



Antipsychotic Drugs

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Chlorpromazine:

Action: Blocks postsynaptic dopamine receptors in the brain; depresses those parts of the brain involved in wakefulness and emesis; anticholinergic; antihistaminic; alpha adrenergic blocking.

Uses

- Acute and chronic psychosis (such as schizophrenia, mania and manic depression Preanesthetic.
- Nausea and vomiting

Side effects:

Depression, dizziness, seizures, gynecomastia Orthostatic hypotension, bronchospasm, leukopenia, aplastic anemia, and dry mouth.

2-Fluphenazine Decanoate:

Action: Act by blocking dopamine receptors and depress areas involved in wakefulness and emesis.

Uses:

- Psychotic disorders.
- For chronic pain in conditions such as diabetic neuropathy and patients trying to withdraw from narcotics.
- Sedation, anticholinergic, antiemetic, hypotension.

3-Thioridazine

Classification: Antipsychotic – phenothiazine.

action: probably related to drug's antidopaminergic effects.

Side effects:

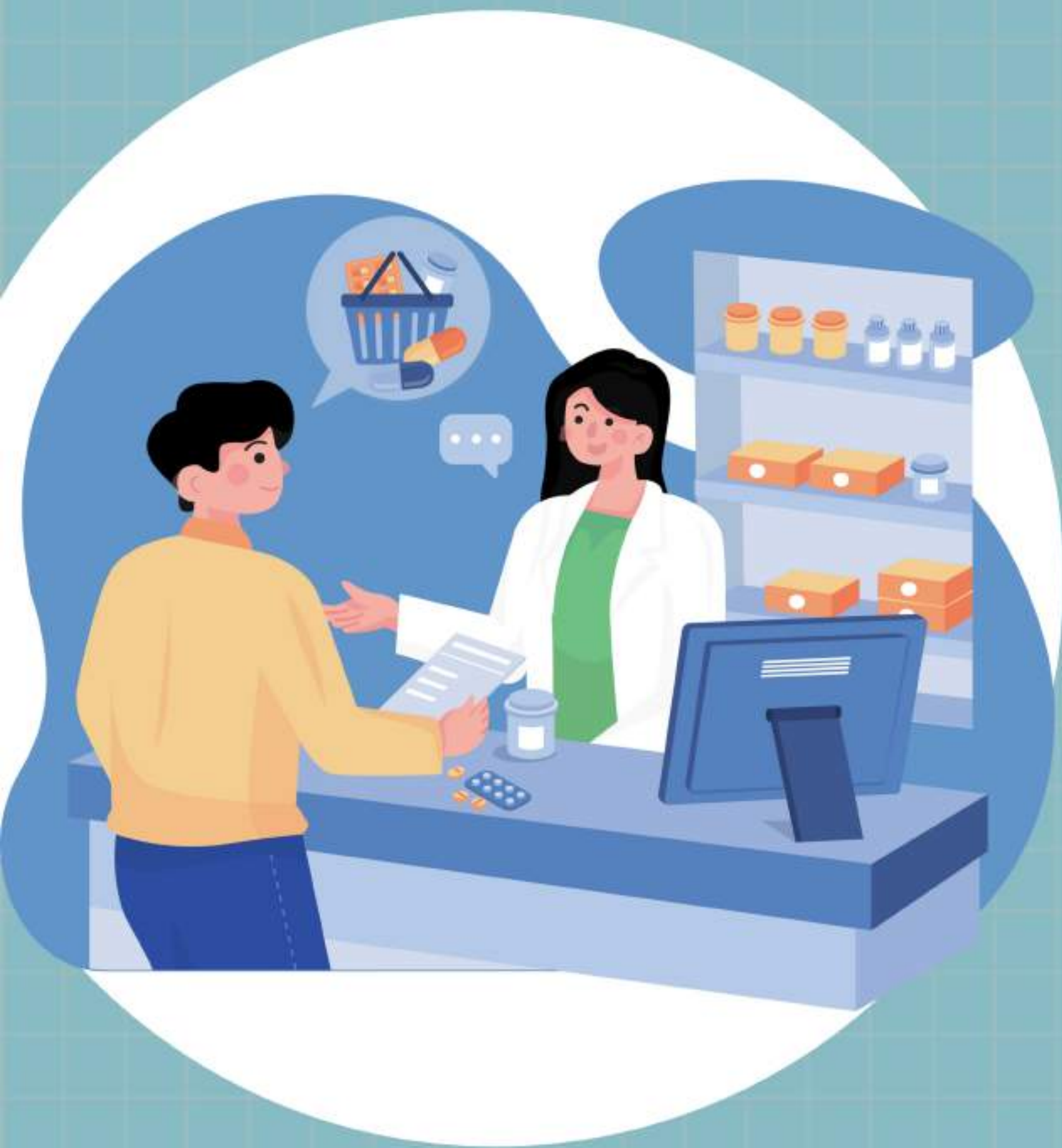
Headache, blurring of vision, dry mouth , skin rashes, and photosensitivity.

Contraindications:

- Comatose patients.
- Parkinson's disease.

Nursing considerations:

- 1. Shouldn't be used to treat nausea and vomiting in children less than 6 months of age.**
- 2. Should avoid getting solution on hands or clothing (it will cause dermatitis).**
- 3. Solutions with marked discoloration should be discarded.**
- 4. Note any history of seizures.**
- 5. Take liver and kidney function test periodically.**
- 6. Document and rotate injection sites.**
- 7. Report side effects immediately.**
- 8. Determine age of male patients and assess for prostatic hypertrophy.**



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Parkinson's disease is a progressive disorder of the nervous system, affecting mostly people over the age of 50 years. Cause: due to decrease in the neurotransmitter dopamine on the nervous system. So that the administration of levodopa (the precursor of dopamine) will relieve the symptoms.

Signs and symptoms:

- Slowness of motor movements (bradykinesia, akinesia) .
- Stiffness and resistance to passive movements “ rigidity”.
 - Muscle weakness.
 - Tremors.
 - Speech impairment.
- sialorrhea (increased salivation).
 - Postural instability.

1-Amantadine Hydrochloride:

Class: antiviral drug, antiparkinsonian agent.

Action:

- 1.Prevent the penetration of virus into cell by inhibiting RNA virus.
- 2.Relief symptoms of parkinsonism by potentiating the release of dopamine within the CNS.

Uses:

1. Influenza.
- 2.Symptomatic treatment of parkinsonism.

Contraindications:

- 1.Hypersensitivity.
- 2,Pregnancy , lactation.

2-Levodopa:

Trade name: L-Dopa.

Class.: antiparkinson agent.

Action: Activation of central dopamine receptors سلف improves the symptoms of Parkinson's disease.

Uses: Idiopathic, postencephalitic Parkinsonism

- Parkinsonism due to copper poisoning.

Contraindications:

- 1. History of melanoma or undiagnosed skins lesion.**
- 2. Lactation.**
- 3. Hypersensitivity.**
- 4. Glaucoma**
- 5. Hypertension**
- 6. Use of (MAO) inhibitors.**

Side effects:

- CNS effect: ataxia, hand tremors, headache and dizziness.**
- Depression**
- Paranoid ideation**
- insomnia**
- Dementia**
- nightmares**

Nursing considerations:



- 1- Crushing tablets for patients with difficulty in swallowing.**
- 2- Review medical history for drug contraindications.**
- 3- Monitor vital signs frequently.**
- 4- Observe for signs of depression.**
- 5- Take levodopa with food.**
- 6- DO Not take vitamin B6 because it reverses the antiparkinsonians action of levodopa**



***That was Every Thing
Appreciate Your
Attention***