Table O.44: Olanzapine versus risperidone in adults

Quality assessment							Summary of findings				
Participants (studies) Follow up	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Publication bias	Overall quality of evidence	Study event rates (%)		Relative effect (95% CI)	Anticipated absolute effects	
							With risperidone	With olanzapine		Risk with risperidone	Risk difference with olanzapine (95% CI)
Targeted behaviour that challenges (frequency) – post-treatment (Better indicated by lower values)											
62 (1 study)	serious[1]	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	very serious[2]	undetected	⊕⊖⊖⊖ VERY LOW[1,2] due to risk of bias, imprecision	31	31	-		The mean targeted behaviour that challenges (frequency) – post-treatment in the intervention groups was 0.2 standard deviations higher (0.3 lower to 0.7 higher)
Adverse events (elevated prolactin) – post-treatment											
62 (1 study)	serious[1]	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	very serious[2]	undetected	⊕⊖⊖⊖ VERY LOW[1,2] due to risk	30/31 (96.8%)	22/31 (71%)	RR 0.73 (0.58 to	968 per 1000	261 fewer per 1000 (from 68 fewer to 406 fewer)

						of bias, imprecision			0.93)		
Adverse events (weight gain, non-occurrence) – post-treatment											
62 (1 study)	serious[1]	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	very serious[2]	undetected	⊕⊖⊖⊖ VERY LOW[1,2] due to risk of bias, imprecision	28/31 (90.3%)	24/31 (77.4%)	RR 0.86 (0.69 to 1.07)	903 per 1000	126 fewer per 1000 (from 280 fewer to 63 more)
Adverse events (sedation, non-occurrence) – post-treatment											
62 (1 study)	serious[2]	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	very serious[2]	undetected	⊕⊖⊖⊖ VERY LOW[2] due to risk of bias, imprecision	26/31 (83.9%)	24/31 (77.4%)	RR 0.92 (0.72 to 1.18)	839 per 1000	67 fewer per 1000 (from 235 fewer to 151 more)

[1] Crucial limitation for one criterion or some limitations for multiple criteria sufficient to lower ones confidence in the estimate of effect
[2] Optimal information size not met; small, single study