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ORAL 2-METHYL-THIENO-BENZODIAZEPINE FORMULATION

5 This invention provides an improved
pharmaceutically elegant tablet formulation of 2-methyl-4-(4-
methyl-1-piperazinyl)-10H-thieno[2,3-b][1,5] benzodiazepine,
hereinafter referred to as olanzapine, and processes for the
preparation thereof.

10 Olanzapine has shown great promise in the treatment
of psychotic patients and is currently being evaluated for
that purpose. Certain tablet formulations of olanzapine are
known, as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,229,382. However,
improved oral formulations were desired in light of the
15 moisture sensitive, metastable nature of olanzapine, the
tendency of olanzapine to undesirably discolor in the known
tablet formulation, and due to the surprisingly potent nature
of olanzapine.

20 The presently claimed invention provides a
pharmaceutically elegant solid oral formulation for
comprising olanzapine intimately mixed with a bulking agent,
binder, disintegrant, a dry binder to provide friability, and
a lubricant; wherein such solid oral formulation is coated
25 with polymer selected from the group consisting of
hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose,
methylhydroxyethylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose,
hydroxypropylcellulose, polyvinyl pyrrolidone,
dimethylaminoethyl methacrylatemethylacrylate acid ester
30 copolymer, ethylacrylate-methylmethacrylate copolymer,
methylcellulose, and ethylcellulose.

It is particularly preferred that the polymer coat
does not contain polyethylene glycol.

35 Further, the invention provides a method for
preparing pharmaceutically elegant, stable solid oral
olanzapine formulations having a polymer coat selected from
the group consisting of hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose,

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hydroxyethyl cellulose, methylhydroxyethylcellulose, sodium
carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, polyvinyl
pyrrolidone, dimethylaminoethyl methacrylatemethylacrylate
acid ester copolymer, ethylacrylate-methylmethacrylate
5 copolymer, methylcellulose, and ethylcellulose, comprised of
using a high shear aqueous wet granulation with fluid bed
drying process.

Olanzapine, a potent compound showing promising
10 activity for use in treating psychotic patients, tends to be
metastable, undergo pharmaceutically undesired discoloration,
and demands care to assure homogeneity of the finished solid
formulation.

Applicants have discovered that olanzapine
15 undergoes undesirable discoloration when contacted with
certain excipients including powder blends. Further, the
discoloration is exacerbated by ambient air conditions, at
elevated temperatures, and by moist environments.

Although the discoloration phenomenon does not
20 produce an increase in the number of total related
substances, the browning and mottling appearance is not
generally considered pharmaceutically acceptable for
commercial purposes. Further, the discoloration is
particularly disturbing when a tablet formulation is
25 administered to a psychotic patient, which patient may be
especially troubled by the changing appearance of their
medication.

Applicants have discovered that coating the solid
oral formulation with a polymer selected from the group
30 consisting of hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl
cellulose, methylhydroxyethylcellulose, sodium
carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, polyvinyl
pyrrolidone, dimethylaminoethyl methacrylatemethylacrylate
acid ester copolymer, ethylacrylate-methylmethacrylate
35 copolymer, methylcellulose, and ethylcellulose as a coating
or subcoating provides a uniform, physical stability and
effectively prevents the undesired discoloration phenomenon

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in the formulation. The formulation is most preferred in a tablet form; however, granule formulation and the like are desired as well.

5 Most preferred polymer coats are hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, methylcellulose, and ethylcellulose. An especially preferred polymer coat is hydroxypropyl methylcellulose.

10 It is especially preferred that the formulation contain the most stable anhydrous form of olanzapine, referred to herein as Form II; however, other forms of olanzapine are contemplated. Form II has a typical x-ray powder diffraction pattern as represented by the following interplanar spacings:

d
10.2689
8.577
7.4721
7.125
6.1459
6.071
5.4849
5.2181
5.1251
4.9874
4.7665
4.7158
4.4787
4.3307
4.2294
4.141
3.9873

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d
3.7206
3.5645
3.5366
3.3828
3.2516
3.134
3.0848
3.0638
3.0111
2.8739
2.8102
2.7217
2.6432
2.6007

5 A typical example of an x-ray diffraction pattern for Form II is as follows wherein d represents the interplanar spacing and I/I_1 represents the typical relative intensities:

d	I/I_1
10.2689	100.00
8.577	7.96
7.4721	1.41
7.125	6.50
6.1459	3.12
6.071	5.12
5.4849	0.52
5.2181	6.86
5.1251	2.47
4.9874	7.41
4.7665	4.03
4.7158	6.80
4.4787	14.72
4.3307	1.48

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4.2294	23.19
4.141	11.28
d	I/I ₁
3.9873	9.01
3.7206	14.04
3.5645	2.27
3.5366	4.85
3.3828	3.47
3.2516	1.25
3.134	0.81
3.0848	0.45
3.0638	1.34
3.0111	3.51
2.8739	0.79
2.8102	1.47
2.7217	0.20
2.6432	1.26
2.6007	0.77

The x-ray diffraction patterns set out herein were obtained using a Siemens D5000 x-ray powder diffractometer having a copper K α radiation source of wavelength, $\lambda=1.541\text{\AA}$.

5 The formulation of the invention preferredly contains substantially pure Form II as the active ingredient.

As used herein "substantially pure" refers to Form II associated with less than about 5% undesired polymorphic form of olanzapine (herein referred to as "Undesired Form"),
10 preferably less than about 2% Undesired Form, and more preferably less than about 1% Undesired Form. Further, "substantially pure" Form II will contain less than about 0.5% related substances, wherein "related substances" refers to undesired chemical impurities or residual solvent or
15 water. In particular, "substantially pure" Form II preferably contain less than about 0.05% content of acetonitrile, more preferably, less than about 0.005% content

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of acetonitrile. Additionally, Form II preferredly contain less than 0.5% of associated water.

As used herein, the term "mammal" shall refer to the Mammalia class of higher vertebrates. The term "mammal" includes, but is not limited to, a human. The term "treating" as used herein includes prophylaxis of the named condition or amelioration or elimination of the condition once it has been established.

Form II is the most stable anhydrous form of olanzapine known and is therefore important for the commercial development of pharmaceutically elegant formulations. Olanzapine may form an undesired crystal form in the presence of certain solvents and excipients, therefore, in making the compositions of the invention it is most desired to prepare the formulation using a method which does not require dissolution of the olanzapine substance. The desired Form II can be converted to less desirable polymorphic forms by contact with methylene chloride, for example. Additionally, for example, polyethylene glycol contact with the olanzapine substance produces undesired discoloration, particularly under moist conditions.

Applicants believe that a dry blend direct compression process or dry granulated processes for preparing solid oral formulations create a greater chance that poor dose uniformity will occur. In light of the potent nature of olanzapine, consistent dose uniformity is imperative. In accordance with this invention, Applicants have discovered that a high shear aqueous wet granulation with fluid bed drying is the most effective method for preparing pharmaceutically elegant, stable, oral olanzapine formulations.

Uncoated tablets stored at ambient conditions (approximately 23°C and 40% relative humidity) in amber, high density polyethylene bottles do not show signs of discoloration after 24 months; however, if the bottle is

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opened such that the tablets are exposed to open air ambient conditions then discoloration occurs within 5 days.

A new solid oral formulation was prepared that used a hydroxypropyl methylcellulose subcoating and a white color coating. The new formulation did not discolor after 90 days of open dish storage at 40°C, 60°C, 40°C/75 %RH, ambient temperature with 75% RH, or at ambient temperature with 85% RH. The hydroxypropyl methylcellulose coating which is free of polyethylene glycol is much preferred to ensure that discoloration does not occur on the tablet surface. It provides an effective barrier between the white color coat which provides an acceptable medium for imprinting and color dressing of the product. The hydroxypropylmethylcellulose coating provides sufficient barrier to prevent discoloration attributable to the polyethylene glycol in the white color coat. Alternative white film coat formulas containing alternative plasticizers were evaluated; however, none were able to prevent discoloration in all test conditions after 90 days of storage. Therefore, the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose coat or subcoating is a surprising and important component of pharmaceutically elegant solid oral formulations of olanzapine.

A diluent or bulking agent should be selected to provide an increase in tablet size. The artisan can utilize known methods to select a bulking agent which provides hardness, friability, and disintegration time that is satisfactory for pharmaceutical usage. The bulking agent should be selected to provide a tablet that has characteristics desired by the patient as well as comply with applicable regulatory guidelines.

One especially preferred diluent or bulking agent is lactose. Various forms of lactose are appropriate for such formulations including anhydrous, hydrous, and spray dried forms. The most desired form of lactose can be selected based on desired dissolution, content uniformity, hardness, friability, and disintegration time. The skilled

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artisan is aware of the regulatory requirements for hardness, friability, and disintegration time and can adjust the diluent or bulking agents using known techniques to achieve the desired physical characteristics.

5 The formulation should include a binder for use in the granulation step. The artisan can choose an appropriate binder based on the acceptable viscosity, and desired hydration. Hydroxypropyl cellulose is especially preferred for use as a binder in the granulation step. The
10 hydroxypropyl cellulose may vary in particle size. Fine grade hydroxypropyl cellulose is especially preferred for most claimed formulations.

 The desired formulation includes a disintegrant for use in the granulation as well as in the running
15 powders to facilitate the disintegration process. There are a variety of grades available, and the grade may be selected based on the acceptable batch variability. A particularly preferred disintegrant is crospovidone. A fine grade of crospovidone provides particularly desirable
20 consistency between batches.

 The artisan may choose appropriate dry binders using known methods. Such binders should be selected to assure that satisfactory friability is attained. Most preferably, dry binder is microcrystalline cellulose;
25 however, other appropriate dry binders may be selected. Such microcrystalline cellulose may be in a granular form.

 The artisan can choose an appropriate lubricant to prevent sticking and picking of the tablets to the compression tooling. One preferred lubricant is magnesium
30 stearate.

 The artisan can readily choose other appropriate aqueous dispersion film coats (color mix) for application over the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose layer. Typically, the color mixture is a dry blend of ingredients which may
35 be dispersed in water and used as an aqueous dispersion to film coat solid formulations. One example of a typical color mixture is comprised of hydroxypropyl

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methycellulose, polyethylene glycol, polysorbate 80, and titanium dioxide.

A variety of edible inks known to the artisan are appropriate for imprinting the finished formulation. For example, one typical edible ink is comprised of

5 shellac, ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, n-butyl alcohol, propylene glycol, ammonium hydroxide, and FD&C Blue.

The solid formulation is most preferably subcoated with hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, coated with a color coat, and imprinted with an edible ink. The solid

10 formulation may be polished using standard methods such as carnauba wax polishing, if desired.

Olanzapine is effective over a wide dosage range, the actual dose administered being dependent on the condition being treated. For example, in the treatment of

15 adult humans, dosages of from about 0.25 to 50 mg, preferably from 1 to 30 mg, and most preferably 1 to 20 mg per day may be used. A once a day dosage is normally sufficient, although divided doses may be administered.

20 For treatment of central nervous system disorders, a dose range of from 1 to 30 mg, preferably 1 to 20 mg per day is suitable. Radiolabelled Form II 2-methyl-4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-10H-thieno-[2,3-b][1,5]benzodiazepine, can be detected in the saliva and thus the compound can

25 potentially be monitored in patients to assess compliance.

A preferred formulation of the invention is a solid oral formulation comprising from about 1 to about 20 mg olanzapine as an active ingredient, wherein such solid oral formulation is coated with hydroxypropyl

30 methylcellulose. Especially preferred is an oral formulation comprising from 1 to 20 mg of anhydrous Form II olanzapine as an effective amount of the active ingredient, provided that such solid oral formulation is coated with hydroxypropyl methylcellulose.

35 Most preferably, the solid oral formulation is contained in packaging materials which protect the formulation from moisture and light. For example, suitable

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packaging materials include amber colored high density polyethylene bottles, amber colored glass bottles, and other containers made of a material which inhibits the passage of light. Most preferably, the packaging will include a
5 desiccant pack. The container may be sealed with an aluminum foil blister to provide the desired protection and maintain product stability.

A study of the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose sub-coated tablets in an amber colored bottle having a desiccant
10 pack stored at harsh, 40°C/75% RH conditions for six months showed pharmaceutically acceptable stability with a 0.4 % to about 1.2% increase in total related substances.

The materials for the present invention can be purchased or prepared by a variety of procedures well known
15 to those of ordinary skill in the art. Olanzapine can be prepared as described by Chakrabarti in U.S. Patent No 5,229,382 ('382), herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. It is most desirable to prepare a rapidly dissolving formulation comprising substantially pure
20 crystalline Form II. Such substantially pure crystalline Form II olanzapine may be prepared using the techniques described herein by the Preparation section herein *infra*.

Compound characterization methods include, for example, x-ray powder pattern analysis, thermogravimetric
25 analysis (TGA), differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), titrametric analysis for water, and H^1 -NMR analysis for solvent content.

The formulations were studied to assure that the Form II polymorph was substantially pure using ^{13}C Cross
30 polarization / magic angle spinning (CP/MAS) NMR. Spectra were obtained using a Varian Unity 400 MHz spectrometer operating at a carbon frequency of 100.577 MHz and equipped with a complete solids accessory and Varian 5 mm or 7 mm VT CP/MAS probes. Measurement conditions were optimized for
35 Olanzapine Form II and were as follows: 90° proton r.f. pulse 4.5 ms, contact time 1.1 ms, pulse repetition time 5 s, MAS frequency 7.0 kHz, spectral width 50 kHz, and acquisition

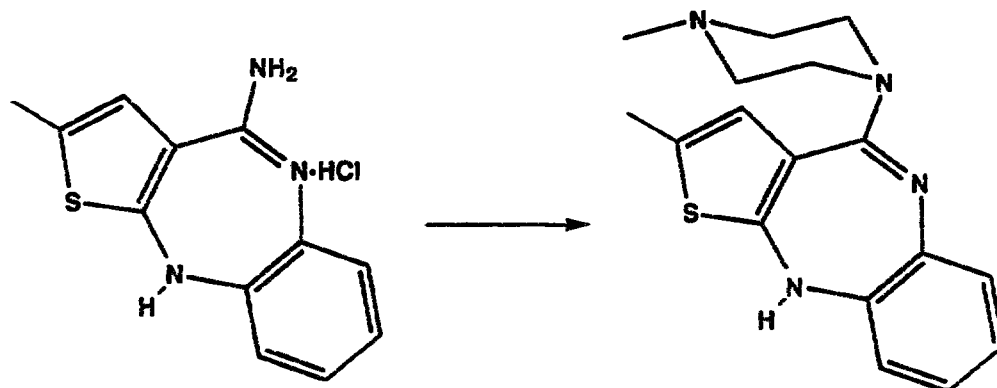
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time 50 ms. Chemical shifts were referenced to the CH₃ of hexamethylbenzene (d = 17.3 ppm) by sample replacement. It was determined that the substantially pure Form II polymorph is retained throughout the formulation process claimed herein. Therefore, the formulations of this invention provide substantially pure Form II olanzapine polymorph in a pharmaceutically elegant formulation without producing undesired polymorphic transformation.

The following examples are provided for purposes of illustration and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the claimed invention.

Preparation 1

Technical Grade olanzapine



Intermediate 1

In a suitable three neck flask the following was added:

Dimethylsulfoxide (analytical): 6 volumes

Intermediate 1 : 75 g

N-Methylpiperazine (reagent) : 6 equivalents

Intermediate 1 can be prepared using methods known to the skilled artisan. For example, the preparation of the Intermediate 1 is taught in the '382 patent.

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A sub-surface nitrogen sparge line was added to remove the ammonia formed during the reaction. The reaction was heated to 120°C and maintained at that temperature throughout the duration of the reaction. The reactions were followed by HPLC until $\leq 5\%$ of the intermediate 1 was left unreacted. After the reaction was complete, the mixture was allowed to cool slowly to 20°C (about 2 hours). The reaction mixture was then transferred to an appropriate three neck round bottom flask and water bath. To this solution with agitation was added 10 volumes reagent grade methanol and the reaction was stirred at 20°C for 30 minutes. Three volumes of water was added slowly over about 30 minutes. The reaction slurry was cooled to zero to 5°C and stirred for 30 minutes. The product was filtered and the wet cake was washed with chilled methanol. The wet cake was dried in vacuo at 45°C overnight. The product was identified as technical olanzapine.

Yield: 76.7%; Potency: 98.1%

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Preparation 2

Form II

A 270 g sample of technical grade 2-methyl-4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-10H-thieno[2,3-b][1,5]benzodiazepine was suspended in anhydrous ethyl acetate (2.7 L). The mixture was heated to 76°C and maintained at 76°C for 30 minutes. The mixture was allowed to cool to 25°C. The resulting product was isolated using vacuum filtration. The product was identified as Form II using x-ray powder analysis. Yield: 197 g.

The process described above for preparing Form II provides a pharmaceutically elegant product having potency $\geq 97\%$, total related substances $< 0.5\%$ and an isolated yield of $> 73\%$.

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EXAMPLE 1

A portion of the hydroxypropyl cellulose was dissolved in purified water to form a solution for granulation. The remaining hydroxypropyl cellulose (total of 4.0% w/w final tablet weight), which was an extra fine grade, was combined with the olanzapine (1.18% w/w), lactose (79.32% w/w) and a portion of the crospovidone (5% w/w) in a high shear granulator. All ingredients were security sieved prior to addition and dry blended in the granulator. This mixture was then granulated with the hydroxypropyl cellulose solution in the high shear granulator. The granulation was wet sized using standard methods. The wet granulation was then dried in a fluidized bed dryer and sized. The material was then added to a tumble bin mixer.

The running powders consisting of microcrystalline cellulose (granular) (10% w/w), magnesium stearate (0.5% w/w), and the remainder of the crospovidone were added to the sized granulation. The mixture was blended and compressed with the appropriate tooling on tablet compression equipment.

Subcoating:

Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (10% w/w) was mixed with purified water to form a solution. Core tablets were divided into approximately equal sections and spray coated with the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose solution. The operation was performed in a perforated coating pan.

Coating of Core Tablets:

Color Mixture White (hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, polyethylene glycol, polysorbate 80, and titanium dioxide) was mixed with purified water to form the coating suspension. Subcoated tablets were divided into approximately equal sections and spray coated with the coating suspension

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described above. The operation was performed in a perforated coating pan.

5 The coated tablets were lightly dusted with carnauba wax and imprinted with appropriate identification.

EXAMPLE 2

10 The process substantially as described above in Example 1 was repeated using the following ingredients to provide pharmaceutically elegant tablet formulations containing 1, 2.5, 5, 7.5, and 10 mg olanzapine, respectively, per tablet:
15 1 mg olanzapine per tablet:

Names of Ingredients	Quantity (mg/tablet)
Active Ingredient Olanzapine	1.0
Other Ingredients	
Lactose	67.43
Hydroxypropyl Cellulose	3.40
Crospovidone	4.25
Microcrystalline Cellulose	8.50
Magnesium Stearate	0.42
Subcoating	
Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose	1.70
Coating	
Color Mixture White	3.47
Polishing	
Carnauba Wax	trace
Imprinting	
Edible Blue Ink	trace

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Olanzapine 2.5 mg Tablets

Names of Ingredients	Quantity (mg/tablet)
Active Ingredient Olanzapine	2.5
Other Ingredients Lactose	102.15
Hydroxypropyl Cellulose	5.20
Crospovidone	6.50
Microcrystalline Cellulose	13.00
Magnesium Stearate	0.65
Subcoating Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose	2.60
Coating Color Mixture White	5.30
Polishing Carnauba Wax	trace
Imprinting Edible Blue Ink	trace

Olanzapine 5.0 mg Tablets

5

Names of Ingredients	Quantity (mg/tablet)
Active Ingredient Olanzapine	5.00
Other Ingredients Lactose	156.00
Hydroxypropyl Cellulose	8.00
Crospovidone	10.00
Microcrystalline Cellulose	20.00
Magnesium Stearate	1.00
Subcoating Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose	4.00
Coating Color Mixture White	8.16
Polishing Carnauba Wax	trace
Imprinting Edible Blue Ink	trace

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Olanzapine 7.5 mg Tablets

Names of Ingredients	Quantity (mg/tablet)
Active Ingredient Olanzapine	7.50
Other Ingredients Lactose	234.00
Hydroxypropyl Cellulose	12.00
Crospovidone	15.00
Microcrystalline Cellulose	30.00
Magnesium Stearate	1.50
Subcoating Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose	6.00
Coating Color Mixture White	12.24
Polishing Carnauba Wax	trace
Imprinting Edible Blue Ink	trace

Olanzapine 10.0 mg Tablets

5

Names of Ingredients	Quantity (mg/tablet)
Active Ingredient Olanzapine	10.00
Other Ingredients Lactose	312.00
Hydroxypropyl Cellulose	16.00
Crospovidone	20.00
Microcrystalline Cellulose	40.00
Magnesium Stearate	2.00
Subcoating Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose	8.00
Coating Color Mixture White	16.32
Polishing Carnauba Wax	trace
Imprinting Edible Blue Ink	trace

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**Claims**

1. A solid oral formulation comprising olanzapine as an active ingredient intimately mixed with a bulking agent; binder, disintegrant, a dry binder to assure adequate friability, and a lubricant; wherein such solid oral formulation is coated with a polymer selected from the group consisting of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, methylhydroxyethylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate-methylacrylate acid ester copolymer, ethylacrylate-methylmethacrylate copolymer, methylcellulose, and ethylcellulose.

2. A formulation as claimed by **Claim 1** wherein the polymer coat is selected from the group consisting of hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, methylcellulose, and ethylcellulose

3. A formulation as claimed by **Claim 2** wherein the polymer coat is hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose.

4. A formulation as claimed by any one of Claims 1 to 3 wherein the polymer coat is free of propylene glycol.

5. A formulation as claimed by **Claim 4** wherein the bulking agent is lactose.

6. A formulation as claimed by **Claim 4** wherein the binder is hydroxypropyl cellulose and the disintegrant is crospovidone.

7. A formulation as claimed by any one of Claims 1 to 6 wherein the dry binder is microcrystalline cellulose.

8. A formulation as claimed by any one of Claims 1 to 7 wherein the lubricant is magnesium stearate.

9. A formulation as claimed by any one of Claims 1 to 8 wherein the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose is a subcoating which is further coated with a aqueous dispersion film coat.

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10. A formulation as claimed by Claim 9 wherein the solid formulation is imprinted using an edible ink.

11. A formulation as claimed by Claim 9 wherein the formulation comprises from about 1 to about 3 % w/w olanzapine; from about 69.5 to about 87.5 % w/w lactose; from about 3.5 to about 4.5 % w/w hydroxypropyl cellulose; from about 4 to about 6 % w/w crospovidone; from about 9 to about 11 % w/w microcrystalline cellulose; and from about 0.25 to about 1 % magnesium stearate.

12. A formulation as claimed by any one of Claims 1 to 11 wherein the solid formulation is a tablet.

13. A formulation as claimed by Claim 12 wherein each tablet provides a dose of olanzapine selected from the group consisting of 1, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10, 15, and 20 mg.

14. A formulation as claimed by any one of Claims 1 to 13 wherein olanzapine is substantially pure Form II polymorph having a typical x-ray powder diffraction pattern as represented by the following interplanar spacings:

d (Å)
10.2689
8.577
7.4721
7.125
6.1459
6.071
5.4849
5.2181
5.1251
4.9874
4.7665
4.7158
4.4787
4.3307
4.2294
4.141
3.9873
3.7206
3.5645
3.5366



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3.3828
3.2516
3.134
3.0848
3.0638
3.0111
2.8739
2.8102
2.7217
2.6432
2.6007



15. A process for preparing a stable pharmaceutically elegant solid oral formulation containing olanzapine as an active ingredient and having a polymer coating selected from the group consisting of hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, methylhydroxyethylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate-methylacrylate acid ester copolymer, ethylacrylate-methylmethacrylate copolymer, methylcellulose, and ethylcellulose, comprising high shear aqueous wet granulation with fluid bed drying.

16. A process as claimed by Claim 15 wherein olanzapine is substantially pure Form II polymorph having a typical x-ray powder diffraction pattern as represented by the following interplanar spacings:

d (Å)
10.2689
8.577
7.4721
7.125
6.1459
6.071
5.4849
5.2181
5.1251
4.9874
4.7665
4.7158

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4.4787
4.3307
4.2294
4.141
3.9873
3.7206
3.5645
3.5366
3.3828
3.2516
3.134
3.0848
3.0638
3.0111
2.8739
2.8102
2.7217
2.6432
2.6007

17. A solid formulation as claimed by any one of Claims 1 to 14 for use in treating a condition selected from the group consisting of psychosis, schizophrenia, a schizophreniform disorder, mild anxiety, a gastrointestinal disorder, and acute mania.

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