

Index

- absorption of drugs, 22, 107–8, 351
- adherence, 87–109
 - causes of low levels, 99–104, 105–8, 109
 - discussions with the patient, 104
 - frequency of nonadherence, 3–4, 15, 93–97
 - improving, 97–99
 - LAI use, 88–90
 - monitoring, 90–93, 141
 - types, 90–93
- adjustments to dosage
 - after bariatric surgery, 81–82
 - in hepatic dysfunction, 74–75
 - after high level reported, 66–70
 - increasing if inadequate response after 2 weeks, 135, 140
 - in renal dysfunction, 77–79
- adverse effects
 - advantages of evening dosing, 20
 - amisulpride, 269, 345
 - amoxapine, 230
 - aripiprazole, 322, 331
 - asenapine, 352
 - brexipiprazole, 359
 - chlorpromazine, 220
 - clozapine, 244–45, 260, 261–62
 - and D₂ receptor occupancy, 45, 50–51, 320
 - dose reduction, 66–67, 70
 - FGAs in general, 148–49, 219
 - haloperidol, 167
 - olanzapine, 243, 299, 301, 304–5, 312
 - paliperidone, 269–70
 - risperidone, 269–70
 - SGAs in general, 241–42
 - trifluoperazine, 136
 - and upper therapeutic limit, 36
- AGNP/ASCP 2020 consensus statement, 5, 37
 - arguments for and against TDM, 2–9
 - benefits of TDM, 2, 6–7
 - laboratory alert levels, 52–53, 55, 64, 372
 - recommendation levels for TDM, 39, 148, 242, 270
- akathisia, 149, 322, 359
- albumin, 73
- American Society for Clinical Psychopharmacology (ASCP). *See* AGNP/ASCP 2020 consensus statement
- amisulpride, 339, 344–50, 367
 - adverse effects, 269, 345
 - efficacy, 300–1, 344
 - kinetics, 341, 346–49
- amoxapine, 229–30
- anticonvulsants, 137, 262, 302
- antidepressants, 137, 229–30, 322, 344, 350
- Arbeitsgemeinschaft für
 - Neuropsychopharmakologie und
 - Pharmakopsychiatrie (AGNP), 5, 37, 52,
 - See also* AGNP/ASCP 2020 consensus statement
- area under the curve (AUC), 15
- arguments for and against TDM, 2–9
- aripiprazole, 318–33
 - adverse effects, 322, 331
 - D₂ receptor occupancy, 45, 245, 320–22, 329, 331–32
 - in dialysis patients, 79
 - kinetics, 17, 323–28
 - LAI forms, 324
 - aripiprazole lauroxil, 133, 326–28
 - aripiprazole monohydrate, 323
 - transitioning from, 134
 - mechanism of action, 320–22
 - oral form, 319, 323
 - point of futility, 245, 331–32
 - therapeutic threshold, 328–31
- asenapine, 339, 341, 350–56, 367
- bariatric surgery, 61, 80–82, 83, 356
- BARS (Brief Adherence Rating Scale), 97–99
- bedtime dosing, 19

INDEX

- bipolar disorder, 137, 351, 356, 363
blood–brain barrier, 269, 345, 348
brexpiprazole, 339, 359–62, 367
 D₂ receptor occupancy, 45, 361
 kinetics, 341, 359–60
 point of futility, 362
 therapeutic threshold, 45, 361
Brief Adherence Rating Scale (BARS), 97–99
Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS), 35
British Association for Psychopharmacology (BAP)
 guidelines, 48
bupropion, 68
- cardiac adverse effects, 148, 242
cariprazine, 339, 363–66, 367
 D₂ receptor occupancy, 45, 246, 364, 366
 in hepatic dysfunction, 74
 kinetics, 18, 341, 363–64
 metabolite (DDCAR), 18, 338, 363–64
 point of futility, 245, 366
 in renal dysfunction, 78
 therapeutic threshold, 45, 365–66
CATIE Schizophrenia study, 15–16, 191, 298
CGI (Clinical Global Impressions) Scales, 128–31
Child-Pugh score, 72–73, 74–75
chlorpromazine, 218, 220–28
 IM formulation, 220, 236
chronic kidney disease (CKD), 76–80, 83
 dosage adjustments, 77–79, 348
cirrhosis, 72, 74, 82
Clinical Global Impressions (CGI) Scales, 128–31
clinicians' views
 adherence/nonadherence, 96–97
 LAI use, 89
 TDM use, 2, 6
clopenthixol, 202
clozapine, 249–63
 adverse effects, 244–45, 260, 261–62
 assay type (LC/MS vs immunoassay), 63–64
 D₂ receptor occupancy, 46, 244, 253, 259–60, 263
 high levels
 lab error, 69
 normal fluctuations, 68
 kinetics, 252–56
 late response concept not valid, 121, 259
 mechanism of action, 243–44, 252–53
 metabolite (norclozapine), 252, 254–55
 point of futility, 244–45, 260–63
 therapeutic threshold, 5, 40–41, 256–60
 treatment resistant schizophrenia, 251
 variability in laboratory ranges, 64
coefficient of variation (CV), 101–4
communicating with patients about
 nonadherence, 104
comorbidities affecting therapeutic levels, 62, 82–83, *See also* bariatric surgery
 hepatic dysfunction, 70–76
 renal dysfunction, 76–80, 348
constipation, 261, 312
cost(s)
 of schizophrenia care, 1, 7
 of TDM assays, 8
creatinine clearance (CrCl), 76–77, 348
CUTLASS-1 study, 148
cytochrome P450 (CYP) system, 71, 74
 aripiprazole, 323, 325, 326
 asenapine, 341, 352
 brexpiprazole, 341, 359–60
 chlorpromazine, 220–23
 clozapine, 253–54, 256
 flupenthixol, 206
 fluphenazine, 176–77
 haloperidol, 68, 158
 loxapine, 221
 lurasidone, 341, 356
 olanzapine, 302
 paliperidone, 282
 perazine, 206
 perphenazine, 192–93
 risperidone, 271, 275, 280
 smoking and, 106, 176, 192, 253–54, 302
 thiothixene, 221
 trifluoperazine, 221
 ultrarapid metabolizers, 99, 106, 107–8
 zuclophenthixol, 204, 205
- DDCAR (didesmethylcariprazine), 18, 338, 363–64
delayed response, 115
 clozapine, 121, 259
delirium/sedation syndrome (post-injection) with
 LAI olanzapine, 301, 304–5
depression. *See* antidepressants
diagnosis, 137
dialysis patients, 78, 79–80

- didesmethylcariprazine (DDCAR), 18, 338, 363–64
- Dimensional Assessment of Psychosis Symptom Severity scale (DSM-5), 127–28
- divalproex (valproate), 137, 262, 302
- documentation of high levels, 67
- dopamine D₂ receptor occupancy
- amisulpride, 349–50
 - aripiprazole, 45, 245, 320–22, 329, 331–32
 - asenapine, 355
 - brexpiprazole, 45, 361
 - cariprazine, 45, 246, 364, 366
 - chlorpromazine, 227
 - clozapine, 46, 244, 253, 259–60, 263
 - flupenthixol, 210–11, 213–14
 - fluphenazine, 182, 184
 - haloperidol, 163–65, 169–70
 - loxapine, 229, 231
 - lurasidone, 357
 - olanzapine, 310–11, 313–14
 - paliperidone, 287, 291
 - perphenazine, 196–98
 - and the point of fertility, 50–51, 139
 - risperidone, 228, 285–86, 290
 - and the therapeutic threshold, 42–47, 242
 - zuclopenthixol, 206, 209–10, 212
- dopamine D₂ receptor, 344, 364
- dopamine partial agonists. *See* aripiprazole; brexpiprazole; cariprazine
- dopamine supersensitivity psychosis, 67, 70
- dosage
- adjustments. *See* adjustments to dosage
 - FGAs, 158, 160, 175, 178, 191, 193, 202, 218
 - maximum allowed, 50
 - oral concentration/dose relationships, 372
 - oral dose equivalencies, xiv, 149, 243
 - SGAs, 250, 268, 278, 297, 305, 319, 324, 339
 - timing, 18–19, 28, 62–63
 - at bedtime, 19
- economics
- cost benefits of TDM, 7–8
 - cost of schizophrenia, 1, 7
- electronic monitoring of adherence, 90
- epidemiology of schizophrenia, 6–7
- estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), 76–77
- false positive clozapine results, 63
- fatty liver disease, 74
- FDA (*See* Food and Drug Administration)
- first-generation antipsychotics (FGAs), 147–49, 219–20, 236. *See also individual drugs*
- adverse effects, 148–49, 219
- conversion between different FGAs
- LAI, 150–52
 - oral, xiv, 149, 243
- efficacy, 147–48, 149
- in hepatic dysfunction, 75
- 5HT_{2A} (serotonin) receptor, 228
- amoxapine, 229–30
- antagonism, 242, 252
- clozapine, 252
- loxapine, 228, 229
- pimvanserin, 46, 252
- ritanserin, 79
- zotepine, 269
- 5HT₁ (serotonin) receptor, 344, 351
- flip-flop kinetics, 22
- fluoxetine, 275
- flupenthixol
- cis* and *trans* isomers, 202–4, 210
 - D₂ receptor occupancy, 210–11, 213–14
 - kinetics, 205–8
 - LAI form (flupenthixol decanoate), 206–8
 - oral form, 202, 205–6
 - point of fertility, 212–14
 - therapeutic threshold, 210–11
- fluphenazine, 174–86
- D₂ receptor occupancy, 182, 184
 - injectable acute form, 177
 - kinetics, 175–79
 - LAI form (fluphenazine decanoate), 25, 132, 177–79, 185
 - oral form, 175, 176–77, 185
 - point of fertility, 49, 53, 139, 166, 168, 184
 - therapeutic threshold, 181–82
 - variability in laboratory ranges, 64
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- on effect of hepatic dysfunction, 71, 72
 - on placebo-controlled trials, 117
- food, administering drugs with, 356–57
- gastrointestinal adverse effects, 261, 312
- Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale, 127
- glucuronidation, 302

INDEX

- half-lives, xv, xvii, 21, 23
- haloperidol, 157–70
 adverse effects, 167
 conversion from oral to LAI, 160
 conversion from perphenazine decanoate, 152
 conversion to zuclopenthixol decanoate, 151–52
 D_2 receptor occupancy, 163–65, 169–70
 in hepatic dysfunction, 75
 kinetics, 158–60
 interaction with bupropion, 68
 LAI form (haloperidol decanoate), 159–60, 170
 oral form, 158, 159
 point of futility, 165–70
 therapeutic threshold, 160–65
 variability in laboratory ranges, 64
- hemodialysis patients, 78, 79–80
- hepatic dysfunction, 70–74, 82
 choice of antipsychotic, 75–76, 273
 dosage adjustments, 74–75
- hepatitis C (HCV), 74
- high levels. *See also* point of futility; upper limit
 clinical response to, 66–70
- history of TDM, 35–38
- hyperprolactinemia, 269–70, 345
- ileus, 261
- iloperidone, 344
- imaging. *See* dopamine D_2 receptor occupancy
- infectious illness, 256
- information shortages, 4–6
- injectable forms, long-acting. *See* long-acting injectable (LAI) preparations
- injectable forms, short-acting
 chlorpromazine, 220, 236
 fluphenazine, 177
 olanzapine, 303
 zuclopenthixol, 202, 210, 214
- International Normalized Ratio (INR), 73
- interpretation of results, 4–6
 bariatric surgery, 80–81
 hepatic dysfunction, 70–74
 high levels, 66–70
 low levels, 99–100
 renal dysfunction, 61, 76–80
 variation in quoted ranges and limits, 38–39, 61–62, 64–65
- Kane criteria for treatment resistant schizophrenia, 251, 299–300
- kidney dysfunction, 76–80, 83
 dosage adjustments, 77–79, 348
- kinetics. *See* pharmacokinetics
- laboratory alert level, 52–53
- laboratory reporting issues, 61–62, 82
 assay-related, 63–64, 101
 suspected lab error, 69
 variation in ranges and limits, 61–62, 64–65
 workflow, 8
- LAI. *See* long-acting injectable (LAI) preparations
- late response, 115
 clozapine, 121, 259
- lithium, 28, 61, 137
- liver dysfunction, 70–74, 82
 choice of antipsychotic, 75–76, 273
 dosage adjustments, 74–75
- liver function tests, 74
- logistics of testing, 8
- long-acting injectable (LAI) preparations
 adherence improved by, 88–90
 adverse effects of FGAs, 149
 aripiprazole lauroxil, 133, 134, 326–28
 aripiprazole monohydrate, 134, 323
 bariatric surgery and, 82
 clinicians' reluctance to use, 89
 flupenthixol decanoate, 206–8
 fluphenazine decanoate, 25, 132, 177–79, 185
 half-lives, xvii, 23
 haloperidol decanoate, 159–60, 170
 impaired hepatic or renal function, 75, 78
 kinetics, 22–25
 loading, 131–34
 maintenance, 134
 monitoring, 141
 olanzapine pamoate, 27, 301, 303–7, 314
 paliperidone palmitate, 150, 275, 276, 280–83
 perphenazine decanoate, 193–94, 198
 response to a reported high level, 67
 risperidone, 276
 microspheres, 25, 274–75
 subcutaneous gel, 278–80
 sampling times, 28–29
 switching drugs, 134, 150–52
 zuclopenthixol decanoate, 206

- low levels, causes of, 99–104, 105–8, 109
- loxapine, 218, 219, 221, 228–31
- lumateperone, 245, 344
- lurasidone, 75, 339, 341, 356–59, 367
- mania, 137
- mechanism of action, 42–47, 242–43
 - aripiprazole, 320–22
 - clozapine, 243–44, 252–53
- Medication Event Monitoring System (MEMS), 90
- metabolic ratio (MR), 99
 - clozapine:norclozapine, 254–55
 - risperidone:paliperidone, 271
- metabolism of drugs
 - CYP enzymes. *See* cytochrome P450 (CYP) system
 - glucuronidation, 302
 - and hepatic function, 70–74
 - ultrarapid metabolizers, 99, 106, 107–8
- methylphenidate challenge, 137
- microspheres (risperidone), 25, 274–75
- minimum effective dose (MED), 47–48, *See also* therapeutic threshold
- misdiagnosis, 137
- molindone, 18
- monitoring treatment/adherence, 90–93, 141
- nanocrystal suspension of aripiprazole lauroxil, 326–28
- neutropenia, 262
- ng/ml to nmol/l conversion, xv
- nighttime dosing, 19
- 9-OH risperidone. *See* paliperidone
- nmol/l to ng/ml conversion, xv
- nomenclature of antipsychotics, 338
- nonadherence. *See* adherence
- nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), 74
- nonresponders
 - 2-week response rule, 115–24
 - ROC analysis, 39–42
- norclozapine, 252, 254–55
- olanzapine, 296–314
 - acute IM formulation, 303
 - adverse effects, 243, 299, 301, 304–5, 312
 - conversion from oral to LAI, 305
 - D₂ receptor occupancy, 310–11, 313–14
 - efficacy, 298–301
 - kinetics, 17, 27, 302–7
 - LAI form (olanzapine pamoate), 27, 301, 303–7, 314
 - oral form, 297, 302–3
 - point of futility, 311–14
 - therapeutic threshold, 41, 307–11
 - variability in laboratory ranges, 64
- oral antipsychotics. *See also individual drugs*
 - absorption, 107–8, 351
 - acute response (2-week rule), 115–24, 259
 - concentration/dose relationships, 372
 - dose equivalencies, xiv, 149, 243
 - half-lives, xv, 21
 - if high level reported, 66–67
 - monitoring, 90–93, 141
 - sampling times, 26–28, 29
 - steady state, 16–19
 - switching drugs, 149
- p-glycoprotein (PGP) efflux transporter, 269, 345, 348
- paliperidone (9-OH risperidone)
 - adverse effects, 269–70
 - D₂ receptor occupancy, 287, 291
 - kinetics, 273–74, 280–83
 - LAI form (paliperidone palmitate), 150, 276, 280–83
 - conversion from risperidone microspheres, 275
 - metabolic ratio, 271
 - oral form, 268, 273–74
 - point of futility, 290–91
 - therapeutic threshold, 287
- PANSS (Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale), 127, 131
- parkinsonism, 149
- perazine, 206
- perphenazine, 190–98
 - conversion to haloperidol decanoate, 152
 - D₂ receptor occupancy, 196–98
 - kinetics, 191–94
 - LAI form (perphenazine decanoate), 193–94, 198
 - oral form, 191, 192–93, 198
 - point of futility, 197–98
 - therapeutic threshold, 194–97

INDEX

- PET (positron emission tomography) scans, 43,
See also dopamine D₂ receptor occupancy
- PGP (p-glycoprotein) efflux transporter, 269,
 345, 348
- pharmacogenomics, 99, 106, 107–8
- pharmacokinetics
 absorption, 22, 107–8, 351
 amisulpride, 341, 344–49
 aripiprazole, 17, 319–28
 asenapine, 341, 350–54
 AUC, 15
 after bariatric surgery, 81, 356
 brexpiprazole, 341, 359–60
 cariprazine, 18, 341, 363–64
 chlorpromazine, 220–24
 clozapine, 252–56
 in dialysis patients, 79–80
 flupenthixol, 202–4, 205–8
 fluphenazine, 175–79
 half-lives, xv, xvii, 21, 23
 haloperidol, 158–60
 interaction with bupropion, 68
 and hepatic function, 70–74
 LAIs (in general), 22–25
 loxapine, 221, 228–30
 lurasidone, 341, 356–57
 metabolism. *See* cytochrome P450 (CYP)
 system
 olanzapine, 17, 27, 298–307
 oral drugs (in general), xv, 16–19
 paliperidone, 273–74, 280–83
 perphenazine, 191–94
 risperidone, 269–72
 LAIs, 25, 274–80
 steady state levels, 15–25
 thiothixene, 221, 231–32
 trifluoperazine, 221, 233–34
 ultrarapid metabolizers, 99, 106, 107–8
 zuclopenthixol, 204, 205, 206
- pimavanserin, 46, 252
- pimozide, 219
- placebo-controlled trials, 117
- point of futility, 52–55, 136–40, 242–45, 372
 amisulpride, 350
 aripiprazole, 245, 331–32
 asenapine, 355–56
 brexpiprazole, 362
 cariprazine, 245, 366
 chlorpromazine, 225, 227–28
 clozapine, 244–45, 260–63
 flupenthixol, 212–14
 fluphenazine, 49, 53, 139, 166, 168, 184
 haloperidol, 165–70
 loxapine, 231
 lurasidone, 357–59
 olanzapine, 311–14
 paliperidone, 290–91
 perphenazine, 197–98
 risperidone, 288–90
 thiothixene, 232
 trifluoperazine, 234–35
 zuclopenthixol, 212
- point-of-care (POC) testing, 8–9
- Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS),
 127, 131
- positive predictive value (PPV), 119, 120–21
 preoperative levels, 61, 81
- Preskorn's equation (clinical drug response),
 14
- prevalence of schizophrenia, 6–7
- prolactin, 269–70, 322, 345
- QT prolongation, 148, 242
- quetiapine, 245
- rating scales, 127–31
 BARS, 97–99
 BPRS, 35
 CGI, 128–31
 DSM-5 Dimensional Assessment, 127–28
 PANSS, 127, 131
- reasons for and against TDM, 2–9
- rebound effects, 67, 70
- receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves,
 39–42, 256–57, 307–9
 false positives, 39–42
- reduction in dose, 66–70
- regulations limiting dosage, 50
- relapse
 and stress, 137
 due to nonadherence, 88, 141
 on dose reduction, 69–70
 renal dysfunction, 76–80, 83
 dosage adjustments, 77–79, 348
- response
 2-week rule, 115–24, 259

- 6-week rule, 115
 - difficulty of correlating with dose, 5–6, 14–15
- response threshold. *See* therapeutic threshold
- risperidone, 267–91
 - adverse effects, 269–70
 - D₂ receptor occupancy, 228, 285–86, 290
 - kinetics, 269–72
 - LAI forms, 25, 274–80
 - LAI forms, 276
 - microspheres, 25, 274–75
 - subcutaneous gel, 278–80
 - metabolite (9-OH risperidone). *See* paliperidone
 - oral form, 268, 269–72
 - point of futility, 288–90
 - in renal dysfunction, 78
 - therapeutic threshold, 283–86
 - use, 269
- ritanserin, 79
- ROC (receiver operating characteristic) curves,
 - 39–42, 119–121, 256–57, 307–9
 - false positives, 39–42
 - sensitivity (true positives), 39–42, 120–21
 - specificity, 119, 120
- sampling times, 13–30, 62–63
 - LAIs, 28–29
 - oral drugs, 26–28, 29
 - steady state kinetics, 15–25
- schizoaffective disorder, bipolar type, 137
- second-generation antipsychotics (SGAs), 37,
 - 338–44. *See also individual drugs*
 - 5HT_{2A}/D₂ affinity ratios, 228
 - adverse effects, 241–42
 - point of futility, 242–45
- seizures, clozapine-related, 244, 261–62
- serotonin (5HT) receptors. *See* 5HT_{2A} (serotonin) receptor; 5HT₇ (serotonin) receptor
- sertindole, 18, 242
- sesame oil, 159, 177, 193
- 7-OH loxapine, 228
- side effects. *See* adverse effects
- 6-week rule, 115
- smoking, 106
 - and clozapine, 253–54, 255
 - and fluphenazine, 176
 - and olanzapine, 302
 - and perphenazine, 192
- societal cost of schizophrenia, 1, 7
- steady state levels, 15–25
- stress, 137
- subcutaneous gel injections (risperidone),
 - 278–80
- sublingual asenapine, 339, 341, 351–52,
 - 354–55
- TAAR1 agonists, 46
- tardive dyskinesia, 70
- therapeutic reference range
 - lower limit. *See* therapeutic threshold
 - upper limit. *See* point of futility; upper limit
- therapeutic threshold, 5–6, 38–48, 55, 372
- amisulpride, 349–50
- aripiprazole, 328–31
- asenapine, 354–55
- brexpiprazole, 45, 361
- cariprazine, 45, 365–66
- chlorpromazine, 225–27
- clozapine, 5, 40–41, 256–60
 - and D₂ receptor occupancy, 42–47, 242
- flupenthixol, 210–11
- fluphenazine, 181–82
- haloperidol, 160–65
- increasing dose if not reached, 135
- loxapine, 231
- lurasidone, 357
- olanzapine, 41, 307–11
- paliperidone, 287
- perphenazine, 194–97
- risperidone, 283–86
- thiothixene, 232
- trifluoperazine, 234
- zuclopenthixol, 208–10
- thiothixene, 218, 221, 231–33
- timing of dosage, 18–19, 28, 62–63
 - at bedtime, 19
- timing of sample collection, 13–30, 62–63
 - LAIs, 28–29
 - oral drugs, 26–28, 29
 - steady state kinetics, 15–25
- tiotixene (thiothixene), 218, 221, 231–33
- tobacco use. *See* smoking
- tolerability, 48–49. *See also* point of futility
 - advantages of evening dosing, 20
 - FGAs, 36, 148–49
 - SGAs, 242
- transdermal asenapine, 339, 341, 352–54

INDEX

- treatment resistant schizophrenia, 138, 148
 and the 2-week rule, 123–24
 clozapine, 251
 Kane criteria, 251, 299–300
 olanzapine, 299–300
 societal costs, 1, 7
- trialing antipsychotics, 115, 141
 2-week rule (oral drugs), 115–24, 259
 6-week rule, 115
 clinical endpoints, 136
 increasing dose if inadequate response after 2 weeks, 135, 140
 LAIs, 131–34
 monitoring treatment/adherence, 90–93, 141
 point of futility, 136–40
 rating scales, 127–31
 reasons for failure, 137–38
- trifluoperazine, 136, 218, 221, 233–36
- trough levels (12h), 26–29
 lithium, 28
 2-week rule for acute response, 115–24, 259
- ultrarapid metabolizers, 99, 106, 107–8
 upper limit, 5–6, 36, 48–52, 55, *See also* point of futility
- clinical response to a reported high level, 66–70
 variability in reference ranges, 61–62, 64–65
- valproate, 137, 262, 302
 vaping, 254, 302
 variability
 in assay results, 101–4
 in reference ranges, 61–62, 64–65
- weight gain (olanzapine), 299
- xanomeline, 46
- ziprasidone, 18–19, 105
 zotepine, 269
 zuclopendithiol, 204, 214
 conversion from haloperidol decanoate, 151–52
 D₂ receptor occupancy, 206, 209–10, 212
 injectable non-LAI form (zuclopendithiol acetate), 202, 210, 214
 kinetics, 204, 205, 206
 LAI form (zuclopendithiol decanoate), 206
 oral form, 202, 204, 205
 point of futility, 212
 therapeutic threshold, 208–10