



According to National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, Parkinson’s disease (PD) is the **second-most common** neurodegenerative disorder and majority of people diagnosed with PD are **60 years of age or older**.¹

In the United States, roughly **90,000 people** are diagnosed with PD each year.²

A study has shown that patients with Parkinson’s disease psychosis have **increased odds of death** compared to PD patients.³



A [2024 retrospective analysis](#) was conducted on data from a 100% Medicare sample (parts A, B, and D claims) in long-term care/nursing home (LTC/NH) settings.⁴ Outcomes included three measures: risks of falls only, fractures only, and falls/fractures.⁴ This analysis examined Parkinson’s disease psychosis (PDP) residents on continuous monotherapy with **pimavanserin (PIM)** versus **other atypical antipsychotics (AAPs)** (quetiapine, risperidone, olanzapine, aripiprazole), and **quetiapine (QUE)**.⁴

After propensity score matched (PSM) comparative cohort of PIM (n = 1005) versus other AAPs cohort (n = 1005) results.⁴

- **Risk of falls only:** For PIM was 4.58% (n = 46) compared with 7.66% (n = 77) for other AAPs [RR = 0.60 (0.42, 0.85), p < 0.05].⁴
- **Risk of fractures only:** For PIM was 1.39% (n = 14) compared with 2.09% (n = 21) for other AAPs (RR = 0.67 (0.34, 1.30), p-value: not significant (NS)).⁴
- **Risk of falls or fractures:** For PIM was 5.67% (n = 57) compared with 9.05% (n = 91) for other AAPs [RR = 0.63 (0.46, 0.86), p < 0.05].⁴

The analysis showed that LTC/NH residents with PDP, on pimavanserin had **37% lower risk** of all-cause falls/fractures compared to other atypical antipsychotics.⁴

After PSM secondary analysis on PIM cohort (n = 1005) compared to QUE cohort (n = 1005) results.⁴

- **Risk of falls only:** For PIM was 4.6% (n = 46) compared with 8.26% (n = 83) for QUE [RR = 0.55 (0.39, 0.79), p < 0.05].⁴
- **Risk of fractures only:** For PIM was 1.39% (n = 14) compared with 1.89% (n = 19) for QUE (RR = 0.74 (0.37, 1.46), p-value: ns).⁴
- **Risk of falls or fractures:** For PIM was 5.67% (n = 57) compared with 9.55% (n = 96) for QUE [RR = 0.59 (0.43, 0.81), p < 0.05].⁴

The analysis showed that LTC/NH residents with PDP, on pimavanserin had **41% lower risk** of all-cause falls/fractures compared to quetiapine.⁴

References

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