

## Learning unit: Antipsychotic drugs

### Impact of the learning unit

Learning outcomes of the learning unit are to introduce the group of drugs used in psychotic illnesses and to acquaint students with issues of the therapy of these disorders. Antipsychotics are also used to treat other than psychotic illnesses, these include bipolar disorder, depression, severe anxiety, nausea, vomiting and so on. The knowledge of their pharmacology is necessary for a variety of specializations (intensive medicine, oncology, general practitioner, addictology, ...).

### Relevant terms

#### typical antipsychotics

- basal antipsychotics
  - levomepromazine
  - thioridazine
- incisive antipsychotics
  - flupentixol
  - haloperidol

#### atypical antipsychotics

- D2/D3 antagonist
  - amisulpride
- SDA (Serotonin-Dopamine Antagonist)
  - risperidone
  - lurasidone
- MARTA (Multi Acting Receptor Targeted Antagonist)
  - olanzapine
  - clozapine
  - quetiapine
- PDA (Partial Dopamine Agonist)
  - aripiprazole

#### pathophysiology of psychosis

- positive symptoms
- negative symptoms

#### adverse effects of antipsychotics

- extrapyramidal side effects
- secondary parkinsonism
- tardive dyskinesia
- antipsychotic malignant syndrome
- hyperprolactinemia

### Learning outcomes

Student knows basic classification of antipsychotic drug.

Student knows basic pharmacological profile (mode of action, unwanted effects, indications and contraindications) of antipsychotics.

Student enumerates the major antipsychotic drugs.

### **Study literature**

Rang & Dale's Pharmacology, 9th ed., 2020

Study materials in IS aVLFA0822c and aVLFA08222p.

### **Exam questions**

*Special pharmacology:* 22. Antipsychotics

„*Essential*“ drugs: 47. haloperidol, 48. olanzapine