

Psychiatric Disorders
Psychoses

Neuroses

Affective disorders

Antipsychotic Agents

1. 1st Generation antipsychotics (conventional antipsychotics, typical antipsychotics)

Effects

antipsychotic (positive symptoms only)

antiemetic

ADR's

sedation

extrapyramidal effects

Parkinson-type movements

akathisia

tardive dyskinesia

orthostatic hypotension

seizures

anticholinergic effects (blurred vision, xerostomia, constipation)

DI's

CNS depressants

epi (as vasoconstrictor in local anesthetic) = OK

often combined with anticholinergics to ↓extrapyramidal effects ex.: benztropine (Cogentin)

Examples:

haloperidol (Haldol)

loxapine (Loxatane)

chlorpromazine (Thorazine)

fluphenazine (Prolixin)

thiothixene (Navane)

thioridazine (Mellaril)

2. 2nd Generation Antipsychotics (atypical antipsychotics)

Effects

antipsychotic (both positive symptoms and negative symptoms)

depression (major depression disorder)

bipolar disorder

ADR's

similar to 1st Generation, some reactions more intense, some less intense

DI's

several prolong QT interval, with epinephrine can induce arrhythmia, **limit epi to cardiac dose**

Examples:

aripiprazole (Abilify)

lurasidone (Latuda)

risperidone (Risperdal)

asenapine (Saphris)

olanzapine (Zyprexa)

ziprasidone (Geodon)

clozapine (Clozaril)

paliperidone (Invega)

loperidone (Fanapt)

quetiapine (Seroquel)

Antidepressant Agents

1. Serotonin-Specific Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRI's)

Uses

major depression

ADR's

CNS - **stimulation** rather than depression

GI - upset common (15-30%)

oral conditions: xerostomia, dysgeusia, glossitis, aphthous stomatitis

sexual dysfunction (>75% for some drugs)

DI's

vasoconstrictor = OK

Examples:

citalopram (Celexa)

sertraline (Zoloft)

escitalopram (Lexapro)

paroxetine (Paxil)

fluoxetine (Prozac)

2. Serotonin-Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors (SNRI's)

Uses

major depression

ADR's

similar to SSRIs

sweating, tachycardia, urinary retention

DI's

prolong QT interval - limit vaso to cardiac dose

Examples:

desvenlafaxine (Pristiq)

venlafaxine (Effexor)

duloxetine (Cymbalta)

3. Tricyclic antidepressants (TCA's)

Uses

major depression

migraine headache

chronic pain

ADR's - similar to antipsychotics

CNS - sedation, tremors

ANS - anticholinergic effects (**xerostomia**), orthostatic hypotension (tolerance develops)

CVS - cardiac toxicity

DI's

poisoning

potentiate pressor effect of sympathomimetic amines

norepinephrine - contraindicated

levonordephrin - contraindicated

epinephrine - limit to cardiac dose

Examples:

amitriptyline (Elavil)

imipramine (Tofranil)

desipramine (Norpramin)

nortriptyline (Pamelor)

4. Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOI's)

Uses

major depression
(Parkinson's disease)

ADR's

many and severe

DI's

many, including interaction with foods (potentially fatal)
vasoconstrictor = OK

Examples:

isocarboxizid (Marplan)
phenelzine (Nardil)
tranylcypromine (Parnate)

5. Other Antidepressants

- bupropion (Wellbutrin, Zyban)

Uses

major depression
smoking cessation
ADHD
bipolar disorder (depression phase)

ADR's

seizure potential
GI upset, xerostomia

DI's

vasoconstrictor = OK

- trazadone (Desyrel) [5-HT modulator]

Uses

major depression

ADR's

highly sedative
priapism
xerostomia (less than TCAs)

DI's

vasoconstrictor = OK

- nefazadone (Serzone) [5-HT modulator]

Uses

major depression

ADR's

hepatic failure potential
sexual dysfunction

DI's

vasoconstrictor = OK

- mirtazipine (Remeron) [NE - 5-HT modulator]

Uses

major depression

ADR's

somnolence, weight gain

xerostomia, constipation

DI's

vasoconstrictor = OK

- vilazodone (Viibryd) [5-HT reuptake inhibitor]

Uses

major depression

ADR's

similar to SSRI's

DI's

vasoconstrictor = OK

Bipolar Depression Agents

FOR MANIC PHASE

- lithium (Eskalith, Lithobid)

ADR's

polyuria, thirst

GI upset

DI's

vasoconstrictor = OK

NSAIDs can ↑ lithium levels

- Anticonvulsants (chap. 16)

carbamazepine (Tegretol)

valproate

gabapentin

lamotrigine (Lamictal)

- 2nd Generation Antipsychotics (chap. 17)

aripiprazole (Abilify)

olanzapine (Zyprexa)

FOR DEPRESSION PHASE

- Antidepressants (chap. 17)