PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY

*How do drugs work in the body*?

There are 4 distinct steps:

1. ABSORPTION (via gastrointestinal system)

(Special considerations: to be taken with or without food, avoiding certain foods or drinks- dairy products, grapefruit juice)

(\*any gastrointestinal problems may affect drug absorption)

1. DISTRIBUTION (via circulatory system)

 (\*any cardiovascular problems may effect distribution of drugs)

1. METABOLISM (by the liver & sometimes the kidneys)

(\*any hepatic or renal problems may affect drug metabolism)

1. EXCRETION (by the kidneys)

(\*any renal problems may affect excretion of drugs)

*ADDENDUM:*

The following may appear after many types of medications & indicate a longer duration of action (meaning that the medication will need to be taken only once or twice a day rather than 3-4 times per day.)

Often this formulation helps with patient compliance but it may lead to increased side effects. Close monitoring of the patient for medication side effects is required.

XR => extended release

SR => slow release

CR => continuous release

XL => extra long

LA => long-acting

Psychotropic Medication

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| **CATEGORIES** | **Brand name** | **Generic name** |
| Neuroleptics, anti-psychotics(\*atypical/ newer ones/ 2nd generation) (older ones)Injectables Long-acting Injectables  | Clozaril\*Seroquel\*Zyprexa\*/ZydisRisperal\*/M-tabsInvega\*Zeldox\* Abilify\*LoxapacNozinanHaldolLargactilMellarilStelazineTrilafonORAPClopixol acuphaseFluanxolModitenFluanxol depot Haldol LAClopixol depotRisperdal Consta\*Invega Sustenna\* | ClozapineQuetiapineOlanzapineRisperidonePaliperidoneZiprasidone AripiprazoleLoxapineMethotrimeprazineHaloperidolChlorpromazineThioridazineTrifluoperazinePerphenazinePimozideZuclopenthixol AcetateFlupenthixolFluphenazine HClFlupenthixol Decanoate Pipotiazine Palmitate Zuclopenthixol Decanoate RisperidonePaliperidone  |
| Anxiolytics/ anti-anxiety medications (\*benzodiazepines)(non-benzodiazepine) | Valium\*Ativan\*Rivotril\*Serax\*Xanax\*Lectopam\*Dalmane\*Restoril\*Librium\*Buspar | DiazepamLorazepamClonazepamOxazepamAlprazolamBromazepam Flurazepam Temazepam ChlordiazepoxideBuspirone |
| CATEGORIES | **Brand name** | **Generic name** |
| Stimulants Non stimulant (used to treat ADHD) | Ritalin/Concerta DexedrineAdderall Strattera | MethylphenidateDextroamphetamine Amphetamine salts Atomoxetine |
| Sedatives  | NoctecImovaneDalmane | Chloral hydrateZopiclone Flurazepam  |
| Medications to help control the side effects of neurolepticsAntihistamines\* | CogentinKemadrin Artane Symmetrel Inderal Benadryl\*Atarax\* | BenztropineProcyclidineTrihexyphenidyl Amantadine Propanolol DiphenhydramineHydroxyzine  |
| Mood stabilizers (\*indicates these meds are also used to treat epilepsy) | Carbolith, DuralithDepakene\*, Epival\*, Depakote\*Tegretol\*Trileptal\*Lamictal\*Neurontin\*Topamax\* | LithiumValproic Acid, divalproexSodium ValproateCarbamazepineOxcarbazepine Lamotrigine GabapentinTopiramate |
| Anti-convulsants (to treat epilepsy) | Luminal DilantinMysolineKeppraTrileptal Gabitril  | PhenobarbitolPhenytoin PrimidoneLevetiracetamOxcarbazepine Tiagabine  |
| Medications used to treat Alzheimer’s  | AriceptReminylCognexExelon  | DonepezilGalantamineTacrineRivastigmine  |
| CATEGORIES | **Brand name** | **Generic name** |
| Anti-depressants  (Tricyclics (TCA or amines), SSRIs, MAOIs, etc) | TRICYCLICS : ElavilAnafranilTofranilSinequanAventylNorpraminSurmontil MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITORS (MAOI)NardilParnateREVERSIBLE MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITOR (RMAOI): ManerixSELECTIVE SEROTONINE REUPTAKE INHIBITOR (SSRI)ProzacPaxilLuvoxZoloftCelexa Cipralex OTHERS:Wellbutrin, ZybanEffexorPristiqRemeronDesyrel  | AmitriptyleneClomipramineImipramineDoxepineNortriptylineDesipramineTrimipramine PhenelzineTranylcypromineMoclobemideFluoxetineParoxetineFluvoxamineSertralineCitalopram Escitalopram BupropionVenlafaxineDesvenlafaxineMirtazepine Trazadone  |
| Opiate Receptor Antagonist | Revia, Trexan | Naltrexone  |