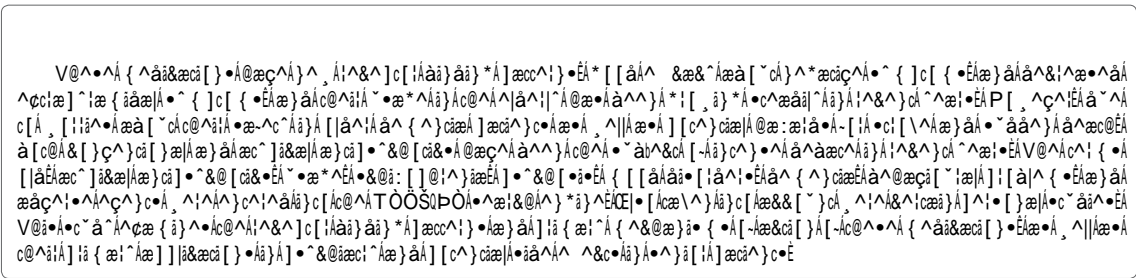


Changes in the Pattern of Prescribing Antipsychotics Drugs to Patients Who are Being Treated for Mood Disorders

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Introduction

Antipsychotics are among the most efficient medications used in psychiatry for acute psychotic responses, mania, and maintenance therapy for schizophrenia. Clinical studies have been less thorough and frequently restricted to particular antipsychotics in a number of other indications, such as delusional disorders, borderline psychoses, neurological conditions, or behavioural disturbances, despite the fact that results appeared to be positive in terms of the patients' notable improvements. The severe and unpleasant adverse effects of traditional antipsychotics severely restrict their usage in elderly patients [1]. Contrary to atypical medicines, which generate serotonin and dopamine D2 receptor antagonistic effects, standard antipsychotics are

in the inclusion criteria for the references, with reviews receiving special consideration. Studies were chosen for inclusion based on the