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PRAZOSIN VS. QUETIAPINE FOR TREATING NIGHTTIME PTSD SYMPTOMS IN A VETERAN POPULATION: AN ASSESSMENT OF LONGTERM EFFICACY AND SAFETY (A5), Melanie Byers. Southern Arizona VA Health Care System, Tucson, AZ (melanie.byers@va.gov) IRB Approval received

The purpose of this study is to determine which agent, prazosin or quetiapine, is more effective and safe for long-term treatment of nighttime PTSD symptoms in patients at Southern Arizona VA Health Care System (SAVAHCS). Patients with a diagnosis of PTSD on ICD-9 coding who were initially prescribed prazosin or quetiapine for nighttime PTSD symptoms between October 1st 2002 and October 1st 2005 will be screened for inclusion. The study's primary endpoint of efficacy will be assessed by reviewing a patient's progress notes after the prescribing of prazosin or quetiapine to determine if an improvement in symptoms is documented. In order to assess long term efficacy, the researchers will determine the total time patients continued taking prazosin or quetiapine. Electronic records, progress notes, and a query of refill history will be reviewed in order to compute the length of time patients continued receiving the study drugs. A secondary objective of this study is to establish the long term safety of using prazosin and quetiapine by determining if adverse drug reactions or side effects caused the drug to be discontinued. Progress notes written around the time of medication discontinuation will be evaluated in order to determine the reason a patient stopped taking prazosin or quetiapine. Reasons for discontinuation of the

study drug will be categorized as: adverse events, inefficacy, patient nonadherence, or resolution of symptoms. The results will be discussed.