

CIT PSYCHIATRIC MEDICATION FIELD GUIDE

II. CHART

DISEASE/DISORDER

| DRUG | ADD ADHD | ANX IETY | ALZHE IMERS | BIPO LAR | DEPRE SSION | HEAD INJ/SEIZ | SLEEP | OCD | SCHIZO PHRENIA |
|---|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|-------|-----|-------------------|
| ABILIFY (ARIPIRAZOLE) | | | | X | | | | | X |
| ADDERALL (DEXEDRINE W/ AMPHETAMINE SALTS) | X | | | | | | | | |
| ATIVAN (LORAZEPAM) | | X | | | | | | | |
| AMBIEN (ZOLPIDEN TARTRATE) | | | | | | | X | | |
| ANAFRANIL (CLOMIPRAMINE) | | X | | | X | | | X | |
| ARICEPT (DONEPEZIL) | | | X | | | | | | |
| BUSPAR (BUSPIRONE) | | X | | | | | | | |
| CELEXA (CITALOPRAM) | | X | | | X | | | X | |
| CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITOR | | | X | | | | | | |
| CLOZARIL (CLOZIPINE) | | | | | | | | | X |
| COGNEX (TACRINE) | | | X | | | | | | |
| CONCERTA (RITALIN) | X | | | | | | | | |
| CYLERT (MAGNESIUM PEMOLINE) | X | | | | | | | | |
| CYMBALTA (DULOXETINE) | | | | | X | | | | |
| DEPAKOTE (VALPORIC ACID) | | | | X | | X | | | |
| DESYREL (TRAZODONE) | | | | | X | | X | | |
| DEXEDRINE (DEXTROAMPHETAMINE) | X | | | | | | | | |
| EFFEXOR (VENLAFAXINE) | | X | | | X | | | | |
| ELAVIL (AMITRIPTYLINE) | | X | | | X | | | | |
| EXELON (RAVISTIGMINE) | | | X | | | | | | |
| GEODON (ZIPRASIDONE) | | | | X | | | | | X |
| HALDOL (HALOPERDOL) | | | | | | | | | X |
| KLONOPIN (CLONAZEPAN) | | X | | | | | X | | |
| LAMICTAL (LAMOTRIGINE) | | | | X | | X | | | |
| LEXAPRO (ESCITALOPRAM) | | X | | | X | | | X | |
| LIBRIUM (CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE) | | X | | | | | | | |
| LITHIUM (LITHIUM CARBONATE) | | | | X | | | | | |
| LUVOX (FLUVOXAMINE) | | X | | | X | | | X | |
| NAMENDA (MEMANTINE HCl) | | | X | | | | | | |
| NARDIL (PHENELZINE) | | X | | | X | | | | |
| NEURONTIN (GABAPENTIN) | | | | X | | X | | | |
| NORPRAMINE (DESIPRAMINE) | | X | | | X | | | | |
| PAMELOR (NORTRIPTYLINE) | | X | | | X | | | | |
| PAXIL (PAROXETINE) | | X | | | X | | | X | |
| PROZAC (FLUOXETINE) | | X | | | X | | | X | |
| REMERON (MIRTAZAPINE) | | | | | X | | X | | |
| REMINYL (GALANTANIRE) | | | X | | | | | | |
| RESTORIL (TAMAZEPAM) | | | | | | | X | | |
| RISPERDAL (RISPERIDONE) | | | | | | | | | X |
| ITALIN (METHYLPHENIDATE) | X | | | | | | | | |
| SEROQUEL (QUETIAPINE FUMARATE) | | | | X | | | | | X |
| SERZONE (NETAZONDONE) | | | | | X | | | | |
| SONATA (ZALEPLON) | | | | | | | X | | |

CIT Psychiatric Medication Field Guide

I. Psychiatric Medication - General Information

Commonly prescribed (but not all) psychiatric medications are listed on the reverse of this sheet, along with the mental disorders they are used to treat. Identifying the medications used by a citizen indicates which disorders they may be suffering from, which in turn can help guide your approach to assessment and intervention.

Using the Medication Guide

Keep in Mind

- *Many psychiatric medications are used for the treatment of more than one condition.
- *Many mentally ill citizens take multiple psychiatric medicines (either because they have multiple problems or because the problem they have is particularly severe).
- *Citizens that take multiple medicines are more likely to be seriously mentally ill.
- *Identifying all the categories of disorder for which a given citizen's medicines might be prescribed is a starting point for determining the nature of their illness.

Some "Rules of Thumb"

Some medications are typically used to treat a single disease or disorder (e.g., *Alzheimers, ADHD, Schizophrenia and Lithium (for Bipolar Disorder)*)

Many medications are used to treat both *Depression and Anxiety*

Neurological medicines have the greatest variety of uses including: seizure disorder, head injury, bipolar disorder and pain.

In *Bipolar disorder* usually a combination of lithium or a neurological medication and an anti-depressant medicine is prescribed

Medication Use Issues

Overdose

General Rules: Any medicine is potentially dangerous when taken in excessive amounts (especially when multiple medicines are taken)

Particularly Dangerous Medicines: Elavil (Amitriptyline), Xanax (Lorazepam), Klonopin (Clonazepam), Valium (Diazepam), Norpramin (Desipramine).

Medication Interaction

General Rules: The greater the number of medications taken, the greater the potential for serious medical or mental side effects (especially if a new medicine has been started)

Suddenly Stopping

General Rules: Some medicines are dangerous when stopped suddenly (and may lead to medical problems)

Medicines: Xanax (Lorazepam), Klonopin (Clonazepam), Valium (Diazepam), Effexor (Venlafaxine), Paxil (Paroxetine), Anti-Seizure Medications (see list on reverse).

High Abuse Potential

General Rule: Many medicines prescribed for anxiety and ADHD are potential medicines of abuse.

Medicines: *for Anxiety* - Ativan (Lorazepam), Klonopin (Clonazepam), Librium (Chlordiazepoxide), Restoril (Tamazepam), Xanax (Alprazolam) Valium (Diazepam), -- *for ADHD*, Adderal, Cylert (Pemoline), Dexedrine (Dextramphetamine), Ritalin (Methylphenidate)

Failure to take Medicines

General rule: There are many reasons a citizen may not take prescribed medicines, for example:

Bipolar disorder – because they feel they don't need it

Alzheimers or head injury patients – because they have memory problems

Anyone – Because they can't pay the bill; To avoid the stigma of mental illness; Because of disturbing side effects.