Psychiatric Medication in Borderline Personality Disorder

- Around 45 RCTs have been conducted on medication to treat BPD (antipsychotics > antidepressants > mood stabilisers > other medications) (1).
- They have usually had small sample sizes (<50 patients), short durations (mean of 12 weeks), variable outcome measures, infrequent replication of findings and a lack of independence from pharmaceutical companies.
- All these trials have been assessed as having a high risk of bias and the evidence quality they provide is graded either low or very low.
- Pharmaceutical company funded research is limited in its quality and generalisability by fears of liability regarding acts like violence or suicide in patients who do / do not receive medications.
- Polypharmacy is very common in patients with BPD. In some studies, 56% were taking ≥3 drugs, and 30% ≥4 drugs. The number of drugs being used is recognised as inversely proportional to improvement.
- Polypharmacy is associated with multiple and cumulative sideeffects, and there have been no clear benefits noted from augmentation of medications in BPD.
- Trials have been conducted comparing such augmentations for any observed advantage (2).
- No medication has shown any promise for the 'core (BPD) symptoms of chronic feelings of emptiness, identity disturbance and abandonment' (3)

Sources:

1.Stoffers-Winterling JM, Storebø OJ, Ribeiro JP, Kongerslev MT, Völlm BA, Mattivi JT, et al. Pharmacological interventions for people with borderline personality disorder. Cochrane Database Syst Rev [Internet]. 2022 [cited 2022 Dec 28];(11). Available from: https://www.cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD012956.pub2/full 2.Zanarini MC, Frankenburg FR, Parachini EA. A preliminary,

randomized trial of fluoxetine, olanzapine, and the olanzapine-fluoxetine combination in women with borderline personality disorder. J Clin Psychiatry. 2004 Jul;65(7):903–7. 3.Stoffers J, Völlm BA, Rücker G, Timmer A, Huband N, Lieb K. Pharmacological interventions for borderline personality disorder. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2010 Jun 16;(6):CD005653.