

Schizophrenia Medications

- called: antipsychotics, neuroleptics, or major tranquilizers
- medications are #1 treatment for schizophrenia spectrum Dis
- ↳ all medications have side effects

↳ side effects are #1 reason patients stop taking meds
People w/ mental illness die, on average, 2 decades earlier
Heart disease & diabetes #1 cause of death

1st generation antipsychotics

aka: standard, traditional, or "typical" antipsychotics

Thorazine (chlorpromazine) ↗ math 2
Haldol (haloperidol)

no longer first line of defense

Targets ONLY positive symptoms

- These medications can cause serious side effects (Parkinson's) & selection is often made on basis of these major side effects

Thorazine - most sedating but fewer EPS symptom
given IM, anticholinergic effect

Haldol - least sedating, super high EPS!

Often used in large doses to reduce assaultive beh

Mellaril - not recommended as a 1st line

- antipsychotic b/c it can cause severe ECG, sedation, EPS, anticholinergic effects

Stelazine, Prolixin, Navane ↑EPS ↓sedation

decanate - long acting, IM (2 week)

(lasting) hypotension

2nd Generation Atypical Antipsychotics

- diminishes both positive & neg. symptoms
- Has fewer or no TPs
- diminished tardive dyskinesia
- may improve neurocognitive defects associated w/ schizophrenia
- Tend to make you gain weight

* Metabolic syndrome: Caused by atypical meds

- extra weight around middle of body (apple shape)
- insulin resistance, body cannot use insulin effectively → can lead to diabetes
- drug of choice for schizo-

ability: less weight gain, & less increase in glucose & cholesterol.

- give to client w/ obesity / heart disease

Black Box warning for Suicide

Used for Schizo, Bipolar I, & major depressive dis.

- ability keeps you skinny & fly, heart healthy for lone

haloperidol may prolong QT interval affecting heart rate

low weight NOT FOR: client w/ cardiac disease, elderly w/ dementia or lactating moms

high weight Bully brendole is bad for heart, dementia, & milk

zypramide 2.5 - 20mg: for schizo, acute / mixed episodes of bipolar & bipolar maintenance

- orally / injected

- weight gain, high cholesterol & ↑ blood sugar

- zypramide makes you fat & sugar fexa

Zyprexa 2 years: for schizo & Bipolar disorders
Watch w/ high blood pressure meds, may cause
orthostatic hypotension

- anticholinergic & benzodiazepine use may
increase side effects (newer drug)

Risperdal. 4-16 mg: Schizo & mania, approved
for schizophrenia & irritability in autistic
children, high dosage = ↑ EPS

Risperdal Consta - long acting injection (2 weeks)
~~less weight gain than others, too~~

Clozapril: associated w/ agranulocytosis &
lowered seizure threshold (3000 mm & 1500 mm)

Review of Med Side effects

EPS: dystonia, akathisia, pseudoparkinsonism

Anticholinergic side effects: dry mouth, blurred vision,
constipation, urinary retention, can be fatal be careful

educate patient to report side effects

Orthostatic hypotension advise:

lowered seizure threshold: clozapril

agranulocytosis: 6%: fever, sore throat, malaise
observe for infection

Serquel: schiz, Bipolar, depression

↓ doses for insomnia (Serquel sounds like hymal)
↑ EPS

early signs of relapse: social withdrawal,
trouble sleeping, increase in bizarre/magical thinking

Hallucinating: darting eyes, muttering, watching
empty area of room

NonadAs

- risk for other-directed violence
- risk for self-directed violence
- disturbed thought process
- disturbed sensory perception
- impaired verbal communication
- ineffective coping
- chronic low self esteem, risk for loneliness,
social isolation, impaired parenting, rolestrain?
- compromised family coping
- disabled family coping
- unbalanced nutrition: less than body req.
- activity intolerance
- constipation / incontinence
- impaired physical mobility
- self-care deficit

() imazine may be used to reduce nausea/vomit.

Tardive dyskinesia: protruding & rolling tongue, smacking/lip facial distortion.

(rash) Steven Johnson Syndrome: sheet like skin, sores on mucous membrane, may be caused by meds.

Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis
Samish as ↑

Potentially fatal neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS): reduced consciousness, increased muscle tone, fever, drooling

• Polydipsia: fatal water intoxication

family psychoeducation is essential

low potency = ↑ sedation, high ACh, low EPS

High potency = ↓ sedation, ↓ ACh, high EPS

2-3 weeks for anticholinergics to take effect

disease course (3 phases)

Phase 1: Acute Phase

- Onset of florid symptoms (hallucin., delusions, apathy)
- Withdrawal w/ loss of functional ability
- Individuals require increase care / hospitalization

acute phase goals: crisis intervention, safety & stabilization
- discharge planning → identify after care needs

Phase 2: Stabilization Phase

- acute symptoms diminish in severity
- Moving towards previous level of functioning
- day hosp., residential crisis ctr. or supervised home

Stabilization phase goals: manage medication & disease education,
- teach relapse prevention skills

Phase 3: Maintenance Phase

- Florid symptoms in remission, (milder sympt may linger)
- individuals can live w/in community

Maintenance phase goals: client participation / cooperation

- appropriate setting for client success
- external structure
- Support group by-in

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