

# 항정신병약물에 의한 부작용의 치료전략\*

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## Treatment Strategy for Antipsychotic-Induced Side Effects\*

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### ABSTRACT

While the therapeutic efficacy of antipsychotic drugs is not in doubt, a variety of undesirable side effects are common. They can be a disincentive to good compliance with treatment, resulting in increased possibilities for relapse and hospitalization. They can be distressing and disabling and thus interfering with patient safety and quality of life. Furthermore, they may be counter-therapeutic by exacerbating the condition that the drug was prescribed for. In this article, we will provide an overview of management of antipsychotic-induced side effects, with a particular emphasis on the most common side effects as well as less common but serious side effects. In addition, some practical issues regarding the management of side effects will be discussed.

**KEY WORDS :** Antipsychotic drugs · Side effects · Treatment strategy.

머 리 말

항정신병약물은 정신질환의 치료에 있어 필수적인 역할을 하고 있다. 그러나 항정신병약물 사용에 따른 부작용은 환자의 치료 순응도를 저하시키고, 재발률과 입원률을 증가시킬 수 있다. 또한, 부작용은 환자의 안전과 삶의 질을 저하시킬 수 있으며, 경우에 따라 약물 치료의 목적을 상반시킬 수도 있다. 본 논문에서는 항정신병약물 유도 부작용의 관리에 대한 개요를 제공하고, 특히 가장 흔한 부작용과 덜 흔하지만 심각한 부작용에 대해 강조한다. 또한, 부작용 관리에 대한 몇 가지 실용적인 문제를 논의할 것이다.

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## 예 방

(hypokinesia) (hyp-erkinesia) 가

(Peacock Gerlach 1996).

가

가

가

가

(Haase 1985).

가

가 Udvalg for Kliniske Un-

(extrapyramidal symptom : EPS)

dersogelser(UKU) side effects rating scale(Lingjaerde 1987), EPS 가 Extrapyrarnidal sy- mptom rating scale(ESRS : Chouinard 1980)

(Peacock Gerlach 1996).

(가 ECG EEG )

( , blood dy- scrasia, neuroleptic malignant syndrome)

가

EPS가

, clozapine

가

EPS

(dystonia),

(akathisia),

(dyskinesia)

가

가

(Peacock Gerlach 1996).

가 be -

nzodiazepine(BZD) ent)

(affective compon -

lithium

carbamazepine

(Peacock Gerl -

## 특정한 부작용의 치료

ach 1996).

## 조 기 발 견

1

가

가

(1994, 1995, 1996)

가

,가

EPS

가

가

(Van Putten 1974 ; Van Putten

May 1978a, 1978b ; Van Putten 1981, 1984),

## 1. 약물의 정신적 부작용에 대한 대책

**Table 1.** Possible roles of dopaminergic and nondopaminergic receptors in the behavioural effects of antipsychotic drugs. Adapted from Richelson(1994) and Ogren(1996)

Receptors	Behavioural effects
D <sub>1</sub>	Antipsychotic? Arousal Locomotor activity Extrapyramidal
D <sub>2</sub>	Antipsychotic Locomotor activity Extrapyramidal Endocrine effects : prolactin elevation(galactorrhea, gynecomastia, menstrual changes, sexual dysfunction)
D <sub>3</sub>	Antipsychotic? Locomotor activity
D <sub>4</sub>	Antipsychotic?
Muscarinic (M <sub>1</sub> , M <sub>2</sub> , M <sub>3</sub> , M <sub>4</sub> )	Antimuscarinic Fewer EPS Locomotor activity Peripheral side effects(dry mouth, tachycardia, blurred vision, constipation, micturition and sexual dysfunction) Central side effects(confusion, agitation, cognitive dysfunction)
1-Adrenergic	Antimanic effects Sedation, postural hypotension, dizziness, reflex tachycardia Motor side effects-catalepsy?
2-Adrenergic	Priapism
Histamine - H <sub>1</sub>	Sedation, drowsiness, hypotension, weight gain
Serotonin 5-HT <sub>1</sub>	Ejaculatory disturbance
Serotonin 5-HT <sub>2</sub>	Sleep, hypotension Fewer EPS? Negative symptoms?
Sigma	Not known

가 가 .  
,  
가 .  
.  
가  
가  
가  
가  
가

## 2. 추체외로계 증상의 예방을 위한 약물치료 EPS

(Teicher Glod 1990).  
EPS  
가  
가  
EPS  
EPS가  
가  
EPS  
가  
EPS

가  
(subjective), (psychological) (mental) , EPS  
 , 가 , , EPS  
,  
(motor) parkinsonism (mental) par - EPS가  
kinsonism(Peacock Gerlach 1996), 가 (Casey 1992) .  
(cortical and/or limbic equi - EPS 3 ,  
valent of tardive dyskinesia) neuroleptic induced deficit EPS  
syndrome(NIDS)(Awad 1993, Lader 1993, Casey 1994) 1 (Casey  
1992), 3 (Janicak 1993)  
가 , 가 , EPS  
(1998) 가 , 가 3 ,

가 (1990)  
EPS가

3. 기존 약물에서 타 약물의 교체시 주의할 사항

(medical or nonpsychiatric)

가 가

clozapine(Baldessarini 1995), risperidone(Borison 1996), olanzapine(Weiden 1997)

가 ( D<sub>2</sub> ,  
가 가 ),  
( )

(neuroleptic withdrawal - eme -

가 가

rgent syndrome)

(Dilsaver 1994 ; Ver -

가

ghese 1996).

(supersensitivity psychosis, rebound psychosis),

가

(withdrawal dyskinesia) (Cho -

uinard 1978 ; Chouinard Jones 1982), (Tha -

가

가

ker 1989)

가

가

clozapine

(muscarinic)

GABA

(Verghese

1996)

가

(Perenyi 1985)

가 .

(1996)

(1989)

**Table 2.** Advantages and disadvantages of various crossover and crosstaper options. Adapted from Weiden(1997)

Crossover method	Advantages	Disadvantages
Abrupt discontinuation of the previous antipsychotic and starting the new antipsychotic	Most straightforward Medication errors less likely than with other approaches Appropriate for inpatients settings where patients are supervised and fast crossovers are needed Appropriate for patients on maintenance depot therapy because of long half-life of depot route	Chance of symptom flare-up during crossover may be greater than with other methods Increased chance of withdrawal reactions(eg, withdrawal dyskinesia) associated with withdrawal of previous antipsychotic Not recommended for clozapine patients
Adding a new antipsychotic and immediately tapering the previous antipsychotic	Starts crossover process when olanzapine is initiated Appropriate when relief from EPS is needed	If taper is too quick, there is the possibility that both medications are given at subtherapeutic doses
Adding a new antipsychotic and delaying the taper of the previous antipsychotic	Probably the safest method when consequences of crossover relapse are the greatest concern May be appropriate when switching patients who have only recently been stabilized( <3 months) from an acute psychotic episode May be appropriate to use the crossover time as a test period to ascertain oral compliance for patients on depot antipsychotics	Greater possibility of ongoing polypharmacy should taper not be finished(eg, patient is discharged on combination antipsychotics and the crossover is never finished by the outpatient clinician)

가. (Weiden 1997) , SSRI risperidone , SSRI

2 . clozapine

가 . 가 , 가 (

ridol 10mg ) , (halope - ) 가 BZD

clozapine( )

loperidol 40mg ) (ha - ) 가

3 30 50%

가 . 가 . BZD

가 . 가

가

가

1 2

1

. Clozapine

(clozapine) 가

가 ) clozapine

가 ,

## 요 약

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## 부 록

### Appendix 1. Adverse effects of antipsychotics. Adapted from Janicak et al(1993)

#### 1-1. Central nervous system

Adverse effects	Clinical alerts	Treatment approaches	Most common offenders	Risk factors
<b>A. Acute EPS</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parkinsonism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rigidity, bradykinesia, tremor, masked facies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease dose</li> <li>• Add antiparkinson agent</li> <li>• Switch to another agent</li> </ul>	All agents especially : Haloperidol Fluphenazine Thiothixene Loxapine Molindone Perphenazine Trifluoperazine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elderly, female</li> <li>• High potency AP, prolonged AP therapy,</li> <li>• History of parkinsonism,</li> <li>• Underlying basal ganglia damage(e.g., vascular insult)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dystonias</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retrocollis, oculogyric crisis, opisthotonus, torticollis</li> <li>• Rarely, laryngeal spasm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parenteral(oral) antiparkinsonian agent ; BZD</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children, young, male</li> <li>• High potency AP, high doses, IM injection</li> <li>• Prior dystonic reaction</li> <li>• Hypocalcemia</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dyskinesias</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid, involuntary, coordinated stereotypical movements, usually of mouth, tongue, face</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Akathisia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restlessness, inability to sit still, pacing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease dose</li> <li>• Add b-blocker ; anticholinergic agent ; BZD ; Clonidine</li> <li>• Switch to another agent</li> <li>• Correct iron deficiency</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elderly female(?)</li> <li>• Prior akathisia or EPS</li> <li>• Iron deficiency</li> </ul>

#### 1-2. Central nervous system

Adverse effects	Clinical alerts	Treatment approaches	Most common offenders	Risk factors
<b>B. Late-onset (tardive) EPS</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rabbit syndrome</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facial(perioral) tremor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease dose</li> <li>• Add anticholinergic agent ; dopamine agonist ; BZD</li> </ul>	All agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elderly, female</li> <li>• Preexisting CNS injury</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dystonias</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainly of face, neck</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop or decrease dose</li> <li>• Add anticholinergic agent ; dopamine depleter(e.g., reserpine, tetrabenazine)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young, male</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dyskinesias</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Usually of tongue, mouth, lips</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop or Decrease dose, if possible,</li> <li>• Add dopamine depleter ; GABA antagonist ; noradrenergic antagonist ; cholinergic agonist ; vitamin E ; buspirone ; calcium channel blocker ; butulinum toxin</li> <li>• Switch to another agent (e.g., Clozapine)</li> <li>• ECT</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children, elderly, female</li> <li>• Prolonged AP therapy, high doses</li> <li>• Drug holiday</li> <li>• Prior acute CPS</li> <li>• Mood disorder</li> <li>• Organic mental illness(e. g., Alchemies's disease, severe mental retardation)</li> <li>• Abuse of substance (alcohol, marijuana, nicotine)</li> <li>• Diabetes mellitus</li> <li>• Elderly female(?)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Akathisia</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop or decrease dose</li> <li>• Add dopamine depleter ; clonazepam</li> <li>• Switch to clozapine</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tardive Tourette's</li> </ul>				

### 1-3. Central nervous system

Adverse effects	Clinical alerts	Treatment approaches	Most common offenders	Risk factors	
C. Decrease in seizure threshold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convulsion(s)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimize dose</li> <li>• Slowly increase, if necessary</li> <li>• Add anticonvulsant (CBZ, VPA)</li> <li>• Change to higher potency agent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chlorpromazine</li> <li>Promazine</li> <li>Clozapine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low potency AP, rapid increase in dose</li> <li>• History of previous seizure</li> <li>• Disorder of CNS</li> <li>• EEG abnormality</li> <li>• Low potency AP</li> </ul>	
D. Withdrawal Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supersensitivity (rebound) psychosis</li> <li>• Cholinergic rebound</li> <li>• Withdrawal dyskinesia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reemergence or worsening of psychosis</li> <li>• Influenza-like symptoms, insomnia, agitation, anxiety, restlessness, GI symptom, irritability, headaches</li> <li>• Rebound or unmasked dyskinesia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slowly taper AP drug</li> </ul>		
E. Drowsiness, oversedation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give as bedtime dose</li> <li>• Increase caffeine intake</li> <li>• Decrease dose</li> <li>• Change to less-sedating agent (e.g., fluphenazine)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chlorpromazine</li> <li>Thioridazine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low potency AP</li> </ul>	
F. Cognitive effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central anticholinergic syndrome</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toxic psychosis</li> <li>• Delirium</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop or decrease anticholinergic agent e.g.,</li> <li>• Antiparkinsonian</li> <li>• Antidepressant</li> <li>• Antipsychotic</li> <li>• i.v. physostigmine(?)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thioridazine</li> <li>Chlorpromazine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elderly</li> <li>• Low potency AP</li> <li>• Disorder of CNS</li> </ul>
G. Temperature dysregulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neuroleptic malignant syndrome</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hypothermia</li> <li>• Hyperthermia, rigidity, autonomic instability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early diagnosis</li> <li>• Immediately stop drug</li> <li>• Supportive treatment (Cooling techniques, antipyretics)</li> <li>• Dantrolene ; dopamine agonist (e.g., bromocriptine, amantadine) ; BZD ; calcium channel blocker</li> <li>• Change to low potency agent or clozapine</li> <li>• ECT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All agents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young, male</li> <li>• High potency AP, high doses, rapid increase in dose</li> <li>• Hot and humid weather with physical exhaustion and dehydration</li> <li>• Organic brain disease</li> <li>• Alcohol dependency</li> <li>• Psychomotor agitation</li> </ul>

### 2. Autonomic nervous system

Adverse effect	Clinical alerts	Treatment approaches	Most common offenders	
A. Anticholinergic		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eyeglasses needed (rare)</li> <li>• Decrease dose</li> <li>• Decrease or stop concomitant anticholinergic agent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thioridazine</li> <li>Mesoridazine</li> <li>Chlorpromazine</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulty in accommodation, increased intraocular pressure</li> <li>• Dry mouth</li> <li>• Constipation</li> <li>• Hesitancy, urinary retention</li> <li>• Nasal congestion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pupillary changes, blurred vision</li> <li>• May develop oral fungal infection</li> <li>• Absent bowel sounds, can progress to paralytic ileus</li> <li>• Delayed or inhibited ejaculation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequent, small sips of water</li> <li>• Sugarless candy or gum</li> <li>• Bulk laxatives</li> <li>• Increase fluids</li> <li>• Switch to agent with less anticholinergic effect</li> </ul>		
B. Secondary to -receptor blockade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hypotension</li> <li>• Tachycardia</li> <li>• Pallor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dizziness, syncope</li> <li>• Postural hypotension</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease dose</li> <li>• Change to higher potency agent</li> <li>• Support hose</li> </ul> <p>N.B. epinephrine should be avoided</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chlorpromazine</li> <li>Thioridazine</li> </ul>



### 3. Cardiovascular system

Adverse effects	Clinical alerts	Treatment approaches	Most common offenders
A. ECG changes	• Flattening of T wave	• No clinical significance	Thioridazine
B. Torsade des pointes	• Ventricular tachycardia	• Stop drug	
C. Sudden death	• Probable lethal arrhythmia (uncertain if neuroleptics are associated causally or coincidentally)	• Avoid lower potency agent, if possible	

### 4. Dermatologic-Ocular systems

Adverse effects	Clinical alerts	Treatment approaches	Most common offenders
A. Dermatoses			Phenothiazines (especially chlorpromazine)
• Contact	• Urticarial, maculopapular, petechial, edematous eruptions	• Stop drug	
• Systemic			
• Photosensitivity	• Severe sunburn	• Prevent by using sunscreens	
B. Discoloration of skin and corneal or lens opacities	• Blue-gray metallic discoloration of skin	• Decrease dose	Chlorpromazine
	• Whitish deposits on ocular exam (do not interfere with vision)	• Switch drug	Thiothixene
		• Avoid sunlight	
C. Pigmentary retinopathy	• Brownish discoloration of vision	• Do not exceed 800mg/day thioridazine	Thioridazine
	• Decrease in visual acuity	• Stop drug if symptoms appear	
	• Pigmentation of fundi		

### 5. Endocrine system

Adverse effects	Clinical alerts	Treatment approaches	Most common offenders
A. Galactorrhea, gynecomastia	• Lactation	• Decrease or change agent	Especially phenothiazine
B. Amenorrhea	• Breast enlargement		
	• Menstrual irregularities	• Check for pregnancy	
		• Decrease or change agent	
C. Disturbances in sex drive		• Decrease or change agent	
D. Disturbances in glucose metabolism	• Unexplained elevated blood sugar or abnormal G.T.T.		
E. Weight gain, edema(?)		• Restrict caloric intake	
		• Increase exercise	
		• Perhaps switch to molindone if gain is excessive	

### 6. Gastrointestinal system

Adverse effects	Clinical alerts	Treatment approaches	Most common offenders
Hepatic	• Decreased bowel motility and associated constipation	• Stop drug, switch to a non-phenothiazine	Chlorpromazine
	• Jaundice, followed in 1 - 7 days by fever, nausea, RUQ pain, malaise		

### 7. Hematological system

Adverse effects	Clinical alerts	Treatment approaches	Most common offenders
A. Agranulocytosis	• Unexplained sore throat, fever, petechiae, malaise, cellulitis	• Weekly CBC with clozapine	Clozapine
		• Stop drug	Chlorpromazine (rare with other phenothiazines-never proven to occur in nonphenothiazines)
B. Leukopenia		• Reverse isolation	
		• Antibiotics, supportive care	

### 8. Drug-drug interactions

Adverse effects	Clinical alerts	Treatment approaches	Most common offenders
• Antacids	• Unexplained decrease in efficacy or increase in toxicity	• Avoid concomitant use of agents known to have synergistic or antagonistic effects	All agents (especially chlorpromazine)
• Barbiturates			
• Lithium			

### 9. Overdoses

Adverse effects	Clinical alerts	Treatment approaches	Most common offenders
	• Signs and symptoms: effects maximum w/in 4-6 hours	• Supportive, gastric lavage (H <sub>2</sub> O soluble)	All antipsychotics
	• CNS : agitation, confusion, delirium, twitching, dystonic movements, EPS, convulsions, hyperthermia	• Antiparkinsonian drugs (diphenhydramine)	
	• C-V : increased HR, decreased BP, arrhythmias, C-V collapse	• Forced diuresis and hemodialysis not helpful	
		• Lipoid dialysis may be beneficial	