

Excerpt from RISPERDAL[®] product monograph updated January 2025

5.6 Hyperprolactinemia

"As with other drugs that antagonize dopamine D₂ receptors, RISPERDAL elevates prolactin levels and the elevation persists during chronic administration. RISPERDAL is associated with higher levels of prolactin elevation than other antipsychotic agents.

Hyperprolactinemia may suppress hypothalamic GnRH, resulting in reduced pituitary gonadotropin secretion. This, in turn, may inhibit reproductive function by impairing gonadal steroidogenesis in both female and male patients." Patients receiving prolactin-elevating compounds have reported experiencing:

- a) galactorrhea,
- b) amenorrhea,
- c) gynecomastia and
- d) impotence.

"Long-standing hyperprolactinemia when associated with hypogonadism may lead to decreased bone density in both female and male patients."