

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Tranquillisation or asleep: 1. tranquillised/sleep within 120 minutes	1	228	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.93, 1.09]
2 Tranquillisation or asleep: 2. time to tranquillisation/sleep			Other data	No numeric data
3 Global state: use of additional medication	2		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
3.1 Midazolam administered initially	1	228	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	3.26 [0.69, 15.37]
3.2 By 30 minutes	1	27	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.45 [0.20, 1.01]
3.3 By 60 minutes	2	255	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.37 [0.16, 0.90]
3.4 By 90 minutes	1	27	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.47 [0.02, 10.63]
4 Global state: no overall improvement - by 30 days	1	40	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.67 [0.29, 1.52]
5 Adverse effects	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
5.1 Cardiovascular - hypotension	1	228	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	2.80 [0.30, 26.49]
5.2 Cardiovascular - hypotension/desaturation	1	228	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	2.80 [0.12, 67.98]
5.3 Central nervous system - extrapyramidal adverse effects	1	228	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	2.80 [0.12, 67.98]
5.4 Central nervous system - oversedation	1	228	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	2.80 [0.12, 67.98]
5.5 Staff injuries	1	228	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.56 [0.14, 2.29]
6 Mental state: Average score by 13 days (Scale for Quantification of Psychotic Symptom Severity, high = poor)	1	40	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.11 [-0.07, 0.29]

**Comparison 3. Droperidol versus midazolam**

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Tranquillisation or asleep: 1. tranquillised/asleep	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 At 5 minutes	1	153	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.37 [0.21, 0.64]
1.2 At 10 minutes	1	153	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.96 [0.72, 1.28]

2 Tranquillisation or asleep: 2 time to tranquillisation/sleep			Other data	No numeric data
3 Global state: use of additional medication	1	153	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.54 [0.24, 1.20]
3.1 By 60 minutes	1	153	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.54 [0.24, 1.20]
4 Adverse effects	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
4.1 Cardiovascular - arrhythmia (bradycardia)	1	153	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	2.81 [0.12, 67.98]
4.2 Cardiovascular - hypotension	1	153	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.70 [0.16, 3.03]
4.3 Central nervous system - dystonic reaction	1	153	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	6.56 [0.34, 124.93]
4.4 Central nervous system - seizure	1	153	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
4.5 Gastric - aspiration	1	153	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
4.6 Gastric - vomiting	1	153	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
4.7 Respiratory - airway management	1	153	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.13 [0.01, 2.55]
4.8 Respiratory - assistance with ventilation	1	153	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
4.9 Respiratory - hypoxia	1	153	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.70 [0.16, 3.03]

#### Comparison 4. Droperidol versus olanzapine

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Tranquillisation or asleep: 1. tranquillised/asleep	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 At 5 minutes	1	221	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.00 [0.70, 1.42]
1.2 At 10 minutes	1	221	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.97 [0.81, 1.17]
1.3 At 30 minutes	1	221	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.02 [0.94, 1.11]
1.4 At 60 minutes	1	221	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.99 [0.93, 1.05]
2 Tranquillisation or asleep: 2. difficulty in achieving tranquillisation/sleep	1	221	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.65 [0.11, 3.81]
3 Tranquillisation or asleep: 3. time to tranquillisation/sleep (minutes)	1	221	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	7.30 [-11.74, 26.34]
4 Global state: use of additional medication	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
4.1 "To reach initial adequate sedation"	1	221	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.68 [0.36, 1.28]
4.2 By 60 minutes (midazolam, droperidol, olanzapine, haloperidol)	1	221	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.63, 1.64]

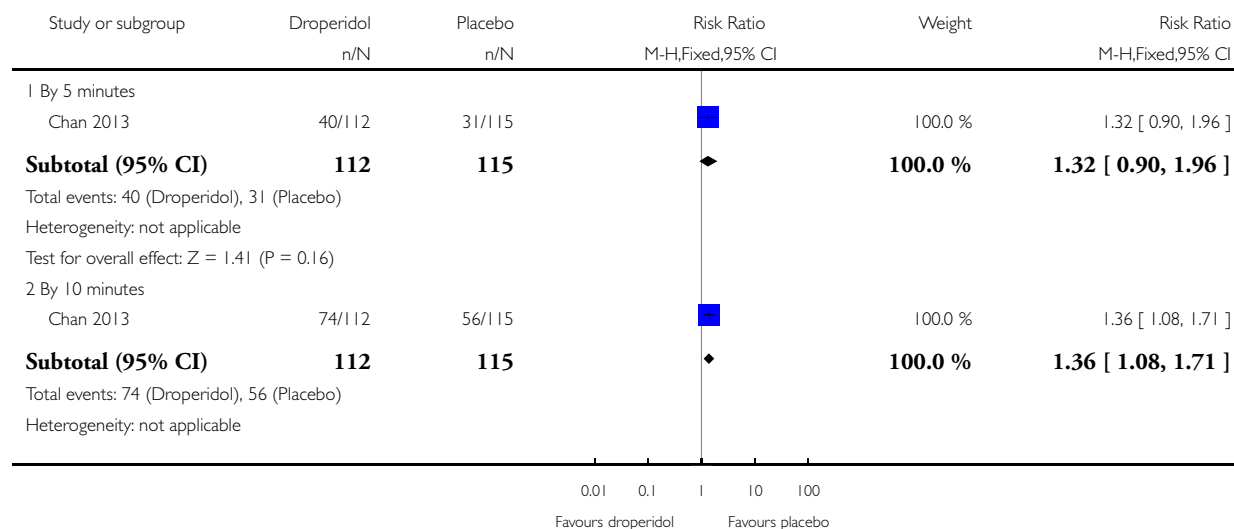
4.3 From 60 minutes after initial adequate sedation until emergency department discharge (various psychotropic drugs)	1	221	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.56 [0.36, 0.87]
<b>5 Adverse effects</b>	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
5.1 Cardiovascular - arrhythmia	1	221	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.32 [0.01, 7.88]
5.2 Cardiovascular - hypotension	1	221	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.30 [0.30, 5.66]
5.3 Central nervous system - decreased Glasgow Coma Score of 6	1	221	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
5.4 Respiratory - airway obstruction	1	221	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.97 [0.20, 4.72]
5.5 Respiratory - oxygen desaturation	1	221	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.75 [0.61, 5.06]
<b>6 Service use: 1. person able to be discharged home</b>	1	221	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.06 [0.83, 1.34]
<b>7 Service use: 2. emergency department length of stay</b>			Other data	No numeric data

### Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Droperidol versus placebo, Outcome 1 Tranquillisation or asleep: 1. tranquillised/sleep.

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation

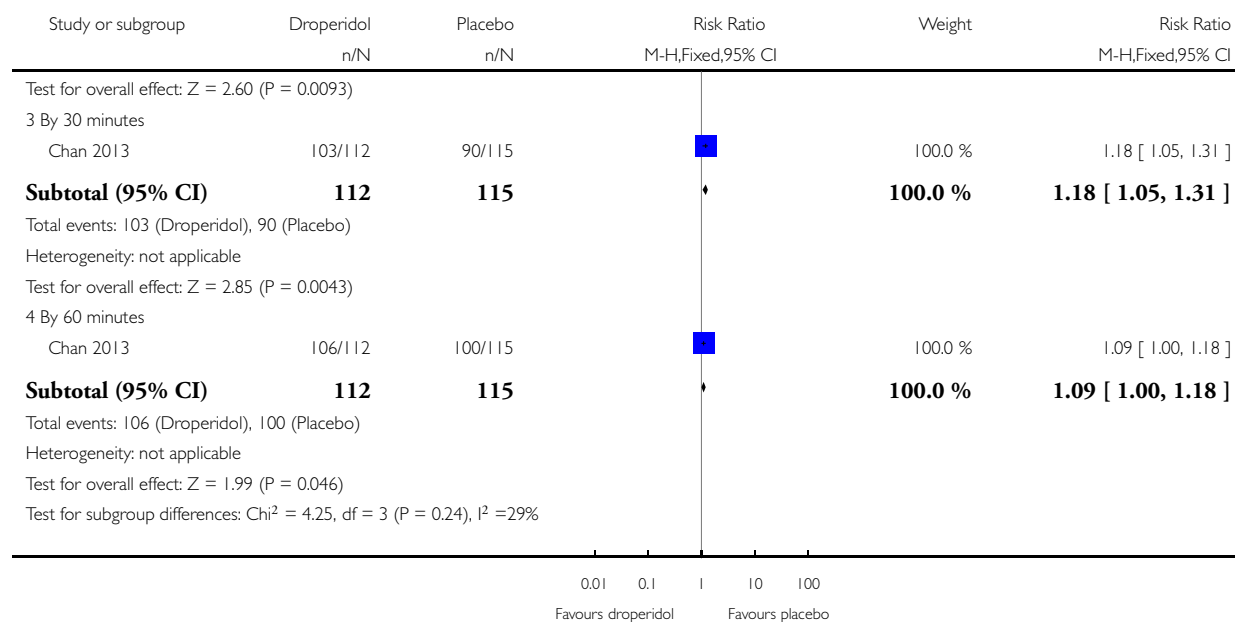
Comparison: 1 Droperidol versus placebo

Outcome: 1 Tranquillisation or asleep: 1. tranquillised/sleep



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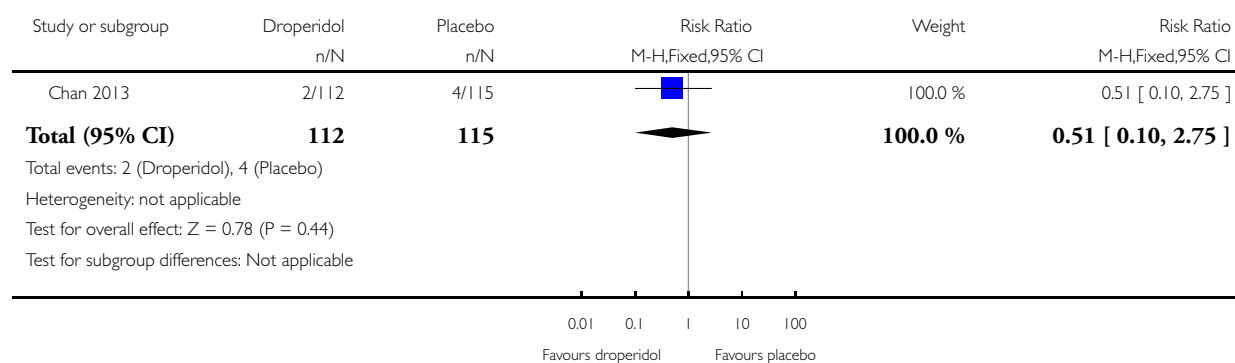


### Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Droperidol versus placebo, Outcome 2 Tranquillisation or asleep: 2. difficulty in achieving tranquillisation/sleep.

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation

Comparison: 1 Droperidol versus placebo

Outcome: 2 Tranquillisation or asleep: 2. difficulty in achieving tranquillisation/sleep



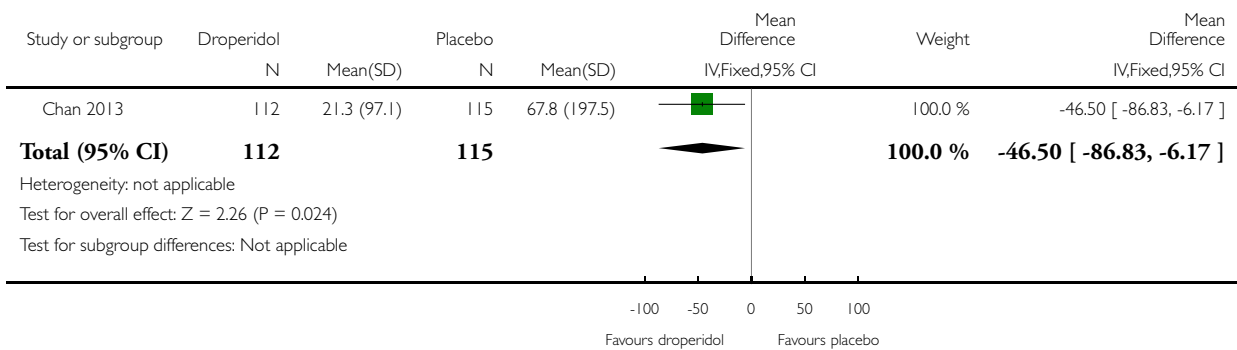


**Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Droperidol versus placebo, Outcome 3 Tranquillisation or asleep: 3. time to tranquillisation/sleep (minutes).**

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation

Comparison: 1 Droperidol versus placebo

Outcome: 3 Tranquillisation or asleep: 3. time to tranquillisation/sleep (minutes)

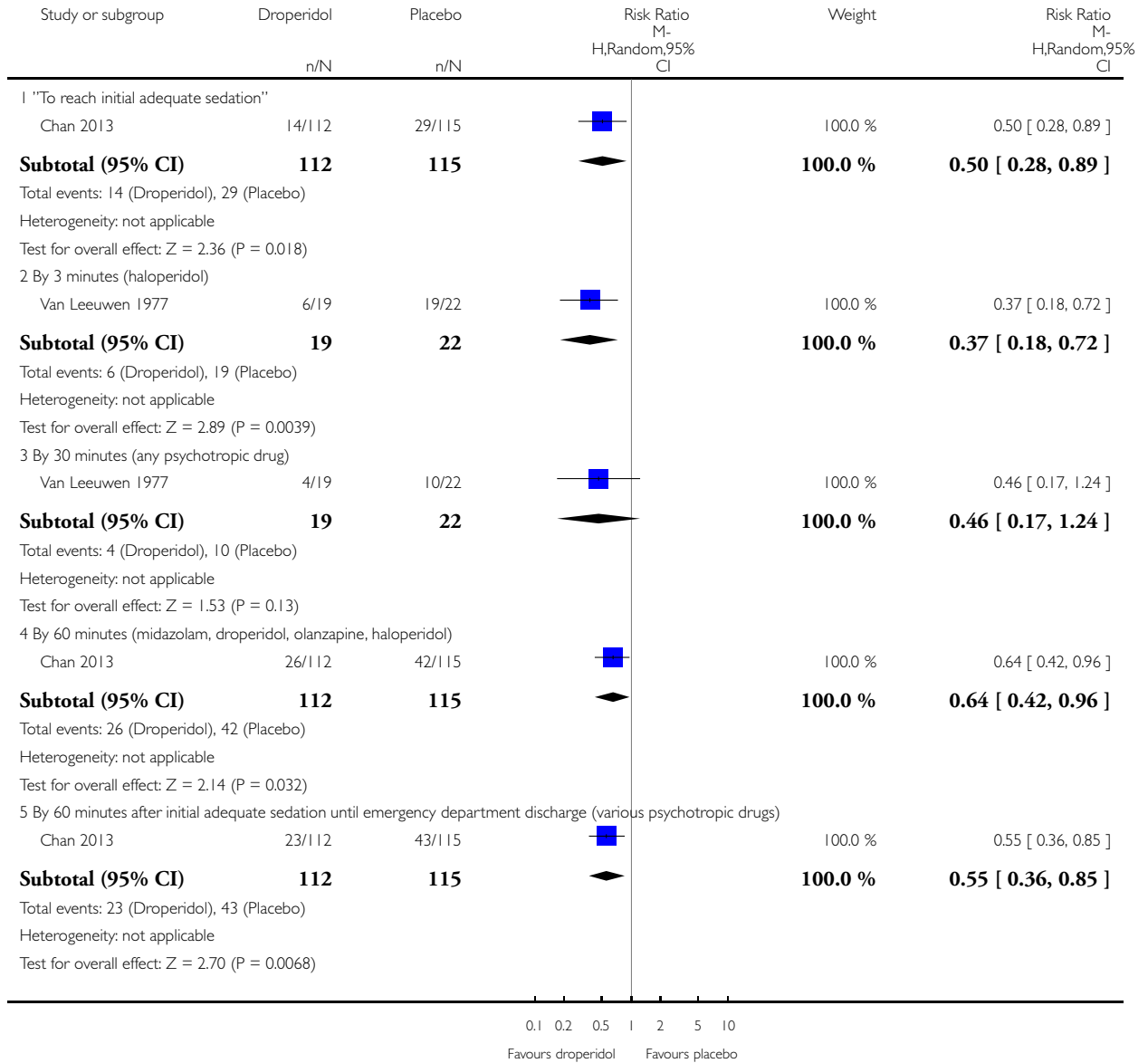


### Analysis I.4. Comparison I Droperidol versus placebo, Outcome 4 Global state: use of additional medication.

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation

Comparison: I Droperidol versus placebo

Outcome: 4 Global state: use of additional medication

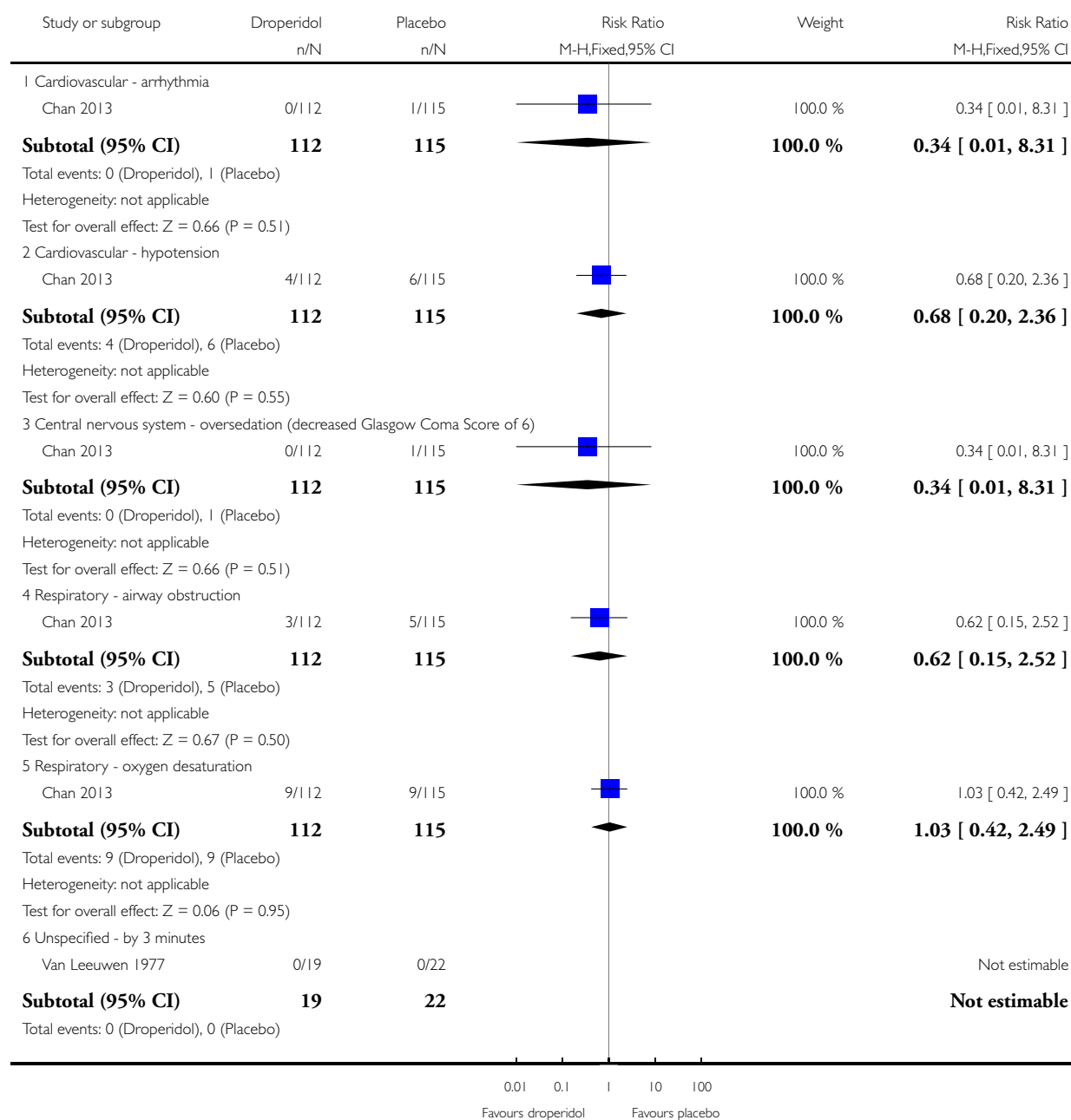


### Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Droperidol versus placebo, Outcome 5 Adverse effects.

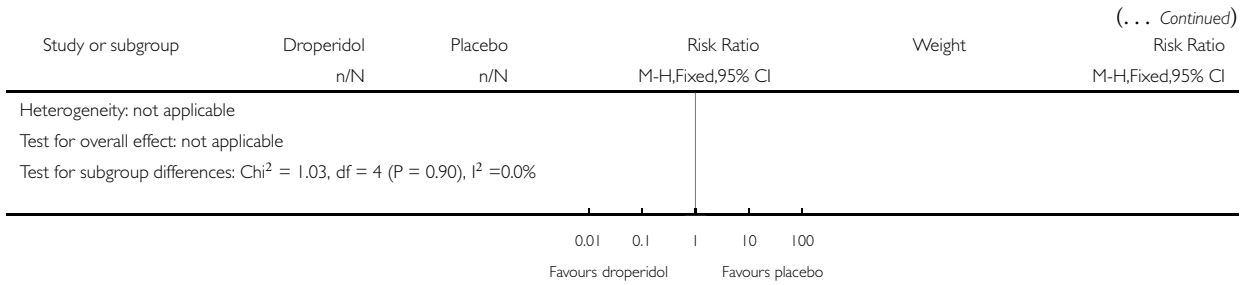
Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation

Comparison: 1 Droperidol versus placebo

Outcome: 5 Adverse effects



(Continued . . .)

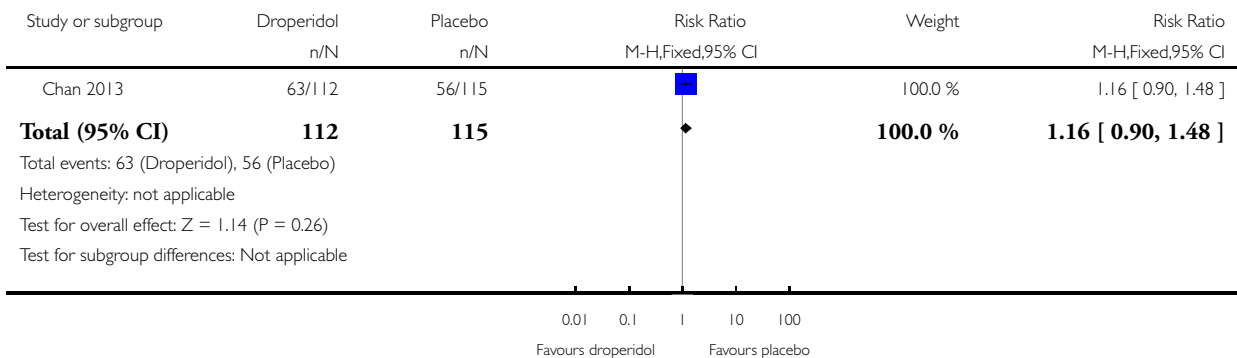


### Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1 Droperidol versus placebo, Outcome 6 Service use: 1 person able to be discharged home.

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation

Comparison: 1 Droperidol versus placebo

Outcome: 6 Service use: 1 person able to be discharged home



### Analysis 1.7. Comparison 1 Droperidol versus placebo, Outcome 7 Service use: 2 emergency department length of stay.

Service use: 2 emergency department length of stay

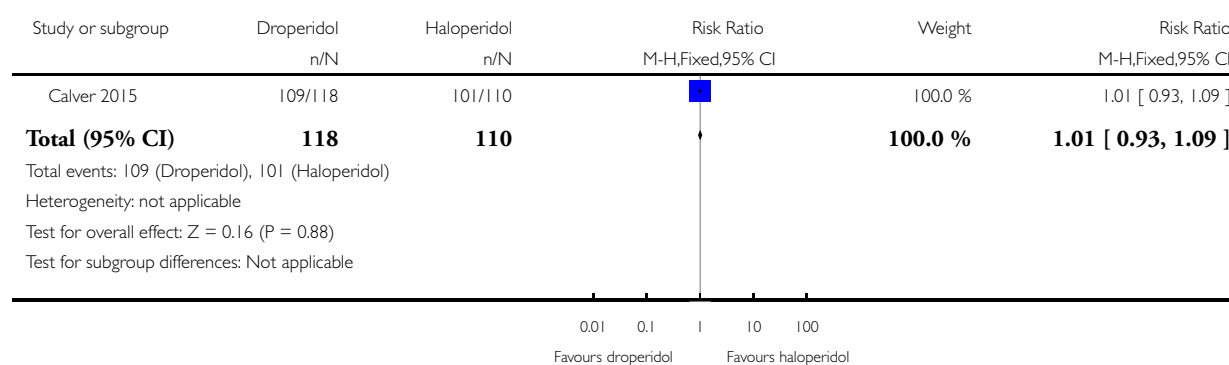
Study	Intervention	number of participants	Median (hours)	Interquartile range
Chan 2013	Droperidol	112	10.0	6.7 to 13.2

Service use: 2 emergency department length of stay (Continued)

Chan 2013	Placebo	115	9.7	5.7 to 14.7
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**Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Droperidol versus haloperidol, Outcome 1 Tranquillisation or asleep: 1. tranquillised/sleep within 120 minutes.**

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation  
 Comparison: 2 Droperidol versus haloperidol  
 Outcome: 1 Tranquillisation or asleep: 1. tranquillised/sleep within 120 minutes



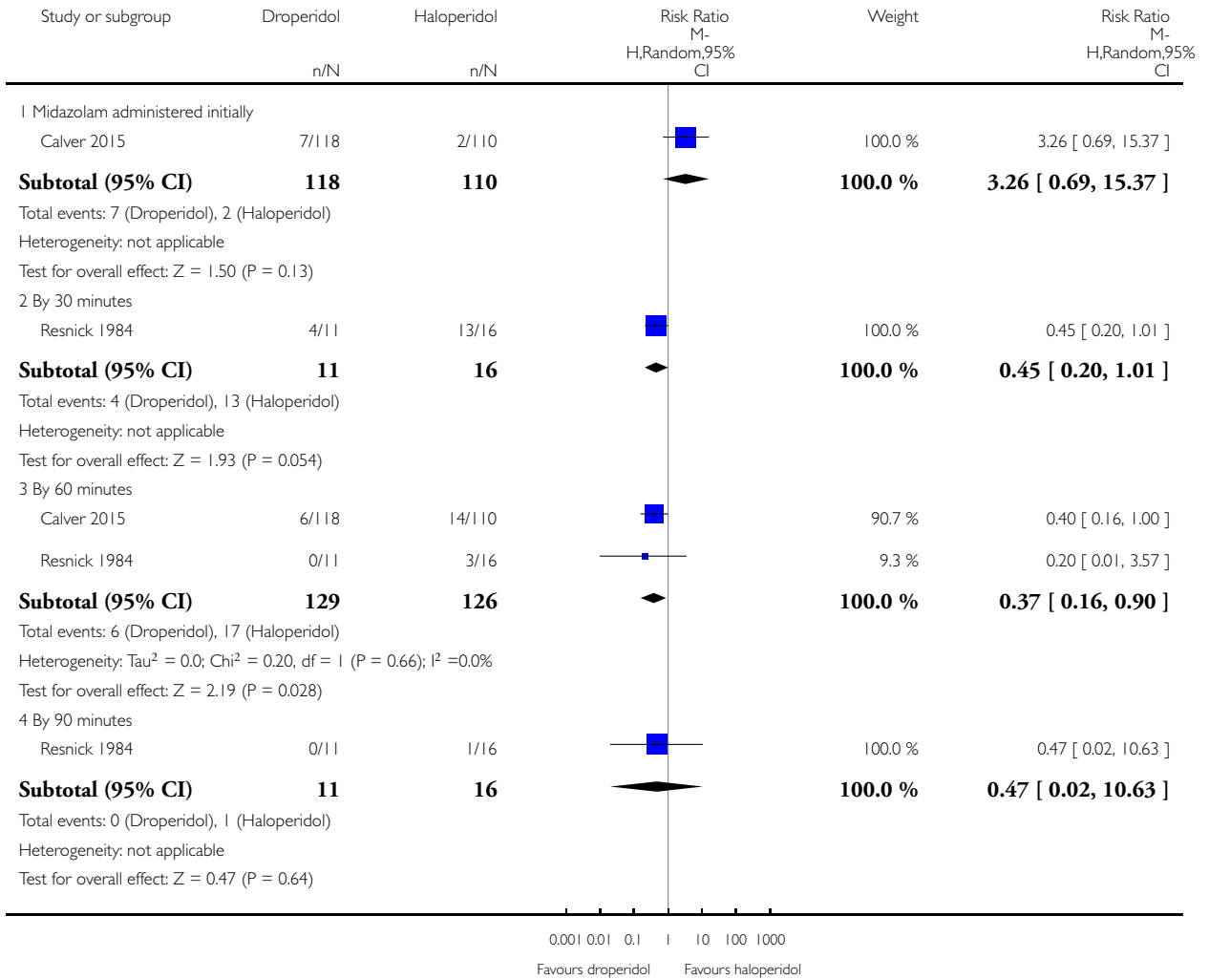
**Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2 Droperidol versus haloperidol, Outcome 2 Tranquillisation or asleep: 2. time to tranquillisation/sleep.**

Tranquillisation or asleep: 2. time to tranquillisation/sleep

Study	Intervention	Number of participants	Median (minutes)	Interquartile range
Calver 2015	Droperidol	118	25	15 to 30
Calver 2015	Haloperidol	110	20	15 to 30

**Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2 Droperidol versus haloperidol, Outcome 3 Global state: use of additional medication.**

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation  
 Comparison: 2 Droperidol versus haloperidol  
 Outcome: 3 Global state: use of additional medication

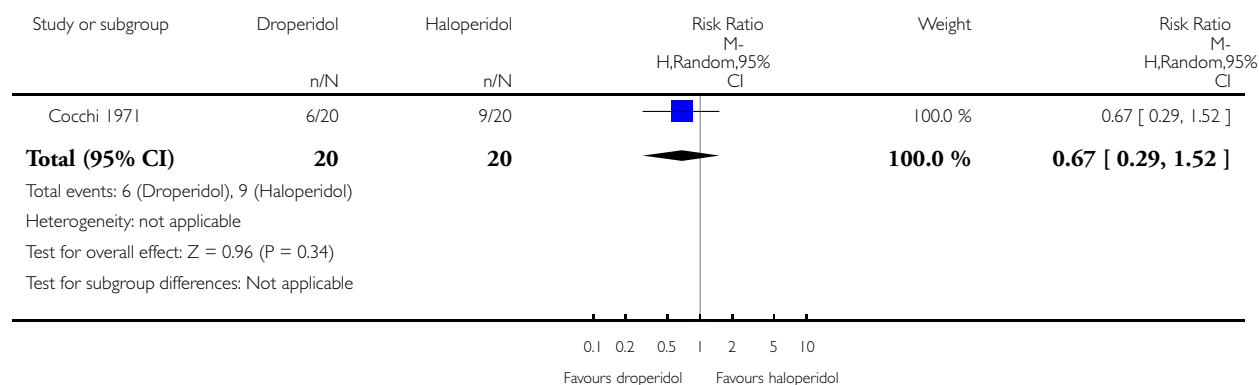


### Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2 Droperidol versus haloperidol, Outcome 4 Global state: no overall improvement - by 30 days.

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation

Comparison: 2 Droperidol versus haloperidol

Outcome: 4 Global state: no overall improvement - by 30 days

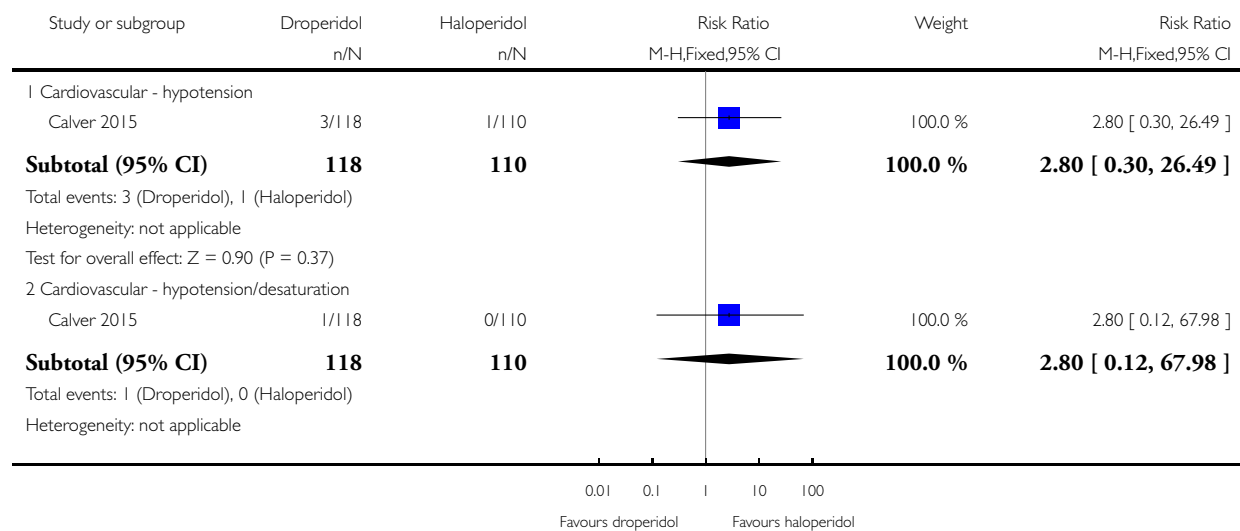


### Analysis 2.5. Comparison 2 Droperidol versus haloperidol, Outcome 5 Adverse effects.

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation

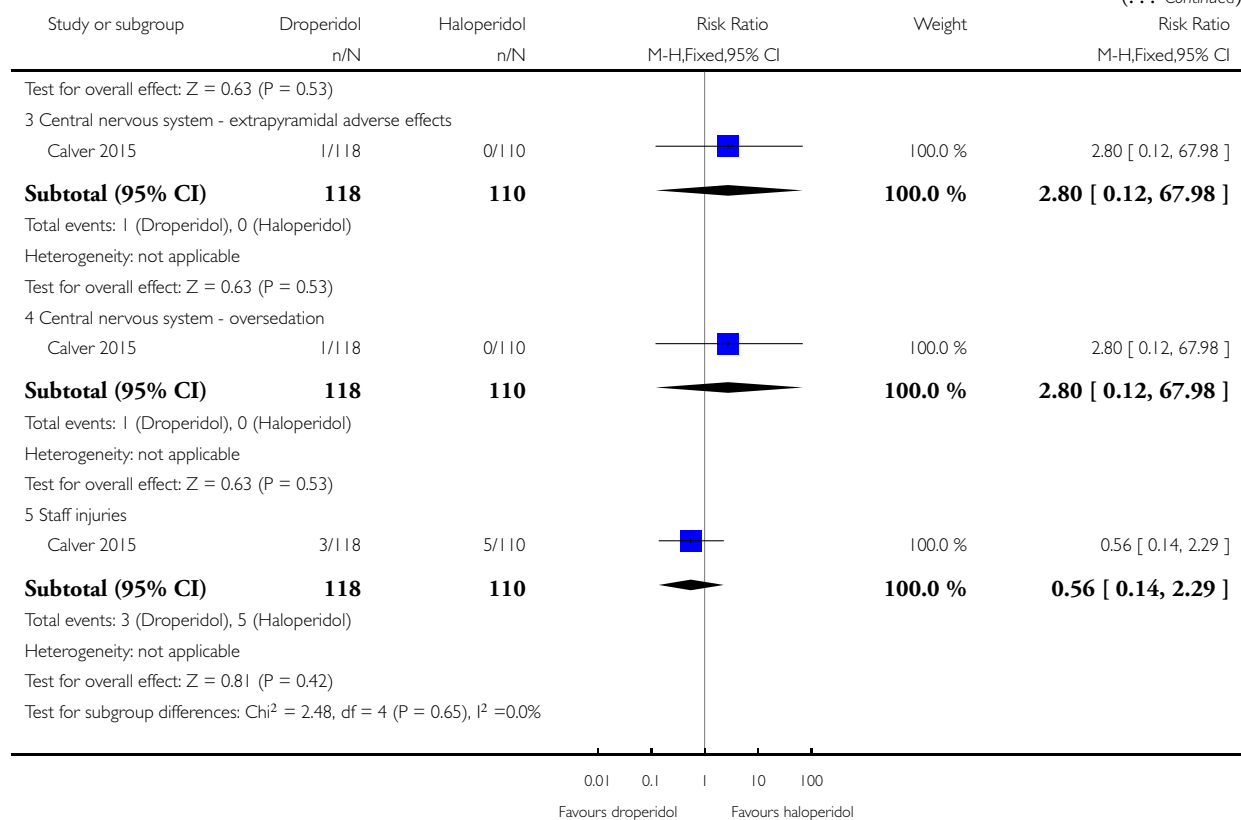
Comparison: 2 Droperidol versus haloperidol

Outcome: 5 Adverse effects



(Continued . . .)

(... Continued)



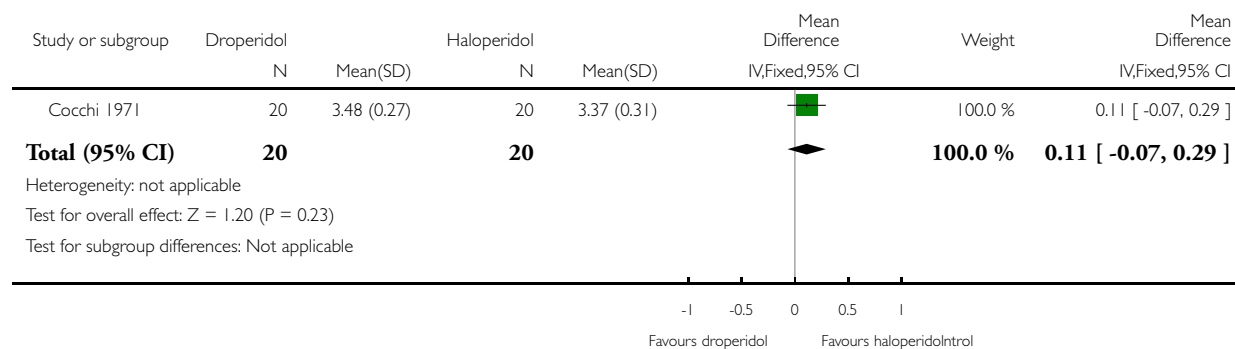


**Analysis 2.6. Comparison 2 Droperidol versus haloperidol, Outcome 6 Mental state: Average score by 13 days (Scale for Quantification of Psychotic Symptom Severity, high = poor).**

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation

Comparison: 2 Droperidol versus haloperidol

Outcome: 6 Mental state: Average score by 13 days (Scale for Quantification of Psychotic Symptom Severity, high = poor)

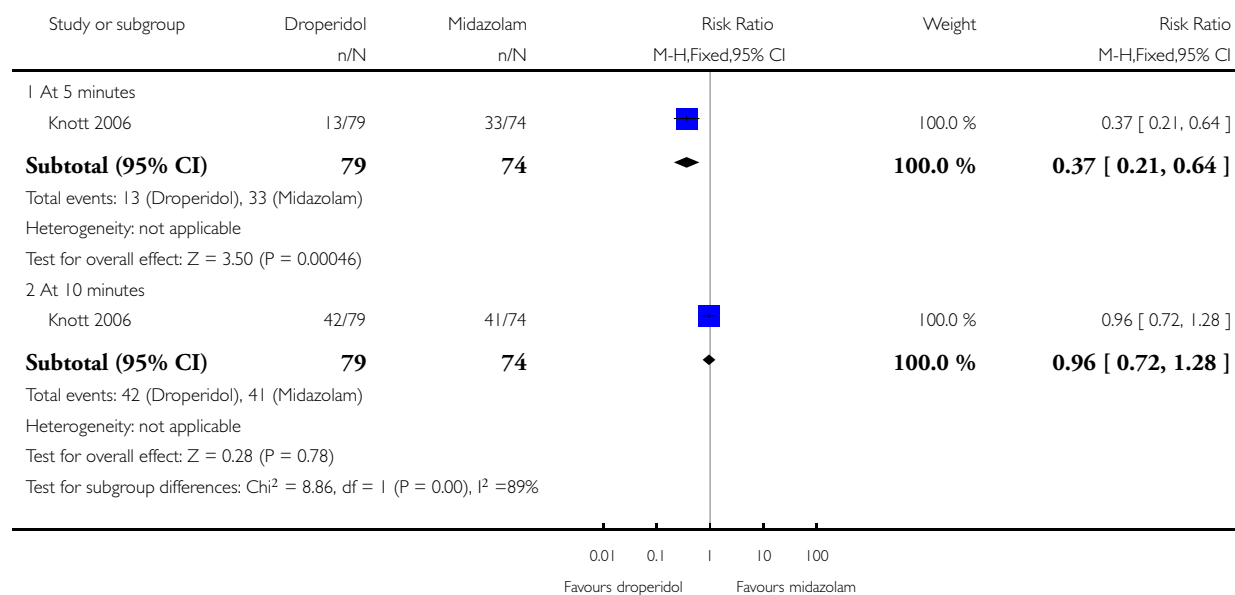


**Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3 Droperidol versus midazolam, Outcome 1 Tranquillisation or asleep: 1. tranquillised/asleep.**

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation

Comparison: 3 Droperidol versus midazolam

Outcome: 1 Tranquillisation or asleep: 1. tranquillised/asleep



**Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3 Droperidol versus midazolam, Outcome 2 Tranquillisation or asleep: 2 time to tranquillisation/sleep.**

**Tranquillisation or asleep: 2 time to tranquillisation/sleep**

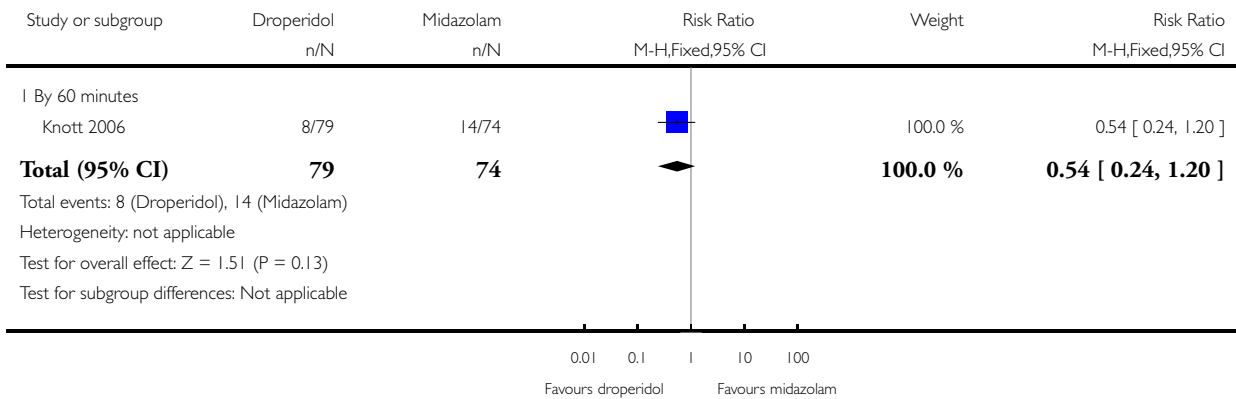
Study	Intervention	Number of participants	Median (minutes)
Knott 2006	Droperidol	79	8
Knott 2006	Midazolam	74	6.5

**Analysis 3.3. Comparison 3 Droperidol versus midazolam, Outcome 3 Global state: use of additional medication.**

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation

Comparison: 3 Droperidol versus midazolam

Outcome: 3 Global state: use of additional medication

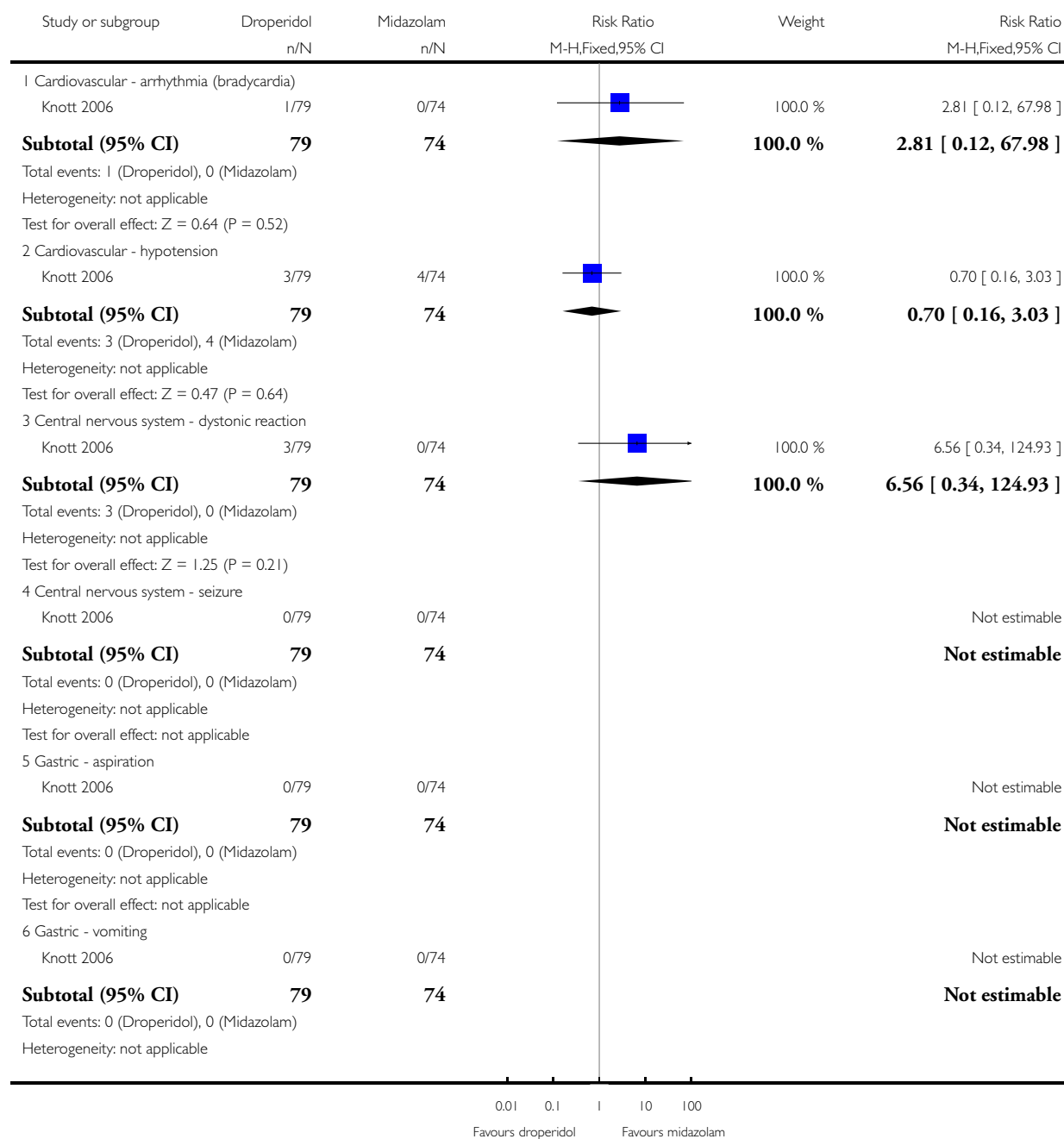


### Analysis 3.4. Comparison 3 Droperidol versus midazolam, Outcome 4 Adverse effects.

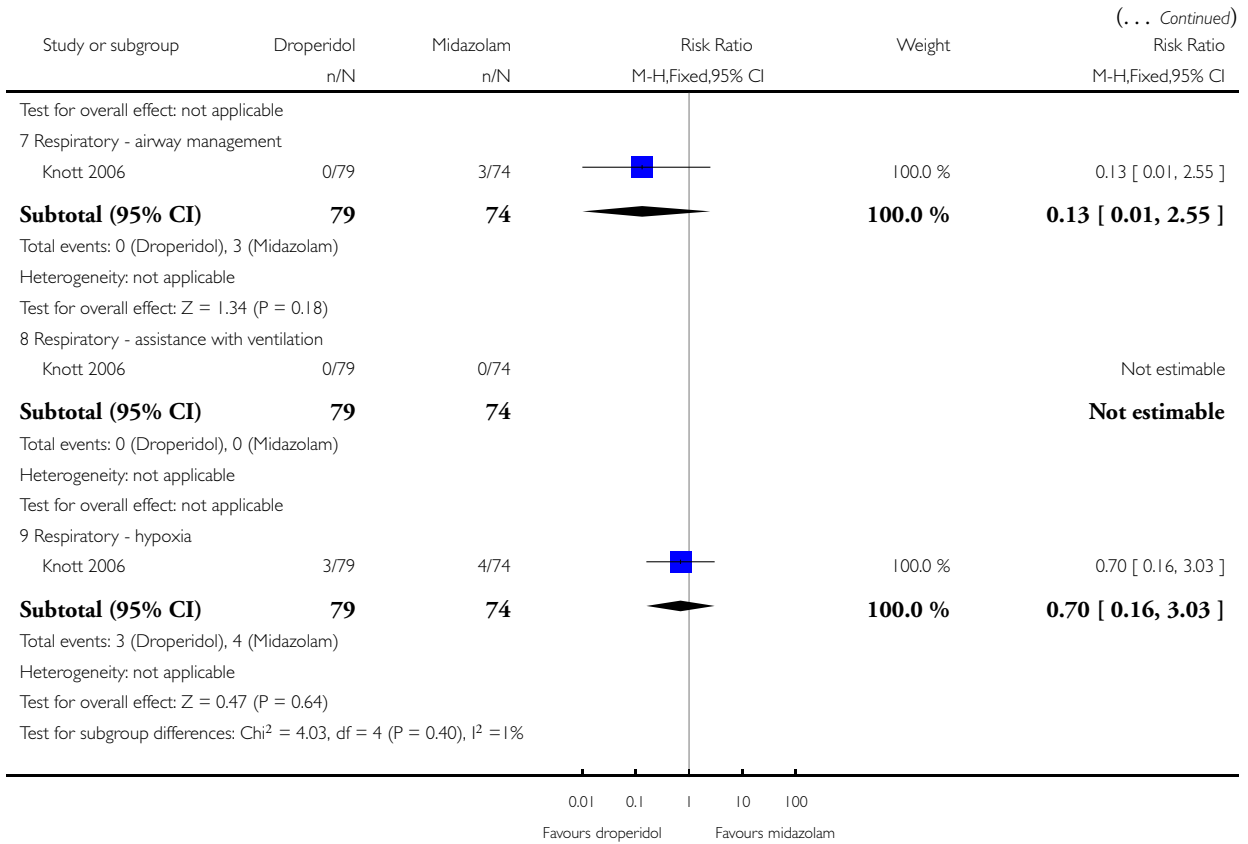
Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation

Comparison: 3 Droperidol versus midazolam

Outcome: 4 Adverse effects

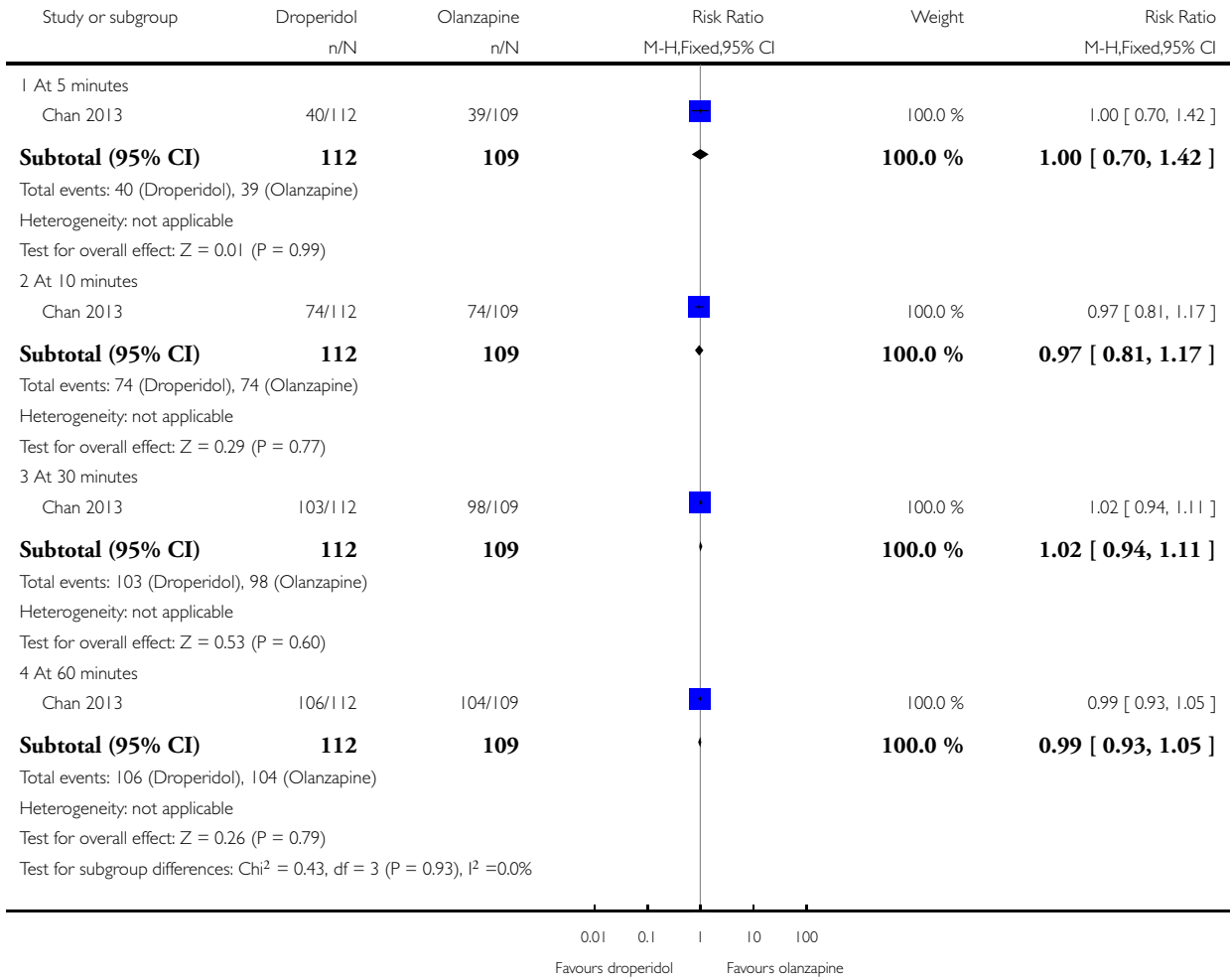


(Continued . . .)



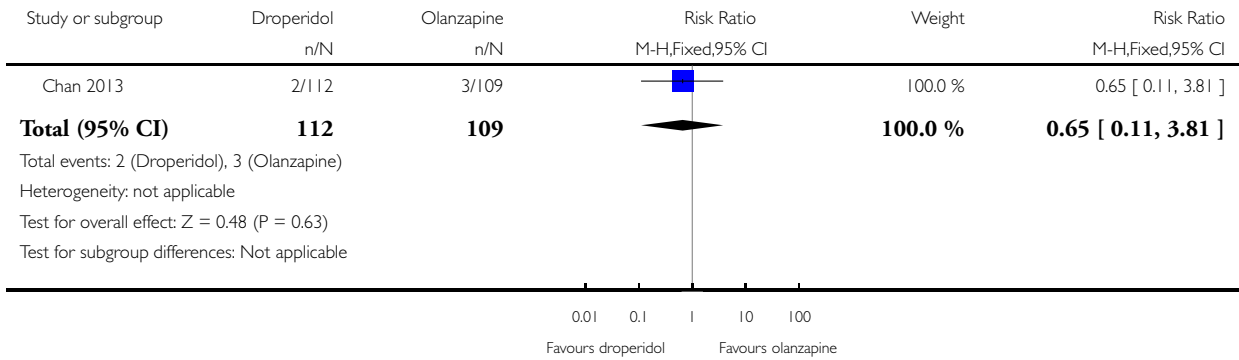
**Analysis 4.1. Comparison 4 Droperidol versus olanzapine, Outcome 1 Tranquillisation or asleep: 1. tranquillised/asleep.**

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation  
 Comparison: 4 Droperidol versus olanzapine  
 Outcome: 1 Tranquillisation or asleep: 1. tranquillised/asleep



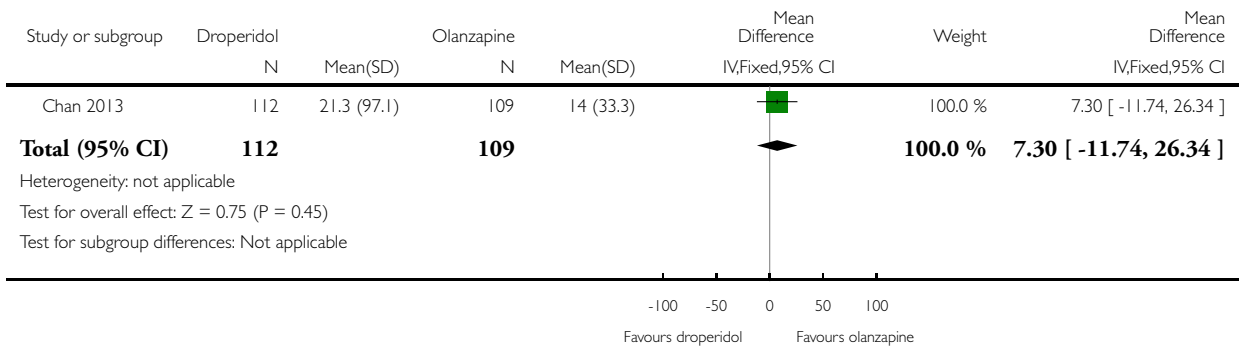
**Analysis 4.2. Comparison 4 Droperidol versus olanzapine, Outcome 2 Tranquillisation or asleep: 2. difficulty in achieving tranquillisation/sleep.**

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation  
 Comparison: 4 Droperidol versus olanzapine  
 Outcome: 2 Tranquillisation or asleep: 2. difficulty in achieving tranquillisation/sleep



**Analysis 4.3. Comparison 4 Droperidol versus olanzapine, Outcome 3 Tranquillisation or asleep: 3. time to tranquillisation/sleep (minutes).**

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation  
 Comparison: 4 Droperidol versus olanzapine  
 Outcome: 3 Tranquillisation or asleep: 3. time to tranquillisation/sleep (minutes)

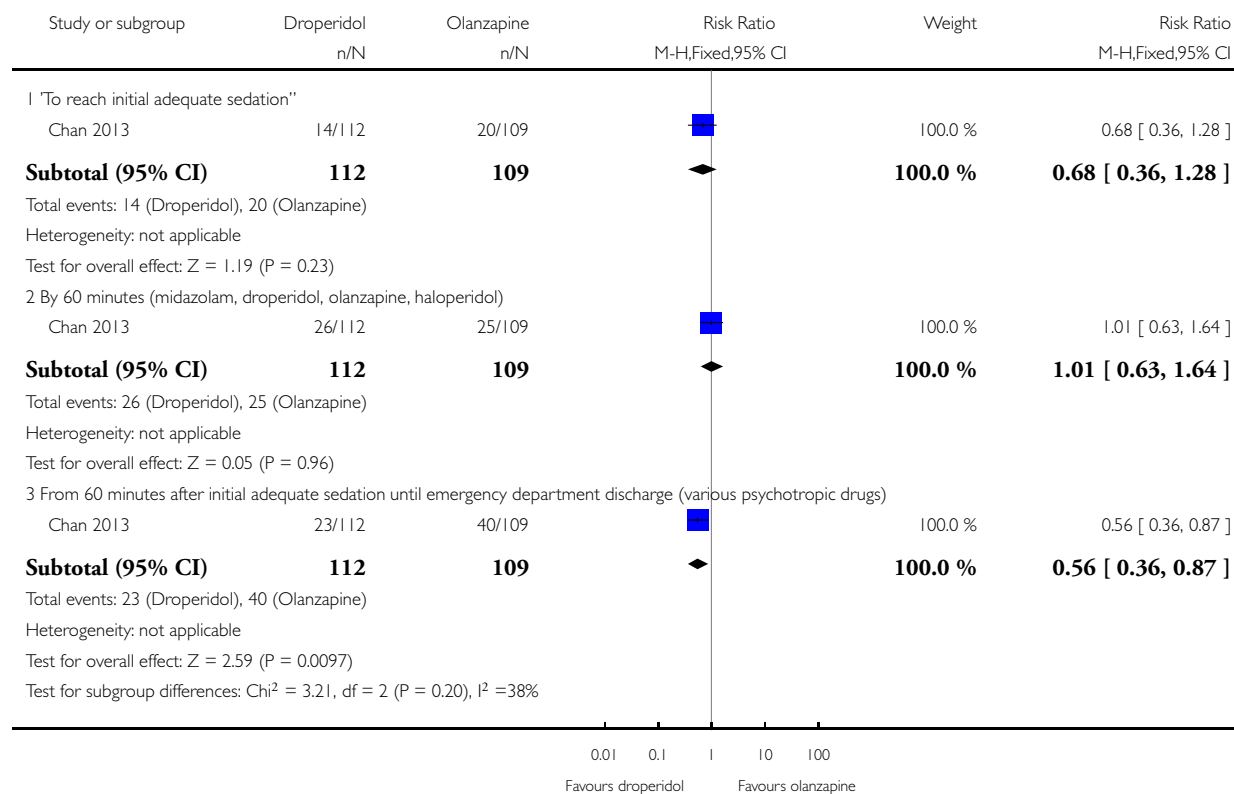


#### Analysis 4.4. Comparison 4 Droperidol versus olanzapine, Outcome 4 Global state: use of additional medication.

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation

Comparison: 4 Droperidol versus olanzapine

Outcome: 4 Global state: use of additional medication

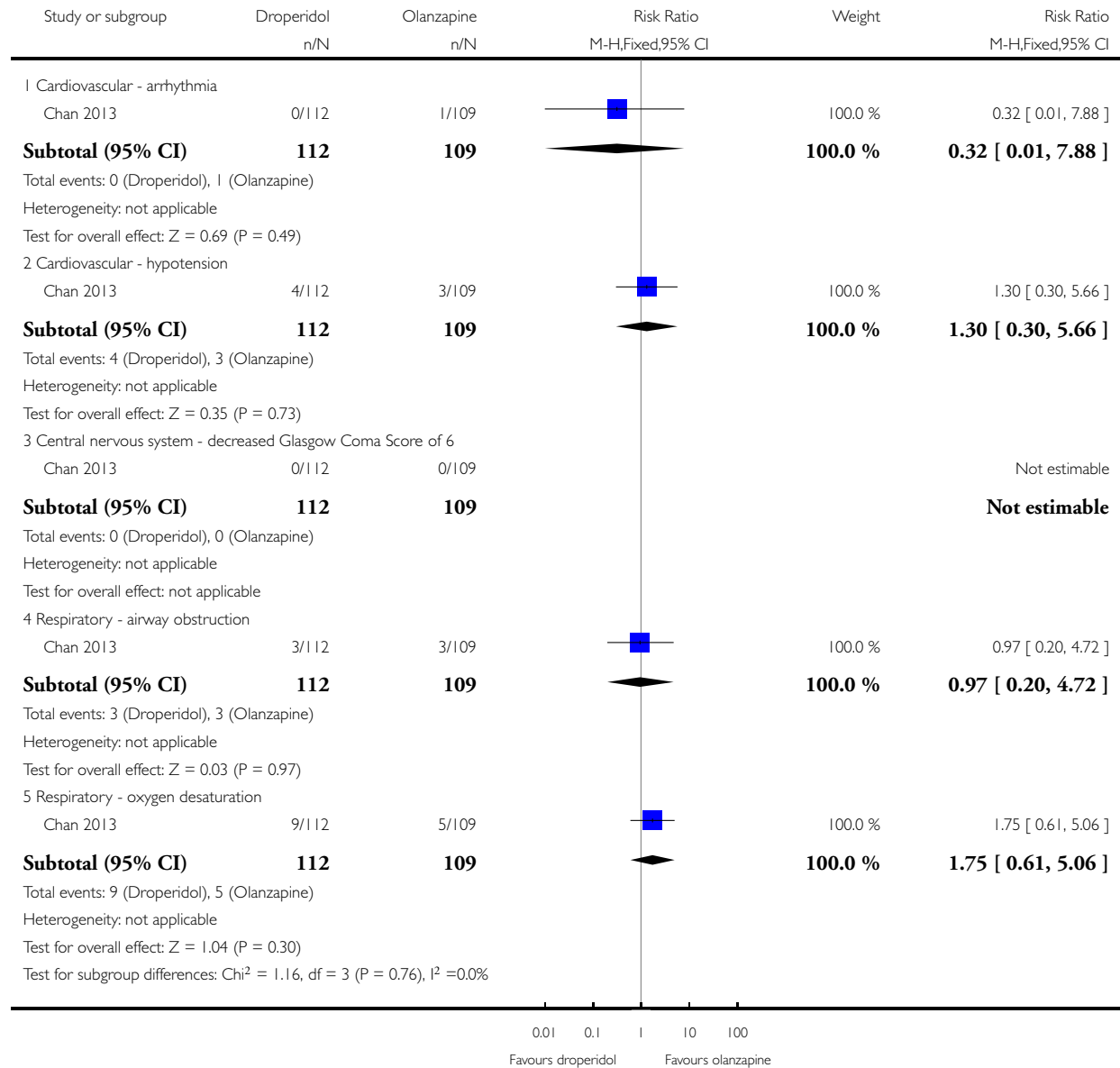


### Analysis 4.5. Comparison 4 Droperidol versus olanzapine, Outcome 5 Adverse effects.

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation

Comparison: 4 Droperidol versus olanzapine

Outcome: 5 Adverse effects



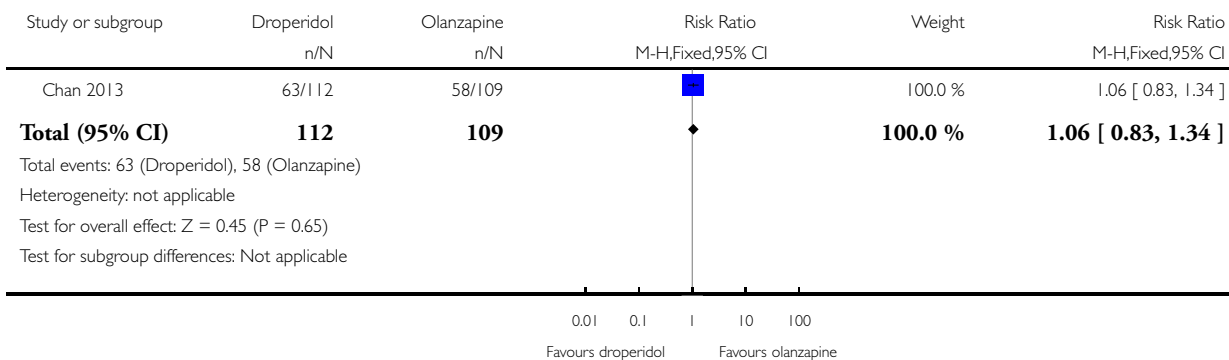


**Analysis 4.6. Comparison 4 Droperidol versus olanzapine, Outcome 6 Service use: 1. person able to be discharged home.**

Review: Droperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation

Comparison: 4 Droperidol versus olanzapine

Outcome: 6 Service use: 1. person able to be discharged home



**Analysis 4.7. Comparison 4 Droperidol versus olanzapine, Outcome 7 Service use: 2. emergency department length of stay.**

Service use: 2. emergency department length of stay

Study	Intervention	Number of participants	Median (hours)	Interquartile range
Chan 2013	Droperidol	112	10.0	6.7 to 13.2
Chan 2013	Olanzapine	109	11.0	7.2 to 14.7

**ADDITIONAL TABLES**

Table 1. Survey of 20 medical directors of emergency departments in the USA

Favoured drug	Number
Haloperidol + lorazepam ± benztropine	11
Droperidol	4
Benzodiazepine (unspecified) alone	3
Droperidol + lorazepam + diphenhydramine	1

**Table 1. Survey of 20 medical directors of emergency departments in the USA (Continued)**

Haloperidol + benztropine	1
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**Table 2. Preferred medication for rapid tranquillisation in Rio de Janeiro**

Drug of choice	Mean dose (mg)	Frequency of use
Haloperidol + promethazine	5 (2.5 to 10) + 50 (25 to 100)	61%
Haloperidol + promethazine + diazepam	5 (2.5 to 10) + 50 (25 to 100) +10	15%
Diazepam	10	9%
Haloperidol + promethazine + chlorpromazine	5 + 50 + 25	7%
Chlorpromazine + diazepam + promethazine	25 + 10 + 50	1%
Chlorpromazine + promethazine	25 + 50	1%
Chlorpromazine	25	1%
Diazepam + promethazine	10 + 50	1%
Haloperidol + diazepam	5 + 10	1%
Promethazine	50	1%

**Table 3. Drugs for rapid tranquillisation in London survey**

Drug of choice	Mean dose (mg)
Diazepam*	27 (10 to 80)
Haloperidol	22 (10 to 60)
Chlorpromazine	162 (50 to 400)
Droperidol	14 (10 to 20)
Paraldehyde	U/K
Amytal	U/K
Lorazepam	U/K

**Table 3. Drugs for rapid tranquillisation in London survey** (Continued)

Nitrazepam**	U/K
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\* most frequent; \*\*least frequent; U/K: unknown.

**Table 4. Other relevant Cochrane reviews**

Focus of review	Reference
<b>Completed and maintained reviews</b>	
'As required' medication regimens for seriously mentally ill people in hospital	<a href="#">Chakrabarti 2007</a>
Benzodiazepines for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation	<a href="#">Gillies 2005</a>
Chlorpromazine for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation	<a href="#">Ahmed 2010</a>
Clotiapine for acute psychotic illnesses	<a href="#">Berk 2004</a>
Containment strategies for people with serious mental illness	<a href="#">Muralidharan 2006</a>
Droperidol for acute psychosis	This review
Haloperidol for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation (rapid tranquillisation)	<a href="#">Powney 2012</a>
Haloperidol + promethazine for psychosis-induced aggression	<a href="#">Huf 2009</a>
Olanzapine IM or olanzapine orodispersible tablet for acutely disturbed/agitated people with suspected serious mental illnesses	<a href="#">Belgamwar 2005</a>
Seclusion and restraint for serious mental illnesses	<a href="#">Sailas 2000</a>
Zuclopenthixol acetate for acute schizophrenia and similar serious mental illnesses	<a href="#">Gibson 2004</a>
<b>Reviews in the process of being completed or updated</b>	
Risperidone for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation	<a href="#">Ahmed 2011</a>
Haloperidol for long-term aggression in psychosis	<a href="#">Khushu 2012</a>
Loxapine inhaler for psychosis-induced aggression	<a href="#">Vangala 2012</a>
Clozapine for people with schizophrenia and recurrent physical aggression (Title)	<a href="#">Toal 2012</a>

**Table 4. Other relevant Cochrane reviews** (Continued)

Quetiapine for psychosis-induced aggression	<a href="#">Wilkie 2012</a>
De-escalation techniques for psychosis-induced aggression	<a href="#">Rao 2012</a>

IM: intramuscular.

**Table 5. Length of included studies**

Study	Immediate (< 2 hours)	Short term (> 2 hours to 24 hours)	Medium term (> 24 hours to 2 weeks)	Long term (> 2 weeks)
<a href="#">Van Leeuwen 1977</a>	✓ (3 and 30 min)	-	-	-
<a href="#">Chan 2013</a>	✓ (5, 10 and 60 min)	-	-	-
<a href="#">Calver 2015</a>	✓ (10 min)	✓ (120 min)	-	-
<a href="#">Knott 2006</a>	✓ (within 60 min)	✓ (2 hours)	-	-
<a href="#">Resnick 1984</a>	✓ (15 and 30 min)	✓ (24 hours)	-	-
<a href="#">Cocchi 1971</a>	-	-	-	✓ (30 days)

min: minute.

**Table 6. Randomised excluded studies relevant to other reviews**

Excluded study	Participants		Suggested comparison	Existing review
	People with serious mental illness	People without mental illness		
<a href="#">Hu 2014</a>	Acute agitation and schizophrenia.	-	Haloperidol vs. ziprasidone for acute agitation and schizophrenia	<a href="#">Powney 2012</a>
<a href="#">Cocito 1970</a>	With psychosis in hospital, not acutely ill.	-	Droperidol for (non-acute) psychosis.	-
<a href="#">Isbister 2010</a> ; <a href="#">Rosen 1997</a>	-	People with violent and acute behavioural disturbance. No mention of any underlying psychiatric illness	Droperidol for acute non-psychiatric disturbance.	-

**Table 6. Randomised excluded studies relevant to other reviews** (Continued)

		Mostly people with trauma and medical reasons for their disturbance (total 46), 1 with 'psychiatric' diagnosis		
<a href="#">Richards 1997</a> ; <a href="#">Richards 1998</a> ; <a href="#">Thomas 1992</a>		People with drug-induced toxicity, not people with severe mental illnesses	Droperidol for drug-induced toxicity.	-
<a href="#">Foster 1995</a>		Healthy women attending day hospital for minor surgery.	Droperidol for minor surgery.	-

**Table 7. Design of a future study**

<b>Methods</b>	Allocation: randomised (clearly described). Blinding: single blind (outcomes assessor). Duration: up to 2 weeks. Design: parallel. Setting: emergency settings.
<b>Participants</b>	Diagnosis: people whose aggressive behaviour is thought due to psychotic illness N = 300. Age: > 18 years. Sex: not applicable. Inclusion criteria: other measures failed. Exclusion criteria: specific contraindication to evaluated treatments
<b>Interventions</b>	1. Droperidol. N = 150. 2. Drug intervention of choice. N = 150. Both drugs should be known to be effective, but the comparative effectiveness be unclear
<b>Outcomes</b>	Tranquil/asleep: binary outcomes, time. Behaviour: need for additional medication, additional aggressive episode Adverse effects. Acceptability of treatment. Costs: cost of services, cost of care. Quality of life. Service outcomes: days in hospital, discharged, transfer to secure unit
<b>Notes</b>	Study should comply with <a href="#">CONSORT</a> and <a href="#">AllTrials</a> .

## APPENDICES

### Appendix I. Previous searches

#### I.1 Searches in 1998 to 2000

This review is part of a larger project attempting to identify all randomised trials relevant to the management of aggressive or violent people. The searches are therefore more general than would be expected for such a review (see 2.6).

##### I.1.1 Electronic searches

###### I.1.1.1 AMED (1983 to December 1998)

It was searched using the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's phrase for randomised controlled trials combined with the phrase: and (homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or intent near2 (kill or harm) or bodily near1 harm or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or physical abus\* or spouse abus\* or partner abus\* or child neglect in ti or child neglect in ab or child abus\* in ti or child abus\* in ab or elder abus\* or rape\* in ti or rape\* in ab or rapist\* or sexual\* abus\* in ti or sexual\* abus\* in ab or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or masturbat\* near2 public or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\* in ti or malic\* in ab or hostil\* or (dangerous or disrupt\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or dangerousness or (destruct\* not self-destruct\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or (antisocial or anti-social) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or breach\* near3 peace or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\* in ti or crim\* in ab or offen\* in ti or offen\* in ab or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or (gun\* in ti or gun\* in ab) not gunderson or agitat\* or "ANGER-" in SH or "AGGRESSION-" in SH or explode "CRIME" or "EXHIBITIONISM-" in SH or "JUVENILE-DELINQUENCY" in SH or "PRISONS-" in SH or "PRISONERS-" in SH or explode "VIOLENCE")

###### I.1.1.2 ASSIA (1987 to December 1998)

randomi\* or random\* and allocat\* or random\* and assign\* or singl\* blind\* or doubl\* blind\* or tripl\* blind\* or trebl\* blind\*  
The resulting records were then searched in ProCite using the phrase:

homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or ((physical or spouse or elder or sexual\* or child or partner) and abus\*) or rape\* or rapist\* or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\* or hostil\* or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\* or offen\* or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or gun\* or (intent and (kill or harm)) or (bodily and harm) or (child and neglect) or masturbat\* or (breach\* and peace) or (dangerous and (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)) or (disrupt\* and (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)) or ((destruct\* and not self-destruct\*) and (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)) or ((anti-social or antisocial) and (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)) or agitat\*

###### I.1.1.3 Biological Abstracts (1993 to September 1999) and BA on CD (1982 to 1985)

They were searched using the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's phrase for randomised controlled trials combined with the phrase: and (homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or intent near2 (kill or harm) or bodily near1 harm or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or physical abus\* or spouse abus\* or partner abus\* or child neglect in ti or child neglect in ab or child abus\* in ti or child abus\* in ab or elder abus\* or rape\* in ti or rape\* in ab or rapist\* or sexual\* abus\* in ti or sexual\* abus\* in ab or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or masturbat\* near2 public or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\* in ti or malic\* in ab or hostil\* or (dangerous or disrupt\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or dangerousness or (destruct\* not self-destruct\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or (antisocial or anti-social) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or breach\* near3 peace or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\* in ti or crim\* in ab or offen\* in ti or offen\* in ab or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or (gun\* in ti or gun\* in ab) not gunderson or agitat\*)

#### **1.1.1.4 Brainwave (Pharmaceutical Newsletters, Pharmaceutical Research, Pharmaceutical Industry News, Social Sciences, Medical Research)**

It was searched on the internet (<http://www.brainwave.telebase.com> [Searched on May 5, 2000]) using the phrase: ((random\* or doubl\*) and aggress\*) or ((random\* or doubl\*) and violen\*) within the title field

#### **1.1.1.5 British Nursing Index/RCN Journals (1988 to September 1999)**

They were searched using the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's phrase for randomised controlled trials combined with the phrase: and (homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or intent near2 (kill or harm) or bodily near1 harm or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or physical abus\* or spouse abus\* or partner abus\* or child neglect in ti or child neglect in ab or child abus\* in ti or child abus\* in ab or elder abus\* or rape\* in ti or rape\* in ab or rapist\* or sexual\* abus\* in ti or sexual\* abus\* in ab or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or masturbat\* near2 public or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\* in ti or malic\* in ab or hostil\* or (dangerous or disrupt\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or dangerousness or (destruct\* not self-destruct\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or (antisocial or anti-social) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or breach\* near3 peace or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\* in ti or crim\* in ab or offen\* in ti or offen\* in ab or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or (gun\* in ti or gun\* in ab) not gunderson or agitat\*)

#### **1.1.1.6 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (1982 to January 2000)**

It was searched using the phrase:

(homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or ((physical or spouse or elder or sexual\* or child or partner) and abus\*) or rape\* or rapist\* or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\* or hostil\* or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\* or offen\* or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or gun\* or (intent and (kill or harm)) or (bodily and harm) or (child and neglect or masturbat\* or (breach\* and peace) or (dangerous and (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)) or (disrupt\* and (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)) or ((destruct\* and not self-destruct\*) and (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)) or ((anti-social or antisocial) and (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)) or agitat\* and (randomi\* or (random\* and alloc\*) or (random\* and assign\*) or (doubl\* and blind)

#### **1.1.1.7 CINAHL (1982 to October 1999)**

It was searched using the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's phrase for randomised controlled trials combined with the phrase:

and (homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or intent near2 (kill or harm) or bodily near1 harm or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or physical abus\* or spouse abus\* or partner abus\* or child neglect in ti or child neglect in ab or child abus\* in ti or child abus\* in ab or elder abus\* or rape\* in ti or rape\* in ab or rapist\* or sexual\* abus\* in ti or sexual\* abus\* in ab or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or masturbat\* near2 public or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\* in ti or malic\* in ab or hostil\* or (dangerous or disrupt\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or dangerousness or (destruct\* not self-destruct\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or (antisocial or anti-social) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or breach\* near3 peace or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\* in ti or crim\* in ab or offen\* in ti or offen\* in ab or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or (gun\* in ti or gun\* in ab) not gunderson or agitat\* or "Anal-Intercourse"/ all topical subheadings / all age subheadings or explode "Aggression"/ all topical subheadings / all age subheadings or explode "Public-Offenders"/ all topical subheadings / all age subheadings or explode "Risk-for-Violence-Self-Directed-or-Directed-at-Others-(NANDA)"/ all topical subheadings / all age subheadings or explode "Crime"/ all topical subheadings / all age subheadings or "Masturbation"/ all topical subheadings / all age subheadings or "Anger"/ all topical subheadings / all age subheadings or explode "Weapons"/ all topical subheadings / all age subheadings or "Prisoners"/ all topical subheadings / all age subheadings or "Correctional-Facilities"/ all topical subheadings / all age subheadings)

#### **1.1.1.8 The Cochrane Controlled Trials Register (1999, Issue 4)**

It was searched using the phrase:

(homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or intent near (kill or harm) or bodily near harm or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or physical near abus\* or spouse near abus\* or partner near abus\* or child:ti near neglect:ti or child:ab near neglect:ab or child:ti near abus\*:ti child:ab near abus\*:ab or elder near abus\* or rape\*:ti rape\*:ab or rapist\* or sexual\*:ti near abus\*:ti or sexual\*:ab near abus\*:ab or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or masturbat\* near public or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\*:ti malic\*:ab or hostil\* or (dangerous or disrupt\*) near (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or dangerousness or (destruct\* not self-destruct\*) near (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or (antisocial or anti-social) near (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or breach\* near peace or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\*:ti crim\*:ab or offen\*:ti offen\*:ab or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or gun\*:ti gun\*:ab or agitat\*) NOT (Cancer or carcinoma)

#### **1.1.1.9 The Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's Database of Conference Abstracts (1971 to December 1999)**

It was searched using the phrase:

homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or ((physical or spouse or elder or sexual\* or child or partner) and abus\*) or rape\* or rapist\* or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\* or hostil\* or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\* or offen\* or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or gun\* or (intent and (kill or harm)) or (bodily and harm) or (child and neglect) or masturbat\* or (breach\* and peace) or (dangerous and (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)) or (disrupt\* and (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)) or ((destruct\* and not self-destruct\*) and (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)) or ((anti-social or antisocial) and (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)) or agitat\*

#### **1.1.1.10 The Cochrane Schizophrenia Group Register (updated June 2000)**

It was searched using the phrase:

homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or "intent to kill" or "intent to harm" or "bodily harm" or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or "physical abus\*" or "spouse abus\*" or "partner abus\*" or "child neglect" or "child abus\*" or "elder abus\*" or rape\* or rapist\* or "sexual\* abus\*" or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or masturbat\* or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\* or hostil\* or "(dangerous or disrupt\*)" near (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or "dangerousness or (destruct\* not self-destruct\*) near (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)" or "(antisocial or anti-social) near (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)" or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or "breach\* of the peace" or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\* or offen\* or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or gun\* or agitat\*

#### **1.1.1.11 Criminal Justice Abstracts (January to September 1999)**

It was searched using the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's phrase for randomised controlled trials combined with the phrase:

and (homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or intent near2 (kill or harm) or bodily near1 harm or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or physical abus\* or spouse abus\* or partner abus\* or child neglect in ti or child neglect in ab or child abus\* in ti or child abus\* in ab or elder abus\* or rape\* in ti or rape\* in ab or rapist\* or sexual\* abus\* in ti or sexual\* abus\* in ab or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or masturbat\* near2 public or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\* in ti or malic\* in ab or hostil\* or (dangerous or disrupt\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or dangerousness or (destruct\* not self-destruct\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or (antisocial or anti-social) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or breach\* near3 peace or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\* in ti or crim\* in ab or offen\* in ti or offen\* in ab or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or (gun\* in ti or gun\* in ab) not gunderson)

#### **1.1.1.12 Dissertations Abstracts (1861 to December 1999)**

It was searched using the phrase:

(Homicid? or murder? or manslaughter? or infanticid? or parricid? or tortur? or (intent and (kill or harm)) or (bodily and harm) or assault? or assail? or attacker? or physical abus? or spouse abus? or partner abus? or child neglect or child abus? or elder abus? or rape? or rapist? or (sexual? and abus?) or bugger? or sodom? or molest? or pedophil? or paedophil? or indecen? or masturbat? or exhibitionis? or



lewd? or sadis? or sadomasochis? or aggress? or violen? or anger or malic? or hostil? or cruel? or delinquen? or threaten? or disorderly or affray? or (breach? and peace) or felon? or unlawful? or penal? or penol? or crim? or offen? or ((dangerous or disrupt?) or dangerousness or (destruct? and not self-destruct?) or (antisocial or anti-social) or abduct? or kidnap? or prison? or inmate? or correctional? or firearm? or weapon? or gun?) or agitat\*) and (randomi? or (random? and assign?) or (random? and allocat?) or blind?)

#### **1.1.1.13 Embase (1980 to October 1999)**

It was searched using the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's phrase for randomised controlled trials (see Group Module) combined with the phrase:

and (homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or intent near2 (kill or harm) or bodily near1 harm or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or physical abus\* or spouse abus\* or partner abus\* or child neglect in ti or child neglect in ab or child abus\* in ti or child abus\* in ab or elder abus\* or rape\* in ti or rape\* in ab or rapist\* or sexual\* abus\* in ti or sexual\* abus\* in ab or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or masturbat\* near2 public or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\* in ti or malic\* in ab or hostil\* or (dangerous or disrupt\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or dangerousness or (destruct\* not self-destruct\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or (antisocial or anti-social) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or breach\* near3 peace or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\* in ti or crim\* in ab or offen\* in ti or offen\* in ab or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or (gun\* in ti or gun\* in ab) not gunderson or agitat\* or explode "aggression"/ all subheadings or explode "antisocial-behavior"/ all subheadings or "pedophilia"/ all subheadings or "offender"/ all subheadings or "masturbation"/ all subheadings or "exhibitionism"/ all subheadings or "prison"/ all subheadings or "prisoner"/ all subheadings or "sadism"/ all subheadings or explode "crime"/ all subheadings or explode "weapon"/ all subheadings)

#### **1.1.1.14 Health CD (1994 to December 1999)**

It was searched using the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's phrase for randomised controlled trials combined with the phrase:

and (homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or intent near2 (kill or harm) or bodily near1 harm or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or physical abus\* or spouse abus\* or partner abus\* or child neglect in ti or child neglect in ab or child abus\* in ti or child abus\* in ab or elder abus\* or rape\* in ti or rape\* in ab or rapist\* or sexual\* abus\* in ti or sexual\* abus\* in ab or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or masturbat\* near2 public or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\* in ti or malic\* in ab or hostil\* or (dangerous or disrupt\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or dangerousness or (destruct\* not self-destruct\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or (antisocial or anti-social) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or breach\* near3 peace or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\* in ti or crim\* in ab or offen\* in ti or offen\* in ab or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or (gun\* in ti or gun\* in ab) not gunderson or agitat\*)

#### **1.1.1.15 Index to Scientific and Technical Proceedings (1990 to March 2000)**

It was searched using the phrase:

randomised or randomized or randomly & allocat\* or randomly & assign\* or doubl\* & blind\*

#### **1.1.1.16 International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (1951 to January 2000)**

It was searched using the phrase:

(random\* alloc\*) or randomi\* or (random\* assign\*) or (double blind)

#### **1.1.1.17 International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (1970 to December 1999)**

It was searched using the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's phrase for randomised controlled trials combined with the phrase:

and (homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or intent near2 (kill or harm) or bodily near1 harm or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or physical abus\* or spouse abus\* or partner abus\* or child neglect in ti or child neglect in ab or child abus\* in ti or child abus\* in ab or elder abus\* or rape\* in ti or rape\* in ab or rapist\* or sexual\* abus\* in ti or sexual\* abus\* in ab or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or masturbat\* near2 public or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\* in ti or malic\* in ab or hostil\* or (dangerous or

disrupt\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or dangerousness or (destruct\* not self-destruct\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or (antisocial or anti-social) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or breach\* near3 peace or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\* in ti or crim\* in ab or offen\* in ti or offen\* in ab or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or (gun\* in ti or gun\* in ab) not gunderson)

#### 1.1.1.18 MEDLINE (1966 to December 1999)

It was searched using the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's phrase for randomised controlled trials combined with the phrase: and (homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or intent near2 (kill or harm) or bodily near1 harm or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or physical abus\* or spouse abus\* or partner abus\* or child neglect in ti or child neglect in ab or child abus\* in ti or child abus\* in ab or elder abus\* or rape\* in ti or rape\* in ab or rapist\* or sexual\* abus\* in ti or sexual\* abus\* in ab or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or masturbat\* near2 public or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\* in ti or malic\* in ab or hostil\* or (dangerous or disrupt\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or dangerousness or (destruct\* not self-destruct\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or (antisocial or anti-social) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or breach\* near3 peace or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\* in ti or crim\* in ab or offen\* in ti or offen\* in ab or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or (gun\* in ti or gun\* in ab) not gunderson or agitat\* or explode "Aggression"/ all subheadings or "Sadism"/ all subheadings or "Firearms"/ all subheadings or "Anger"/ all subheadings or "Dangerous-Behavior" or explode "Homicide"/ all subheadings or explode "Sex-Offenses"/ all subheadings or explode "Violence"/ all subheadings or "Pedophilia"/ all subheadings or "Masturbation"/ all subheadings or "Exhibitionism"/ all subheadings or "Prisoners"/ all subheadings or explode "Prisons"/ all subheadings" or Juvenile-Delinquency"/ all subheadings or "Hostility")

#### 1.1.1.19 NCCAN

It was searched on the internet (<http://www.CALIB.com/NCCANCH/> [Searched on December 14, 1999] using the phrase: random or randomize or randomised or randomly

#### 1.1.1.20 NCJRS

It was searched on the internet (<http://www.NCJRS.org> [Searched December 9, 1999] using the phrase: randomi\$ or (random\$ and (alloc\$ or assign\$))

#### 1.1.1.21 PAIS (1972 to October 1999)

It was searched using the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's phrase for randomised controlled trials combined with the phrase: and (homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or intent near2 (kill or harm) or bodily near1 harm or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or physical abus\* or spouse abus\* or partner abus\* or child neglect in ti or child neglect in ab or child abus\* in ti or child abus\* in ab or elder abus\* or rape\* in ti or rape\* in ab or rapist\* or sexual\* abus\* in ti or sexual\* abus\* in ab or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or masturbat\* near2 public or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\* in ti or malic\* in ab or hostil\* or (dangerous or disrupt\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or dangerousness or (destruct\* not self-destruct\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or (antisocial or anti-social) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or breach\* near3 peace or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\* in ti or crim\* in ab or offen\* in ti or offen\* in ab or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or (gun\* in ti or gun\* in ab) not gunderson or agitat\*)

#### 1.1.1.22 PASCAL (1984 to January 2000)

It was searched using the phrase: (aggress\* & randomi\*) or (aggress\* & randomly) or (violen\* & randomi\*) or (violen\* & randomly) or (abus\* & randomi\*) or (abus\* & randomly)

### 1.1.1.23 PsycLIT (1897 to September 1999)

It was searched using the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's phrase for randomised controlled trials combined with the phrase: and (homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or intent near2 (kill or harm) or bodily near1 harm or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or physical abus\* or spouse abus\* or partner abus\* or child neglect in ti or child neglect in ab or child abus\* in ti or child abus\* in ab or elder abus\* or rape\* in ti or rape\* in ab or rapist\* or sexual\* abus\* in ti or sexual\* abus\* in ab or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or masturbat\* near2 public or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\* in ti or malic\* in ab or hostil\* or (dangerous or disrupt\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or dangerousness or (destruct\* not self-destruct\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or (antisocial or anti-social) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or breach\* near3 peace or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\* in ti or crim\* in ab or offen\* in ti or offen\* in ab or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or (gun\* in ti or gun\* in ab) not gunderson or agitat\* or explode "Antisocial-Behavior" or explode "Sadomasochism" or "Weapons-" in DE or "Prisoners-" in DE or explode "Anger" or "Penology-" in DE or "Exhibitionism-" in DE or "Aggressive-Behavior" in DE or "Aggressiveness-" in DE or "Dangerousness-" in DE or explode "Correctional-Institutions" or explode "Criminals" or explode "Homicide" or "Pedophilia-" in DE or "Masturbation-" in DE)

### 1.1.1.24 Sociological Abstracts (1963 to September 1999)

It was searched using the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's phrase for randomised controlled trials combined with the phrase: and (homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or intent near2 (kill or harm) or bodily near1 harm or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or physical abus\* or spouse abus\* or partner abus\* or child neglect in ti or child neglect in ab or child abus\* in ti or child abus\* in ab or elder abus\* or rape\* in ti or rape\* in ab or rapist\* or sexual\* abus\* in ti or sexual\* abus\* in ab or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or masturbat\* near2 public or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\* in ti or malic\* in ab or hostil\* or (dangerous or disrupt\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or dangerousness or (destruct\* not self-destruct\*) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or (antisocial or anti-social) near2 (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*) or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or breach\* near3 peace or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\* in ti or crim\* in ab or offen\* in ti or offen\* in ab or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or (gun\* in ti or gun\* in ab) not gunderson or agitat\* or "Aggression-" in DE or "Violence-" in DE or "Family-Violence" in DE or explode "Homicide" or "Kidnapping-" in DE or "Torture-" in DE or explode "Assault" or "Attack-" in DE or explode "Child-Abuse" or explode "Elder-Abuse" or explode "Sexual-Abuse" or explode "Spouse-Abuse" or "Abuse-" in DE or "Child-Neglect" in DE or explode "Offenders" or "Masturbation-" in DE or explode "Sexual-Deviation" or explode "Anger" or "Deviant-Behavior" in DE or "Threat-" in DE or explode "Criminality" or "Correctional-System" in DE or explode "Crime" or "Prisoners-" in DE or "Imprisonment-" in DE or "Juvenile-Correctional-Institutions" in DE or "Firearms-" in DE)

### 1.1.1.25 SPECTR (ERIC, 1966 to 1998; Criminal Justice Abstracts, 1968 to 1998; Sociological Abstracts, 1974 to 1996)

It was searched using the phrase:

homicid\* or murder\* or manslaughter\* or infanticid\* or parricid\* or tortur\* or assault\* or assail\* or attacker\* or ((physical or spouse or elder or sexual\* or child or partner) and abus\*) or rape\* or rapist\* or bugger\* or sodom\* or molest\* or pedophil\* or paedophil\* or indecen\* or exhibitionis\* or lewd\* or sadis\* or sadomasochis\* or abduct\* or kidnap\* or aggress\* or violen\* or anger or malic\* or hostil\* or cruel\* or delinquen\* or threaten\* or disorderly or affray\* or felon\* or unlawful\* or penal\* or penol\* or crim\* or offen\* or prison\* or inmate\* or correctional\* or firearm\* or weapon\* or gun\* or (intent and (kill or harm)) or (bodily and harm) or (child and neglect) or masturbat\* or (breach\* and peace) or (dangerous and (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)) or (disrupt\* and (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)) or ((destruct\* and not self-destruct\*) and (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)) or ((anti-social or antisocial) and (behav\* or histor\* or conduct\*)) or agitat\*

### 1.1.1.26 The Composite Aggression/Violence Trials Database

Searches 1.1 to 1.25 identified some 22,000 references of which 2,200 appeared to be randomised controlled trials relevant to the management of aggressive or violent people. This database was searched using the following phrase:

Droperidol\* OR Inapsin\* OR Droleptan OR dehydrobenzperidol OR Dridol OR Sintodian OR Paxical OR (Leptanal AND comp\*) OR Leptofen OR r04749\*

## 1.1.2 Searching other resources

### 1.1.2.1 Reference searching

We inspected references of all included studies for further relevant studies.

### 1.1.2.2 Personal contact

We contacted the first author of each included study for information regarding unpublished trials.

## 1.2 Search in 2013

### 1.2.1 Electronic searches

#### 1.2.1.1 Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's Register

We searched Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's Register (August 12, 2013) using the phrase:

(droperidol\* or \*4749\* or Dehydrobenzperidol\* or Dridol\* or Droleptan\* or Inapsin\* or Leptanal\* or Leptofen\* or Paxical\* or Sintodian\* or Thalamonal\* in title) or (\*droperidol\* or \*4749\* or \*Dehydrobenzperidol\* or \*Dridol\* or \*Droleptan\* or \*Inapsin\* or \*Leptanal\* or \*Leptofen\* or \*Paxical\* or \*Sintodian\* or \*Thalamonal\* in abstract, index or title terms of REFERENCE) or droperidol\* or \*4749\* or Dehydrobenzperidol\* or Dridol\* or Droleptan\* or Inapsin\* or Leptanal\* or Leptofen\* or Paxical\* or Sintodian\* or Thalamonal\* in interventions of STUDY }

The Schizophrenia Group's trials register is based on regular searches of BIOSIS Inside, CENTRAL, CAJ, CINAHL, EMBASE, MEDLINE and PsycINFO; the hand searching of relevant journals and conference proceedings, and searches of several key grey literature sources. A full description is given in the Group's module.

## Appendix 2. Previous data collection and analysis

We (MM and AL) searched The Cochrane Schizophrenia Group's register. Working independently we examined the papers identified from the search strategy. We discarded obviously irrelevant publications and retained only those in which some form of early intervention had been compared against a control treatment, and obtained copies of papers relating to relevant trials. Once we had obtained these papers, we decided whether the trials were eligible. We resolved any disagreements by discussion. For the 2006 update we (MM and JR) independently inspected citations. Where disagreement occurred, we sought to resolve this by discussion, or where doubt remained, we acquired the full article for further inspection. Once we had obtained the full articles, we independently decided whether they met the review criteria. We resolved any disagreements that occurred by discussion, and when this was not possible we added trials to the list of those awaiting assessment until we acquired further information. For the 2009 update we (MM and JR) inspected all study citations identified by the searches, and obtained full reports of the studies of agreed relevance.

## Data extraction and management

### I. Extraction

We (MM, AL) independently extracted and entered trial data into Review Manager (RevMan) twice, cross-checking for consistency ( [RevMan 2008](#)). An initial analysis included all trials meeting inclusion criteria, whilst a second sensitivity analysis excluded all but the highest quality trials (Category A and B). For the 2006 and 2010 update, we (MM and JR) independently extracted and entered data into RevMan, cross-checking again for consistency. Where disputes arose, we attempted to resolve these by discussion. When this was not possible and further information was needed to resolve the dilemma, we did not enter the data, and added this outcome of the trial to the list of those awaiting assessment.

## 2. Management

### 2.1 Forms

We extracted the data onto standard, simple forms.

### 2.2 Direction of graphs

Where possible, we entered data into RevMan in such a way that the area to the left of the 'line of no effect' indicates a 'favourable' outcome for early intervention. Where this was not possible, (for example, scales that calculate higher scores=improvement) we inserted a minus sign into the data tables to reverse the graphical display in RevMan analyses so that the direction of effect was clear.

### 2.3 Scale-derived data

Unpublished scales are known to be subject to bias in trials of treatments for schizophrenia (Marshall 2000). Therefore we only included continuous data from rating scales were if the measuring instrument had been described in a peer-reviewed journal.

### 2.4 Skewed data

Continuous data on outcomes in trials relevant to mental health issues are often not normally distributed. To avoid the pitfall of applying parametric tests to non-parametric data we applied the following standards to continuous final value endpoint data before inclusion: (a) standard deviations and means were reported in the paper or were obtainable from the authors; (b) when a scale started from zero, the standard deviation, when multiplied by two, should be less than the mean (otherwise the mean is unlikely to be an appropriate measure of the centre of the distribution - Altman 1996); in cases with data that are greater than the mean we entered them into the 'Other data' table as skewed data. Where the skewed data are derived from a trial with  $\geq 200$  participants, the skewed data pose less of a problem when looking at means if the sample size is large and were entered into syntheses.

If a scale starts from a positive value (such as PANSS, which can have values from 30 to 210) the calculation described above in (b) should be modified to take the scale starting point into account. In these cases skewness is present if  $2SD > (S - S_{min})$ , where S is the mean score and  $S_{min}$  is the minimum score. We reported non-normally distributed data (skewed) in the 'other data types' tables.

For change data (mean change from baseline on a rating scale) it is impossible to tell whether data are non-normally distributed (skewed) or not, unless individual patient data are available. After consulting the ALLSTAT electronic statistics mailing list, we entered change data in RevMan analyses and reported the finding in the text to summarise available information. In doing this, we assumed either that data were not skewed or that the analysis could cope with the unknown degree of skew.

### 2.5 Final endpoint value versus change data

Where both final endpoint data and change data were available for the same outcome category, only final endpoint data were presented. We acknowledge that by doing this much of the published change data may be excluded, but argue that endpoint data is more clinically relevant and that if change data were to be presented along with endpoint data, it would be given undeserved equal prominence. Where studies reported only change data we contacted authors for endpoint figures.

### 2.6 Common measure

To facilitate comparison between trials, we converted variables (such as days in hospital) that could be reported in different metrics (mean days per year, per week or per month) to a common metric (for example, mean days per month).

### 2.7 Conversion of continuous to binary

Where possible, efforts were made to convert outcome measures to dichotomous data. This could be done by identifying cut-off points on rating scales and dividing participants accordingly into 'clinically improved' or 'not clinically improved'. It was generally assumed that if there had been a 50% reduction in a scale-derived score such as the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS, Overall 1962) or the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS, Kay 1986), this could be considered as a clinically significant response (Leucht 2005a; Leucht 2005b). If data based on these thresholds were not available, we used the primary cut-off presented by the original authors.

## 2.8 Summary of findings table

For the 2011 version of the review we had available to us the possibility of producing Summary of Findings tables. These should be considered before being biased by the results of analyses, but for us this is impossible. We have chosen to present two - but this choice is *post hoc*. We chose to present data from [PACE-Australia](#) and [OPUS-Scandinavia](#) as these are benchmark trials in this area and outcomes from these trials that we think to be clinically important.

- Progression to psychosis
- Compliance with treatment - treatment stopped in spite of need
- Leaving the study early
- Service use: 1. Average mean number of days per month in hospital
- Service use: 2. Not hospitalised
- Social outcomes: 1. Not living independently
- Social outcomes: 2. Not working or in education

## Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Again working independently, we assessed risk of bias using the tool described in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* ([Higgins 2008](#)). This tool encourages consideration of how the sequence was generated, how allocation was concealed, the integrity of blinding at outcome, the completeness of outcome data, selective reporting and other biases. We would not have included studies where sequence generation was at high risk of bias or where allocation was clearly not concealed.

The categories are defined below.

- YES - low risk of bias
- NO - high risk of bias
- UNCLEAR - uncertain risk of bias

If disputes arose as to which category we should allocate a trial, again, we achieved resolution by discussion, after working with a third reviewer.

Earlier versions of this review used a different, less well-developed, means of categorising risk of bias (see [Appendix 2](#)).

## Measures of treatment effect

### 1. Binary data

For binary outcomes we calculated an estimate of the risk ratio (RR) and its 95% (fixed-effect) confidence intervals (CI). RR is more intuitive ([Boissel 1999](#)) than odds ratios and odds ratios tend to be interpreted as RR by clinicians ([Deeks 2000](#)). This misinterpretation then leads to an overestimate of the impression of the effect. When the overall results were significant we calculated the number needed to treat/harm (NNT/NNH) using [Visual Rx](#).

### 2. Continuous data

For continuous outcomes we estimated mean difference (MD) between groups. We preferred not to calculate effect size measures (standardised mean difference SMD). However, had scales of very considerable similarity been used, we would have presumed there was a small difference in measurement, and we would have calculated effect size and transformed the effect back to the units of one or more of the specific instruments.

## Unit of analysis issues

### 1. Cluster trials

Studies increasingly employ cluster randomisation (such as randomisation by clinician or practice), but analysis and pooling of clustered data pose problems. Firstly, authors often fail to account for intra-class correlation in clustered studies, leading to a unit-of-analysis error ([Divine 1992](#)) whereby P values are spuriously low, confidence intervals unduly narrow and statistical significance overestimated. This causes Type I errors ([Bland 1997](#); [Gulliford 1999](#)).

Where clustering had not been accounted for in primary studies, we presented the data in a table, with a (\*) symbol to indicate the presence of a probable unit of analysis error. In subsequent versions of this review we will seek to contact first authors of studies to obtain intra-class correlation co-efficients (ICCs) of their clustered data and to adjust for this using accepted methods (Gulliford 1999). Where clustering has been incorporated into the analysis of primary studies, we will also present these data as if from a non-cluster randomised study, but adjusted for the clustering effect.

We have sought statistical advice and have been advised that the binary data as presented in a report should be divided by a design effect. This is calculated using the mean number of participants per cluster (M) and the ICC (Design effect =  $1 + (M - 1) * ICC$ ) (Donner 2002). If the ICC is not reported we assumed it to be 0.1 (Ukoumunne 1999). If cluster studies had been appropriately analysed taking into account ICCs and relevant data documented in the report, we synthesised these with other studies using the generic inverse variance technique.

## **2. Cross-over design**

A major concern of cross-over trials is the carry-over effect. It occurs if an effect (for example, pharmacological, physiological or psychological) of the treatment in the first phase is carried over to the second phase. As a consequence, on entry to the second phase the participants can differ systematically from their initial state, despite a wash-out phase. For the same reason cross-over trials are not appropriate if the condition of interest is unstable (Elbourne 2002). As both effects are very likely in schizophrenia, we will only use data of the first phase of cross-over studies.

## **3. Studies with multiple treatment groups**

We presented studies involving more than two treatment arms, if relevant, in comparisons.

## **Dealing with missing data**

### **1. Overall loss of credibility**

At some degree of loss to follow-up data must lose credibility (Xia 2007). We are forced to make a judgment where this is for the trials likely to be included in this review. Should more than 50% of data be unaccounted for by eight weeks, we did not reproduce these data or use them within analyses.

### **2. Intention to treat analysis**

#### **2.1 Binary data**

We excluded data from studies where more than 50% of participants in any group were lost to follow-up (this did not include the outcome of 'leaving the study early'). In studies with less than 50% dropout rate, people leaving early were considered to have had the negative outcome. For example, those lost to follow-up for the outcome of relapse were treated in the analysis as having relapsed. Suicide was treated as relapse.

#### **2.2 Continuous data**

##### **2.2.1 Attrition**

In the case where attrition for a continuous outcome is between 0% and 50% and completer-only data were reported, we have reproduced these.

### 2.2.2 Standard deviations

We first tried to obtain the missing values from the authors. If not available, where there were missing measures of variance for continuous data but an exact standard error and confidence interval were available for group means, and either P value or T value were available for differences in mean, we noted these, and in future versions will calculate them according to the rules described in the *Handbook* (Higgins 2008): When only the standard error (SE) is reported, standard deviations (SDs) can be calculated by the formula  $SD = SE \times \text{square root } (n)$ . Chapters 7.7.3 and 16.1.3 of the *Handbook* (Higgins 2008) present detailed formula for estimating SDs from P values, T or F values, confidence intervals, ranges or other statistics. If these formula do not apply, we, in the future will calculate SDs according to a validated imputation method which is based on the SDs of the other included studies (Furukawa 2006). Some of these imputation strategies can introduce error. The alternative would be to exclude a given study's outcome and thus to lose information. We will examine the validity of the imputations in a sensitivity analysis excluding imputed values.

### 2.2.3 Last observation carried forward

We anticipated that in some studies the method of last observation carried forward (LOCF) would be employed within the study report. As with all methods of imputation to deal with missing data, LOCF introduces uncertainty about the reliability of the results. Therefore, where LOCF data have been used in the trial, if less than 50% of the data had been assumed, we reproduced these data and indicated that they are the product of LOCF assumptions.

## Assessment of heterogeneity

### 1. Clinical heterogeneity

We considered all included studies initially, without seeing comparison data, to judge clinical heterogeneity. We simply inspected all studies for clearly outlying situations or people which we had not predicted would arise. When such situations or participant groups arose, we would have fully discussed these.

### 2. Methodological heterogeneity

We considered all included studies initially, without seeing comparison data, to judge methodological heterogeneity. We simply inspected all studies for clearly outlying methods which we had not predicted would arise. Should such methodological outliers arise we would have fully discussed these.

### 3. Statistical heterogeneity

#### 3.1 Visual inspection

We visually inspected graphs to investigate the possibility of statistical heterogeneity.

#### 3.2 Employing the $I^2$ statistic

We investigated heterogeneity between studies by considering the  $I^2$  method alongside the  $\text{Chi}^2$  P value. The  $I^2$  provides an estimate of the percentage of inconsistency thought to be due to chance (Higgins 2003). The importance of the observed value of  $I^2$  depends on i. magnitude and direction of effects and ii. strength of evidence for heterogeneity (e.g. P value from  $\text{Chi}^2$ -test, or a confidence interval for  $I^2$ ). We interpreted  $I^2$  estimate greater than or equal to 50% accompanied by a statistically significant  $\text{Chi}^2$  statistic as evidence of substantial levels of heterogeneity (Section 9.5.2 - Higgins 2008). When substantial levels of heterogeneity were found in the primary outcome, we explored reasons for heterogeneity ([Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity](#)).



## Assessment of reporting biases

Reporting biases arise when the dissemination of research findings is influenced by the nature and direction of results. These are described in section 10.1 of the *Handbook* (Higgins 2006). We are aware that funnel plots may be useful in investigating reporting biases but are of limited power to detect small-study effects (Egger 1997). We did not use funnel plots for outcomes where there were 10 or fewer studies, or where all studies were of similar sizes. In other cases, where funnel plots were possible, we sought statistical advice in their interpretation.

## Data synthesis

Where possible we employed a fixed-effect model for analyses. We understand that there is no closed argument for preference for use of fixed-effect or random-effects models. The random-effects method incorporates an assumption that the different studies are estimating different, yet related, intervention effects. This does seem true to us; however, random-effects does put added weight onto the smaller of the studies - those trials that are most vulnerable to bias. For this reason we favour using the fixed-effect model.

## Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

### 1. Subgroup analyses

We did not anticipate subgroup analyses.

### 2. Investigation of heterogeneity

If inconsistency was high, we have reported this. First we investigated whether data had been entered correctly. Second, if data had been correct, we visually inspected the graph and successively removed studies outside of the company of the rest to see if homogeneity was restored. Should this occur with no more than 10% of the data being excluded, we have presented data. If not, we have not pooled data and have discussed relevant issues.

Should unanticipated clinical or methodological heterogeneity be obvious we simply stated hypotheses regarding these for future reviews or versions of this review. We did not anticipate undertaking analyses relating to these.

## Sensitivity analysis

For the 2011 version of this review we did not anticipate undertaking any additional sensitivity analyses.

## Appendix 3. Previous effects of interventions

### 1. Comparison 1. droperidol versus placebo

The search identified only one small (N = 41) randomised trial comparing droperidol (10 mg IV) with placebo (IV) [Van Leeuwen 1977a](#).

#### 1.1 Global impression: needing additional injections within the first 90 minutes.

Those allocated to droperidol were significantly less likely to need additional haloperidol injections within the first few minutes (N = 41, RR 0.37, 95% CI 0.2 to 0.7, NNTB 2, 95% CI 1 to 10) than those given an injection of placebo. By 90 minutes, this difference was still evident but not statistically significant (RR 0.46, 95% CI 0.2 to 1.2).

#### 1.2 Adverse effects

The [Van Leeuwen 1977a](#) trial reported that no adverse effects were apparent for the 41 people randomised to droperidol or placebo. However, this observation referred only to the first three minutes after the initial injection had been given. After three minutes haloperidol was administered to 25/41 trial participants and some adverse effects may have been caused by that drug. However, any that occurred after the first three minutes were not reported.

### 2. Comparison 2. droperidol versus haloperidol

The search identified only two small trials. [Resnick 1984](#) (N = 27) was clearly relevant to the acute management of disturbed people. In this study, participants were randomised to 5 mg of IM droperidol or 5 mg of IM haloperidol. [Cocchi 1971](#), however, was also identified by the search and is less clearly relevant. Although this study does deal with acutely disturbed or relapsing people, it allocated them to

oral droperidol or haloperidol, suggesting that these trial participants were not as disturbed as in the other studies. Outcomes were also measured after 30 days rather than after a few hours, which makes this trial less relevant to the emergency situation investigated by this review.

#### 2.1 Global impression: needing additional injections within the first 90 minutes

Those allocated to droperidol were less likely to need additional injections by 30 minutes than those given haloperidol, but this result did not quite reach conventional levels of statistical significance (N = 27, 1 RCT, RR 0.45, 95% CI 0.2 to 1.0). [Resnick 1984](#) reported the need for additional repeat injections up to 90 minutes. Not one of those allocated to droperidol required repeat injections, but three in the haloperidol group were given another injection at 60 minutes (N = 27, RR 0.20, 95% CI 0.01 to 3.6), and one unfortunate person had to be medicated yet again at 90 minutes (N = 27, 1 RCT, RR 0.47, 95% CI 0.02 to 10.6).

#### 2.2 Global impression: no clear improvement by 30 days

[Cocchi 1971](#) reported that oral droperidol was no more likely to afford improvement in acutely ill people than oral haloperidol at 30 days (N = 40, RR 0.67, 95% CI 0.3 to 1.5).

#### 2.3 Mental state: mean score on the Rating Scale for Quantification of Psychotic Symptoms

The study on less acutely disturbed people in the non-emergency situation found no difference between oral droperidol and oral haloperidol on ratings of this scale (N = 40, mean difference 0.11, 95% CI -0.1 to 0.3) ([Cocchi 1971](#)).

#### 2.4 Adverse effects: mild dystonia

[Resnick 1984](#) reported that one person experienced a mild dystonic reaction when given haloperidol IM (N = 27, RR 0.47, 95% CI 0.02 to 10.6).

## Appendix 4. Previous discussion

### 1. Droperidol discontinued

Janssen-Cilag Limited produced droperidol ([www.janssen-cilag.co.uk](http://www.janssen-cilag.co.uk)) until March 2001, when production of all formulations of its branded form (Droleptan) were discontinued. The Medicines Control Agency in the UK ([www.mca.gov.uk/](http://www.mca.gov.uk/)) had raised concerns about the potential effects of long-term droperidol on the electrical conduction of the heart (cardiac Q-T interval prolongation) and requested a risk-benefit assessment. The company concluded that the oral formulations should be discontinued to prevent use. The authors have asked Janssen-Cilag UK whether or not the injectable form for rapid tranquillisation was withdrawn because of concerns about safety. The company have informed us that the injectable form of droperidol also carries significant risks ([Lawrence 1997](#)) and has been associated with prolonged Q-T intervals ([Guy 1991](#); [Lischke 1994](#)) as well as the rare, but potentially fatal, cardiac arrhythmia, 'Torsade de pointes' ([Guy 1991](#); [Michalets 1998](#)). Although the benefits of its continued use in the acute situation may have outweighed these risks, careful monitoring - including ECGs and electrolyte assays - would have been necessary. This would have compromised the cost effective production of injectable droperidol, and so it was discontinued along with the oral preparations.

### 2. Small number of studies

Acute psychosis is difficult to study and co-operation from the study population is rare. This may be one of the reasons for the scarcity of controlled clinical trials using droperidol solely for this indication. Droperidol appears to have been widely used in emergency room situations for people who are agitated or acutely disturbed but who have not, at point of medication, been diagnosed ([Binder 1999](#); [Pilowsky 1992](#)). Several papers identified by our searches concerned the use of droperidol for people who were later diagnosed as having either trauma, an underlying organic condition, or who were intoxicated. As these diagnoses fell outside our remit for types of participants, the trials were excluded from this review. Nevertheless, acute disturbance due to suspected mental illness is so common ([Huf 2002](#)), and management of such situations so important, that there is little excuse not to have good evidence for the use of droperidol. However, a total of only 69 people seem to have been randomised into trials of droperidol versus placebo or haloperidol that are relevant to the emergency control of disturbance thought to be due to mental illnesses.

### 3. Quality

No trial reported adequate methods of random sequence generation, and only [Van Leeuwen 1977a](#) included any description of the method of randomisation. No trial included in this review would have rated highly with respect to the CONSORT statement ([Begg 1996](#); [Moher 2001](#)) and the inclusion of bias is likely.

### 4. Publication bias

With such small studies publication bias is also likely, and for both truly relevant trials ([Resnick 1984](#); [Van Leeuwen 1977](#)) droperidol was the experimental intervention, so any publication bias would favour droperidol.

### 5. Applicability of findings

The included trials were set in a psychiatric hospital, an emergency department, and a psychiatric crisis unit. The truly relevant studies ([Resnick 1984](#); [Van Leeuwen 1977](#)) reported outcomes for the very short term, i. e. those of value in the crisis situation. [Van Leeuwen](#)

1977a included people with schizophrenia, manic-depression and confusional states, with seven of the 41 participants having no diagnosis recorded. Resnick 1984 included participants who were involuntarily hospitalised and had 'underlying psychoses'. This trial specifically excluded patients who were intoxicated (the only trial to specifically mention exclusion criteria). These inclusion criteria should make any findings applicable to the acute management of disturbed people thought to suffer from serious mental illnesses. However, although need for repeat injection is of importance, it would also have been desirable to have had outcomes such as further aggressive episodes, tranquillisation, sedation and carer satisfaction.

#### 5. Comparison 1. droperidol versus placebo

The small amount of data available (N = 41) suggests that droperidol is superior to placebo three minutes after injection (fewer repeat injections needed). However, the design of this study precluded good information about adverse effects, and, while such limited data could generate hypotheses, it does not provide conclusive evidence.

#### 6. Comparison 2. droperidol versus haloperidol

Although the search identified two trials, only Resnick 1984 (N = 27) was clearly relevant to the acute management of disturbed people. Cocchi 1971 did not assess the immediate effects of droperidol given as emergency medication, but compared it to haloperidol in a study of 30 days' duration. Droperidol was not statistically different to haloperidol for the proportion of participants needing additional injections at 30 minutes, but this difference would be clinically relevant if sustained in larger studies (~40% droperidol versus ~60% haloperidol). Haloperidol did cause a mild dystonic reaction in one person. The results of Resnick 1984 indicate that droperidol is a valuable drug in the acute situation, but, were it still being used, all findings would need to be replicated.

#### 7. Heterogeneity

This review is a re-presentation of the findings of trials rather than a meta-analysis in which heterogeneity could operate.

#### 8. Sensitivity analysis

It had been hoped to conduct sensitivity analyses comparing results when trials with high attrition with those with only complete data. All three trials reported on loss to follow up and this was not undertaken.

## FEEDBACK

### Error in publication date of van Leeuwen study, 14 May 2008

#### Summary

I would like to advise of an error in the date of one of the studies included. Reference by van Leeuwen was published in 1977 not 1997? (1997 was used in various sites of the paper).

#### Reply

We thanked the contributor for alerting the review authors to this error and have now made the necessary amendments to the review.

#### Contributors

Feedback submitted by Esther Chan.

Reply submitted by Bethany York, Review Group Co-ordinator, Cochrane Schizophrenia Group.

## WHAT'S NEW

Last assessed as up-to-date: 13 January 2016.

Date	Event	Description
1 June 2016	New citation required but conclusions have not changed	New evidence added to review but conclusions unchanged
13 January 2016	New search has been performed	Major update. Two new trials added. Conclusions unchanged but strengthened

## HISTORY

Protocol first published: Issue 4, 2000

Review first published: Issue 2, 2001

Date	Event	Description
13 November 2013	Amended	Eight new references from updated search (August 12, 2013) were added to 'Pending classification references' section of the review
3 May 2012	Amended	Additional table linked to text
13 April 2011	Amended	Contact details updated.
20 April 2009	Feedback has been incorporated	Further to submitted feedback the publication date of the van Leeuwen study has been corrected from 1997 to 1977
24 April 2008	Amended	Converted to new review format.
18 September 2003	New citation required and conclusions have changed	Substantive amendment

## CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

Mariam A. Khokhar (update 2016): primary review author, results and discussion writing.

John Rathbone (2011): study selection, data extraction, writing review.

## DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None known.

## SOURCES OF SUPPORT

### Internal sources

- Academic Unit of Psychiatry, University of Leeds, UK.
- Saïd Business School, University of Oxford, UK.

### External sources

- NHS National R&D Programme on Forensic Mental Health, UK.

## DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

We added further details in the background information slightly to reflect more recent literature.

We amended some of the outcomes between the protocol and this update to reflect Cochrane Schizophrenia Group presentation and wording of outcomes, the type of outcomes remains the same. We have grouped primary outcomes under three main outcomes: tranquil or asleep by up to 30 minutes, another episode of aggression by 24 hours, and specific and serious adverse effects by 24 hours. The secondary outcomes are under 11 main headings: tranquillisation or asleep, specific behaviours, global state, service outcomes, mental state, adverse effects, leaving the study early, satisfaction with treatment, acceptance of treatment, quality of life and economic outcomes. We felt in retrospect that these outcomes were important given the persistent and all-encompassing nature of schizophrenia. As no relapse data were available, we did not present 'relapse' data in the 'Summary of findings' tables, presenting 'leaving the study early' data instead.

We have also slightly widened our inclusion criteria by including studies where the *majority* of people in the study had some form of mental illness that was thought to be fuelling their aggression/agitation - even if their data were 'contaminated' by data relating to people who were aggressive for reasons thought to not be because of mental illness.

We have updated the methods section with the latest template provided by the Cochrane Schizophrenia Group (see [Acknowledgements](#)).

## NOTES

None.

## INDEX TERMS

### **Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)**

Acute Disease; Aggression [drug effects]; Antipsychotic Agents [\*therapeutic use]; Benzodiazepines [therapeutic use]; Droperidol [\*therapeutic use]; Haloperidol [therapeutic use]; Midazolam [therapeutic use]; Psychomotor Agitation [drug therapy]; Psychotic Disorders [\*drug therapy]; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

### **MeSH check words**

Humans