**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