**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 acquainted students with issues of the therapy of these disorders. Antipsychotic 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 variety of specializations (intensive medicine, oncology, general practitioner, addictology, …).

**Relevant terms**

typical antipsychotics

basal antipsychotics

chlorpromazine

levomepromazine

thioridazine

incisive antipsychotics

flupentixol

haloperidol

atypical antipsychotics

D2/D3 antagonist

amisulpride

sulpiride

SDA (Serotonin-dopamin antagonist)

risperidone

paliperidon

ziprasidone

sertindole

MARTA (Multi acting receptor targeted antagonist)

olanzapine

clozapine

quetiapine

PDA (Partial dopamine agonist)

aripiprazole

theory 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, 8th edition, 2016 – chapter 46, pg. 559- 569.

Study materials in IS aVLFA0822c and aVLFA08222p.

**Exam questions**

Special pharmacology: Antipsychotics

„Essential“drugs: haloperidol, olanzapine, aripiprazole