

Critical Issues of Adolescence

Psychotropic Medication: “Curse” or Cure?

Psychopharmacology

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Antipsychotics

Clinical Uses

- Psychosis
- Bipolar Disorder
- Autism and PDD
- Tourette’s Syndrome
- Aggression and Agitation
- Augmentation

Antipsychotics

Atypical

- Risperdal (Risperidone)
- Zyprexa (Olanzapine)
- Seroquel (Quetiapine)
- Geodon (Ziprasidone)
- Clozaril (Clozapine)

Antipsychotics

Atypical Side Effects

- Sedation
- Appetite increase
- Weight gain
- Low incidence of EPS
- Low risk for TD
- Agranulocytosis/seizures - Clozaril

Antipsychotics

Atypical Summary of Risks

- Atypicals are of great benefit to many patients with psychotic disorders
- Atypicals are associated with increased risk of obesity, dyslipidemia, diabetes and diabetic ketoacidosis
- Etiology of association is uncertain but may be related to changes in body weight or composition
- Mechanisms may also involve effects on B-cell function and insulin action

Antipsychotics

Atypical Specific Drug Risks

- Clozaril and Zyprexa are associated with the greatest risk of weight gain, diabetes, and dyslipidemia
- Risperdal and Seroquel appear to be associated with intermediate effects
- Abilify and Geodon are associated with little or no significant weight gain, diabetes, or dyslipidemia, but have less usage exposure to date

Antidepressants

- Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)
- Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs)
- Atypicals
- Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs)

Antidepressants

SSRIs

- Prozac, Sarafem (Fluoxetine)
- Zoloft (Sertraline)
- Paxil, Paxil CR (Paroxetine)
- Luvox (Fluvoxamine)
- Celexa (Citalopram)
- Lexapro (Escitalopram)

Antidepressants

SSRI Clinical Uses

- Depression (different types)
- Anxiety disorders: GAD, OCD, PTSD, Panic
- Eating disorders
- PMS/PMDD
- Chronic pain management

Antidepressants

SSRI common adverse effects

- Irritability, Akathisia
- Sexual – delayed orgasm
- Insomnia/Sedation
- Appetite dec. (acute use) or inc. (chronic)
- Headaches
- Dizziness
- Flu-like symptoms at d/c
- Potential drug interactions
- Suicide concerns

Antidepressants

Tricyclics and tetracyclics

- Tofranil (Imipramine)
- Norpramin (Desipramine)
- Pamelor (Nortriptyline)
- Anafranil (Clomipramine)
- Elavil (Amitriptyline)

Antidepressants

TCAs Clinical Uses

- Major depression
- Enuresis
- AD/HD
- Anxiety Disorders

Antidepressants

TCAs Adverse Effects

- Anticholinergic (dry mouth, constipation, blurred vision)
- Weight gain
- Cardiovascular (including hypotension and sudden death)

Antidepressants

Atypicals

- Wellbutrin IR, SR, XL (Bupropion)
- Effexor IR, XR (Venlafaxine)
- Serzone (Nefazodone)
- Trazodone (Desyrel)
- Remeron (Mirtazepine)
- Cymbalta (Duloxetine)

Antidepressants

Wellbutrin

- Noradrenergic, dopaminergic
- Clinical uses: Depression, AD/HD, Smoking Cessation (Zyban)
- Adverse effects: Irritability, Insomnia, Seizures, Contraindicated in eating disorders
- Positive effects: Weight neutral, no sexual dysfunction

Antidepressants

Effexor

- Noradrenergic, serotonergic
- Clinical uses: Depression, GAD, AD/HD
- Adverse effects: Nausea, dry mouth, dizziness, constipation, hypertension, ? memory impairment, sexual side effects
- Positive effect: Remission

Antidepressants

Serzone, Trazodone

- Serotonergic
- Clinical uses: Depression, Anxiety, Insomnia
- Adverse effects: Sedation, Orthostatic hypotension, Weight gain, Priapism (Trazodone), Liver Failure (Serzone)
- Positive effect: Less sexual dysfunction

Antidepressants

Remeron

- Serotonergic
- Clinical uses: Depression, Anxiety, Insomnia
- Adverse Effects: Weight gain (esp. low doses), sedation (esp. low doses), dizziness, constipation, dry mouth
- Positive effects: Less sedation and weight gain at higher doses, less sexual dysfunction

Antidepressants

Cymbalta

- Noradrenergic, serotonergic
- Clinical uses: Depression, Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy
- Adverse effects: Nausea, dry mouth, constipation, decreased appetite, sedation, increased sweating
- Positive effect: Treats co-morbid physical symptoms of depression

Mood Stabilizers

- Lithium
- Depakote (divalproex)
- Tegretol, Carbatrol (carbamazepine)
- Lamictal (lamotrigine)
- Atypical antipsychotics
- Neurontin (gabapentin)
- Topamax (topiramate)

Mood stabilizers

Lithium

- Clinical uses: Bipolar Disorder (manic), MDD, Aggressive behavior, Conduct Disorder
- Adverse Effects: Tremor, nausea, diarrhea, weight gain, acne, hair loss, polyuria, polydipsia, ataxia, thyroid dysfunction, renal dysfunction, narrow therapeutic window
- Positive effects: Suicide prophylaxis

Mood stabilizers

Depakote

- Clinical uses: Bipolar disorder, Aggressive behavior, Conduct Disorder, Seizure disorders, Migraine headaches
- Adverse effects: Sedation, nausea, liver toxicity, weight gain, polycystic ovarian disorder, thrombocytopenia, pancreatitis

Mood stabilizers

Tegretol

- Clinical uses: Bipolar disorders, Aggressive behavior, Seizure disorders
- Adverse effects: Dizziness, drowsiness, rashes, nausea, bone marrow suppression, liver toxicity

Mood stabilizers

Lamictal

- Clinical uses: Bipolar disorders, seizure disorders
- Adverse effects: Potentially life-threatening rash and more benign rashes
- Positive effect: Possible less weight gain

Mood stabilizers

Neurontin

- Clinical uses: Seizures, Neuropathy, possible anxiety
- Not clinically proven to treat Bipolar Disorder
- Adverse effects: Minimal, Sedation & ataxia at high doses
- Positive effects: Very high therapeutic index

Mood stabilizers

Topamax

- Clinical uses: Seizure disorders
- Not clinically proven to treat Bipolar Disorder
- Adverse effects: cognitive difficulties (dulling, word retrieval, attention), dizziness, sedation
- Positive effect: Possible weight loss

Anti-AD/HD

Psycho-stimulants

- Methylphenidate products: Ritalin, Focalin, Ritalin LA, Metadate, Methylin, Concerta
- Dextroamphetamine products: Dexedrine, Adderall
- Cylert (Pemoline)

Anti-AD/HD

Non-stimulants

- Strattera (Atomoxetine)
- Provigil (Modafinil)

Anti-AD/HD

Psycho-stimulants

- Clinical Uses: AD/HD
- Adverse effects: Decreased appetite, growth velocity concerns, insomnia, tics
- Special concern: Abuse

Anti-AD/HD

Strattera

- Selective norepinephrine re-uptake inhibitor
- Clinical uses: AD/HD
- Adverse effects: Decreased appetite, nausea, dizziness, sedation, mood swings, sexual side effects, insomnia, problems urinating
- Positive effects: Low to no abuse potential, full day coverage

Anti-AD/HD

Provigil

- PROVIGIL is a medication to treat excessive sleepiness caused by certain sleep disorders. These sleep disorders are narcolepsy, obstructive sleep apnea/hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS), and shift work sleep disorder (SWSD).
- Not clinically indicated for AD/HD at this time

Anxiolytic

Benzodiazepines

- Klonopin (clonazepam), Xanax (alprazolam), Ativan (lorazepam), Valium (diazepam)
- Clinical use: Anxiety Disorders, Insomnia
- Adverse effects: Drowsiness, disinhibition, agitation, confusion
- Special concerns: Withdrawal (seizures), Abuse/Dependence

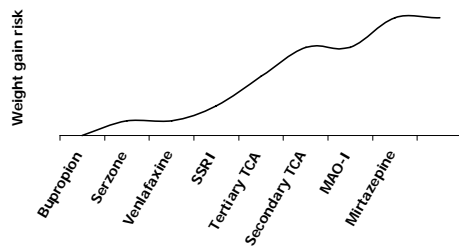
Anxiolytic

Atypical

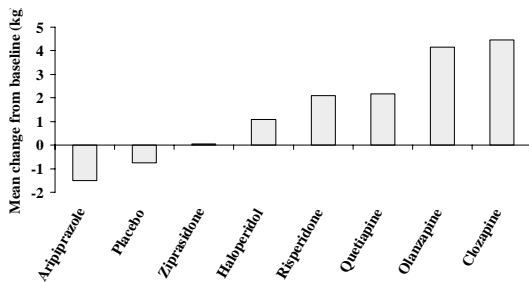
Buspar (buspirone)

- Serotonergic
- Clinical use: Anxiety disorders
- Adverse effects: Drowsiness, disinhibition
- Special effect: No abuse concerns, full day coverage, 4-6 weeks before effects

Antidepressants



Antipsychotics



Psychopharmacology

Consider medications when:

- History of behavioral deterioration off meds
- Self-injurious behavior with a risk of lasting harm
- Aggression to others that poses a physical risk
- Previous good response to medication
- Lack of response to psychosocial interventions
- Symptoms that interfere significantly with individual's ability to participate in education

Psychopharmacology



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