

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 acquaint students with issues of the therapy of these disorders. Antipsychotics 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 a variety of specializations (intensive medicine, oncology, general practitioner, addictology, ...).

Relevant terms

typical antipsychotics

 basal antipsychotics

 chlorpromazine

 levomepromazine

 thioridazine

 atypical antipsychotics

 flupentixol

 haloperidol

atypical antipsychotics

 D2/D3 antagonist

 amisulpride

 sulpiride

 SDA (Serotonin-dopamine antagonist)

 risperidone

 paliperidone

 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