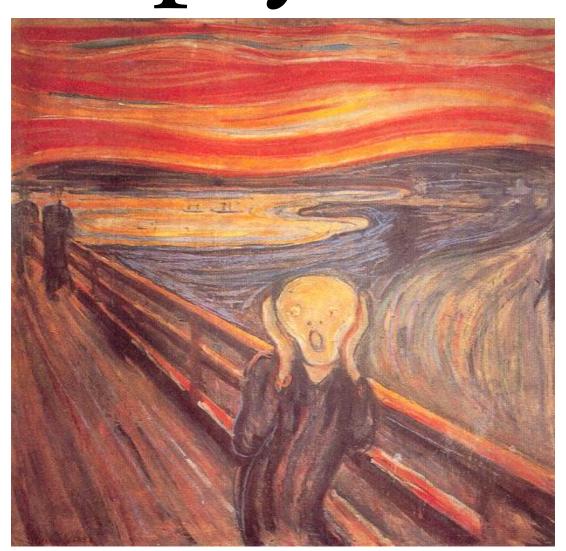
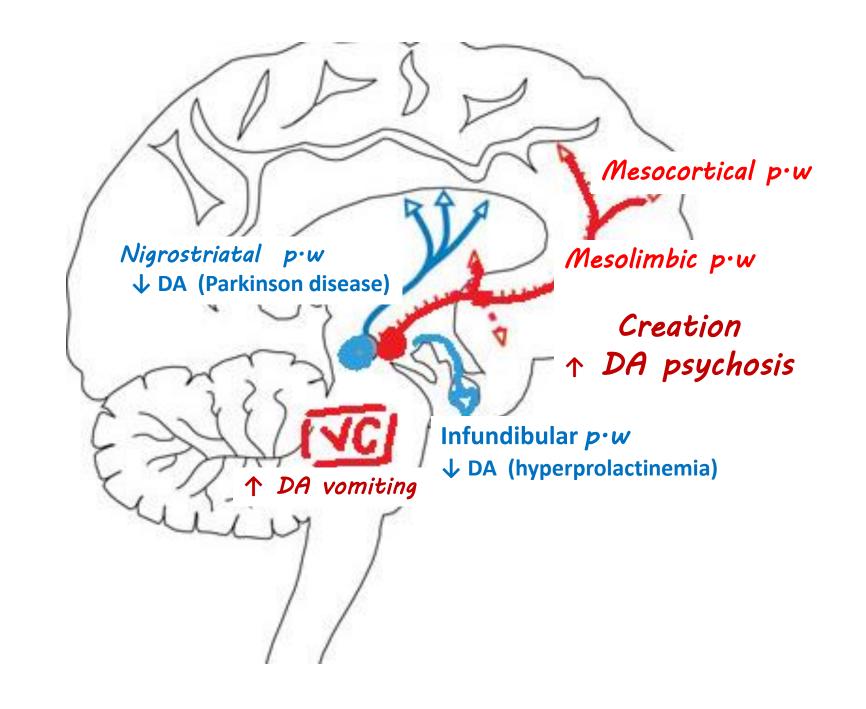
Antipsychotics



Psychosis

- "Loss of reality" because it makes you experience or believe things that aren't real:
- Most common form of psychosis is Schizophrenia
- Schizophrenia is cc by + and symptoms

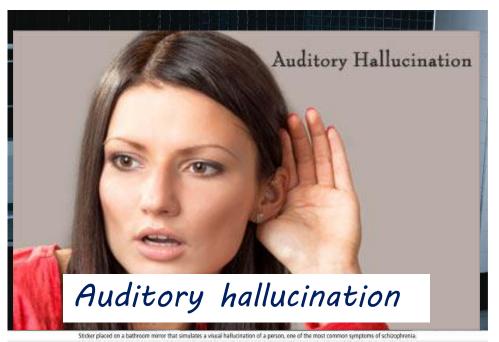


Schizophrenia

Symptoms



Delusions Hallucinations





Social withdrawal Flattened effect No motivation



Schizophrenia pathophysiology

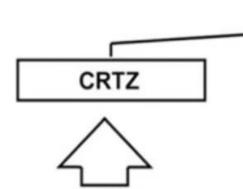
↑ DA (Mesolimbic)

↑DA, ↑5HT2A (Mesocortical)





Dopamine in the CNS



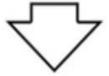
Vomiting

Metoclopramide and domperidone treat vomiting by blocking D2 receptors in CRTZ but may cause parkinsonism and hyperprolactinemia Limbic system



Schizophrenia

Antipsychotic drugs treat schizophrenia by blocking D2 receptors in the limbic system but may cause parkinsonism and hyperprolactinemia Basal ganglia



Parkinsonism

L-dopa and bromocriptine treat parkinsonism by activating D2 receptors in the basal ganglia but may cause vomiting and hallucinations Pituitary gland



Hyperprolactinemia

Bromocriptine treats hyperprolactinemia by activating D2 receptors in the pituitary gland but may cause vomiting and hallucinations

Antipsychotics drugs



Antipsychotics drugs

Typical antipsychotics

Haloperidol Chloropromazine Fluphenazine A Typical antipsychotics

Risperidone
Olanzapine
Clozapine (resistance)
Quetiapine

D2-antagonist 5-HT2A antagonist



less Extrapyramidal



D2-antagonist



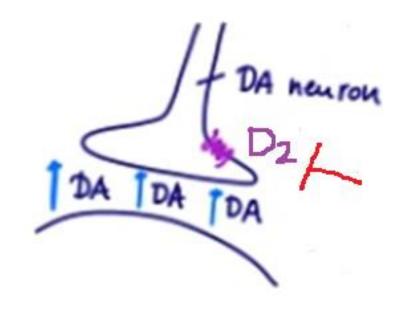




↑↑ Extrapyramidal

Onset of action of Antipsychotic

Antipsychotic effects delay several weeks to appear due to blockade of Auto regulatory D2 >> increase DA release >> counteract antipsychotic effect until tolerance develop to this Auto regulatory receptors and postsynaptic blockade becomes more effective.



However, antipsychotics have rapid onset of action (sedation and restraining) for acute psychosis, acute mania, intractable hiccup by affecting on basal ganglia >>> generalized Dystonia

Indication of Antipsychotics

- 1) schizophrenia
- 2) Paranoid psychosis, morbid Jealousy
- 3) Aggressive people
- 4) Movement disorder (<u>Huntington's</u> chorea, tics)
- 5) Personality disorder (v. touchy person)
- 6) IBS (trifluperazine)
- 7) Intractable hiccup (chloropromazien IM)
- 8) Neuroleptanalgesia (droperidol + fentanyl)

Adverse effects of antipsychotic

- 7- Extra pyramidal S/E due to Bk of D Rc in Nigrostriatal p·w· (more w Typical)
- 2- Neuroleptic malignant hyperthermia 5/E dangerous (20% may die) must stop the drug
- 3- due to a blocking → postural hypotension & sexual dysfunction
- 4- Hyperprolactinemia → due to Bk of D Rc in Infundibular p·w
- 5- wt gain -> due to Bk of 5HT2A (more w A Typical)
- 6- Agrnulocytosis (WBC< 2000) (w Clozapine)
- 7- cholestatic jaundice (w chlorpromazine)

Extra pyramidal symptoms

- >> Dystonia

 spasm of tongue, neck, face.
 - 🥕 Akathisia
- compulsive , repetitive motion

 Parkinsonism like symptom

 bradykinesia , rigidity & tremor

Tardive dyskinesia

lip smacking, worm like

tongue movement







Comparison of 1st and 2nd generation Antipsychotic

Typical antipsychotics

A Typical antipsychotics

MOA

D2-antagonist

D2-antagonist 5-HT2A antagonist

SIE

EPS

Less EPS
Matabalia a

Metabolic syndrom

Clinical use







e. g.

chloropromazine

Risperidone

THANK YOU FOR ATENION