

TARDIVE DYSKINESIA TIP SHEET

TARDIVE DYSKINESIA - is a side effect that occurs from antipsychotics or neuroleptics characterized by slow, repetitive, involuntary movements without purpose, which may include the following:

- Movement of lips and tongue (grimacing, smacking, sticking the tongue out)
- Repetitive chewing
- Jaw swinging
- Rapid blinking
- Impaired blinking
- Fluttering finger movements
- Rapid arm movements
- Toe tapping, moving the leg up and down
- Twisting and bending of the torso (extreme cases).

Tardive Dyskinesia (TD) is usually caused by long term use of antipsychotic or neuroleptic medications though it may occur as soon as 6 weeks. Persons with neurological or degenerative conditions of the central nervous system are at increased risk for developing TD, but are not guaranteed to develop the symptoms. Persons with fetal alcohol syndrome or other developmental disabilities and other brain disorders (such as dementia) are very vulnerable to developing TD, even after receiving only one dose.

Watch for combination medications that have another drug listed first and contain one of the medications on this list.

ANTIPSYCHOTICS –includes miscellaneous and thiorazine derivatives groups

Abilify (aripiprazole)	Prolixen or Permitil (fluphenazine)
Clorzaril (clozapine)	Risperdal (risperidone)
Compazine (prochlorperazine)	Serentil (mesoridazine)
Geodone (ziprasidone)	Seroquel (quetiapine)
Haldol (haloperidol)	Stelazine (trifluoperazine)
Loxitane (loxapine)	Thorazine (chlorpromazine)
Mellaril (thioridazine)	Trilafon (perphenazine)
Moban (molindone)	Zeldox (ziprasidone)
Navane (thiothixene)	Zyprexa (olanzapine)

OTHERS

Reglan (metoclopramide)
Sibelium (flunarizine)

ACTIONS

Report observations to the client's practitioner for evaluation. See "DDSD/Continuum of Care Alert Psychotropic Medications Associated with Tardive Dyskinesia." TD symptoms wax and wane in severity. They may increase with anxiety or lack of sleep and decrease with relaxation, including disappearing during sleep or under anesthesia.

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Other acute movement adverse effects that are associated with neuroleptics and dopamine antagonists include akathisia (uncontrollable motor restlessness), acute dystonia (muscle contractions and spasms) and other hyperkinetic dyskinesias (unwanted and uncontrollable limb movements).

Acute effects of dopamine antagonists are often referred to as extrapyramidal side effects (EPSs) which are characterized by bradykinesia (extreme slowness of movements and reflexes), rigidity and pill rolling tremor.

Moderate to severe TD may interfere with activities of daily living and severe TD may impair the ability to eat and drink resulting in weight loss and increased risk of aspiration.

REFERENCES

Glazer WM. Clin Psychiatry. 2000;61 Suppl 3:16-21. **Extrapyramidal side effects, tardive dyskinesia, and the concept of atypicality.** <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10724129>

National Alliance on Mental Illness,
http://www.nami.org/Template.cfm?Section=by_illness&template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=10569

Tardive Dyskinesia Center, <http://www.tardivedyskinesia.com/diagnosis/>

Tardive Dyskinesia Medications, Drugs.com.
http://www.nami.org/Template.cfm?Section=by_illness&template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=10569

Tardive dyskinesia: MedlinePlus Medical Encyclopedia.
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/000685.htm>