

Anne Griffin

Drug Name	Ativan	
Generic Name	Lorazepam	
Dosage Range	usual range is 2 to 6 mg/day given in divided doses	
How to Take	One capsule once a day in the morning. Dose is based on the total daily dose, which you take three times a day in equally divided doses. Your doctor may adjust your dose as needed.	
Uses	Prescription medicine used to treat the symptoms of anxiety disorders. Ativan may be used alone or with other medications.	
Side Effects	Ativan may cause serious side effects including:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • severe drowsiness, • thoughts of suicide or hurting yourself, • unusual changes in mood or behavior, • confusion, • aggression, • hallucinations, • worsened sleep problems, • sudden restless feeling or excitement, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • muscle weakness, • drooping eyelids, • trouble swallowing, • vision changes, • upper stomach pain, • dark urine, and • yellowing of the skin or eyes
	The most common side effects of Ativan include:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dizziness, • drowsiness, • weakness, • slurred speech, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of balance or coordination, • memory problems, and • feeling unsteady
Warnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks From Concomitant Use With Opioids • Abuse, Misuse, And Addiction • Dependence And Withdrawal Reactions 	
Drug Name	Clozaril	
Generic Name	Clozapine	
Dosage Range	The starting dose is 12.5 mg once daily or twice daily. The total daily dose can be increased in increments of 25 mg to 50 mg per day, if well-tolerated, to achieve a target dose of 300 mg to 450 mg per day (administered in divided doses) by the end of 2 weeks. Subsequently, the dose can be increased once weekly or twice weekly, in increments of up to 100 mg. The maximum dose is 900 mg per day.	
How to Take	Usually taken 1 or 2 times per day with or without food.	
Uses	Prescription medicine used to treat the symptoms of Schizophrenia. Clozaril may be used alone or with other medications.	
Side Effects	Clozaril may cause serious side effects including:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weakness, • fever, • swollen gums, • sore throat, • painful mouth sores, • pain when swallowing, • skin sores, • cold or flu symptoms, • cough, • trouble breathing, • uncontrollable muscle movements of your lips, tongue, eyes, face, arms or legs, • headache with chest pain and severe dizziness, • pounding heartbeats, • fluttering in your chest, 	

- lightheadedness,
- sudden cough,
- rapid breathing,
- coughing up blood,
- tight feeling in your neck or jaw,
- twitching or uncontrollable muscle movements,
- seizure (black out or convulsions),
- little or no urination,
- swelling in your feet or ankles,
- tiredness,
- shortness of breath,
- nausea,
- upper stomach pain,
- loss of appetite,
- unusual bleeding,
- dark urine,
- clay-colored stools,
- yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice),
- very stiff (rigid) muscles,
- high fever,
- sweating,
- confusion,
- fast or uneven heartbeats,
- tremors,
- increased thirst,
- increased urination,
- hunger,
- dry mouth,
- fruity breath odor,
- drowsiness,
- dry skin,
- blurred vision,
- weight loss,
- easy bruising or bleeding,
- severe tingling or numbness,
- muscle weakness,
- upper stomach pain,
- chest pain,
- new or worsening cough, and
- trouble breathing

The most common side effects of Clozaril include:

- weight gain,
- tremor,
- dizziness,
- spinning sensation,
- headache,
- drowsiness,
- nausea,
- constipation,
- dry mouth,
- increased salivation,
- blurred vision,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fast heart rate, and • increased sweating 		
Warnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe Neutropenia • Orthostatic Hypotension • Bradycardia, and Syncope • Seizure • Myocarditis and Cardiomyopathy • Increased Mortality in Elderly Patients with Dementia-Related Psychosis 		
Drug Name	Depakote		
Generic Name	Depakote Divalproex Sodium Tablets		
Dosage Range	<p>Depakote tablets are intended for oral administration. Depakote tablets should be swallowed whole and should not be crushed or chewed. Patients should be informed to take Depakote every day as prescribed. If a dose is missed it should be taken as soon as possible, unless it is almost time for the next dose. If a dose is skipped, the patient should not double the next dose. Depakote tablets (divalproex sodium delayed-release tablets) are supplied as:</p> <p>125 mg salmon pink-colored tablets 250 mg peach-colored tablets 500 mg lavender-colored tablets</p>		
How to Take	Usually taken two or three times a day. Should be taken with food, so take your doses with a snack or just after you have had a meal.		
Uses	Used to treat complex partial seizures, simple and complex absence seizures, as well as acute manic symptoms in patients with bipolar disorder.		
Side Effects	<p>Depakote may cause serious side effects including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • swelling in the legs, feet, arms or hands, • involuntary eye movements, • trouble breathing, • bleeding gums or nosebleeds, • easy bruising, and • unusual bleeding <p>The most common side effects of Depakote include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drowsiness, • weakness, • nausea, • vomiting, • stomach upset, • diarrhea, • constipation, • mood swings, • changes in menstrual periods, • enlarged breasts, • weight changes, • agitation, • tremor (shaking), • vision changes, • unusual or unpleasant taste in your mouth, and • hair loss 		
Warnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hepatotoxicity • Fetal Risk • Structural Birth Defects 		

- Urea Cycle Disorders
- Suicidal Behavior And Ideation
- Pancreatitis

Drug Name	Haldol		
Generic Name	Haloperidol Injection		
Dosage Range	Parenteral medication, administered intramuscularly in doses of 2 to 5 mg, is utilized for prompt control of the acutely agitated schizophrenic patient with moderately severe to very severe symptoms. Depending on the response of the patient, subsequent doses may be given, administered as often as every hour, although 4 to 8 hour intervals may be satisfactory. The maximum dose is 20 mg/day.		
How to Take	Usually taken two or three times a day.		
Uses	Prescription medicine used to treat the symptoms Schizophrenia and psychosis. Haldol may be used alone or with other medications.		
Side Effects	<p>Haldol may cause serious side effects including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sudden mood changes, • agitation • hallucinations • unusual thoughts or behavior • twitching or uncontrollable movements of your eyes, lips, tongue, face, arms or legs • stiffness in your neck • tightness in your throat • trouble breathing or swallowing • sudden weakness • ill feeling • fever • chills • sore throat • swollen gums • painful mouth sores • pain when swallowing • skin sores • cold or flu symptoms, cough • easy bruising or bleeding, • stabbing chest pain • severe dizziness • fainting • fast or pounding heartbeats • seizure • very stiff (rigid) muscles • high fever • sweating • confusion • fast or uneven heartbeats • tremors, and • lightheadedness <p>The most common side effects of Haldol include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • headache, • dizziness, • spinning sensation, 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drowsiness, • tremors, • restless feeling, • uncontrolled muscle movements, • stiffness in the muscles or your neck or back, • speech problems, • sleep problems (insomnia), • feeling restless or anxious, • breast enlargement, • irregular menstrual periods, • loss of interest in sex, and • overactive reflexes 		
Warnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased Mortality in Elderly Patients with Dementia-Related Psychosis • Cardiovascular Effects • Tardive Dyskinesia • Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS) • Hypersensitivity Reactions • Falls 		
Drug Name	Invega		
Generic Name	Paliperidone		
Dosage Range	The recommended dose of INVEGA Extended-Release Tablets for the treatment of schizophrenia in adults is 6 mg administered once daily. Initial dose titration is not required. Although it has not been systematically established that doses above 6 mg have additional benefit, there was a general trend for greater effects with higher doses. This must be weighed against the dose-related increase in adverse reactions. Thus, some patients may benefit from higher doses, up to 12 mg/day, and for some patients, a lower dose of 3 mg/day may be sufficient. Dose increases above 6 mg/day should be made only after clinical reassessment and generally should occur at intervals of more than 5 days. When dose increases are indicated, increments of 3 mg/day are recommended. The maximum recommended dose is 12 mg/day.		
How to Take	Take this medication by mouth with or without food as directed by your doctor, usually once daily.		
Uses	Prescription medicine used to treat the symptoms of Schizophrenia and Schizoaffective Disorder. Invega may be used alone or with other medications.		
Side Effects	<p>Invega may cause serious side effects including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tremors, • shaking in your arms or legs, • uncontrolled muscle movements in your face (chewing, lip smacking, frowning, tongue movement, blinking or eye movement, • new or unusual muscle movements you cannot control, • fast or pounding heartbeats, • fluttering in your chest, • shortness of breath, • sudden dizziness, • breast swelling (both women and men), • nipple discharge, • changes in menstrual periods, • impotence, • penis erection that is painful or lasts 4 hours or longer, • weight gain, 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fever, • chills, • mouth sores, • skin sores, • sore throat, • cough, • trouble breathing, • increased thirst, • increased urination, • hunger, • fruity breath odor, • very stiff (rigid) muscles, • high fever, • fast or pounding heartbeats, and • fainting <p>The most common side effects of Invega include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drowsiness, • anxiety, • muscle stiffness, • tremors or shaking, • uncontrolled muscle movements, • trouble with walking, balance or speech, • weight gain, • upset stomach, • constipation, • fast heart rate, • stuffy nose, • sore throat 		
Warnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased Mortality in Elderly Patients with Dementia-Related Psychosis • Cerebrovascular Adverse Reactions, Including Stroke, In Elderly Patients With Dementia-Related Psychosis • Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome • QT Prolongation • Tardive Dyskinesia • Metabolic Changes 		
Drug Name	Klonopin		
Generic Name	Clonazepam		
Dosage Range	<p>The initial dose for adults with seizure disorders should not exceed 1.5 mg/day divided into three doses. Dosage may be increased in increments of 0.5 to 1 mg every 3 days until seizures are adequately controlled or until side effects preclude any further increase. Maintenance dosage must be individualized for each patient depending upon response. Maximum recommended daily dose is 20 mg. 0.5 mg - 1/2 KLONOPIN (front) ROCHE (scored side) 1 mg - 1 KLONOPIN (front) ROCHE (reverse side) 2 mg - 2 KLONOPIN (front) ROCHE (reverse side)</p>		
How to Take	The tablets should be administered with water by swallowing the tablet whole.		
Uses	Prescription medicine used to treat the symptoms of seizures and panic disorder. Klonopin may be used alone or with other medications.		
Side Effects	<p>Klonopin may cause serious side effects including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new or worsening seizures, 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • severe drowsiness, • unusual changes in mood or behavior, • confusion, • aggression, • hallucinations, • thoughts of suicide or hurting yourself, • weak or shallow breathing, • pounding heartbeats or fluttering in your chest, and • unusual or involuntary eye movements <p>The most common side effects of Klonopin include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • feeling tired or depressed, • drowsiness, • dizziness, • memory problems, and • problems with balance or coordination 		
Warnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks from concomitant use with Opioids • Interference With Cognitive And Motor Performance • Suicidal Behavior And Ideation 		
Drug Name	Neurontin		
Generic Name	Gabapentin		
Dosage Range	In adults with postherpetic neuralgia, NEURONTIN may be initiated on Day 1 as a single 300 mg dose, on Day 2 as 600 mg/day (300 mg two times a day), and on Day 3 as 900 mg/day (300 mg three times a day). The dose can subsequently be titrated up as needed for pain relief to a dose of 1800 mg/day (600 mg three times a day). In clinical studies, efficacy was demonstrated over a range of doses from 1800 mg/day to 3600 mg/day with comparable effects across the dose range; however, in these clinical studies, the additional benefit of using doses greater than 1800 mg/day was not demonstrated.		
How to Take	Tablets and solution may be taken with or without food.		
Uses	An anti-epileptic medication used to treat seizures. Neurontin is used alone or in combination with other medications to treat seizures caused by epilepsy in adults and children who are at least 12 years old. Neurontin is also used to treat nerve pain caused by shingles (herpes zoster).		
Side Effects	<p>Common side effects of Neurontin include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dizziness, • drowsiness, • unsteadiness, • memory loss, • lack of coordination, • difficulty speaking, • viral infections, • tremors, • double vision, • fever, • unusual eye movements, and • Jerky movements. <p>Other side effects of Neurontin include mood or behavior changes, depression, or anxiety.</p>		
Warnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug Reaction With Eosinophilia And Systemic Symptoms (DRESS)/Multiorgan Hypersensitivity 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anaphylaxis And Angioedema • Effects On Driving And Operating Heavy Machinery • Somnolence/Sedation And Dizziness • Withdrawal Precipitated Seizure, Status Epilepticus • Suicidal Behavior And Ideation • Sudden And Unexplained Death In Patients With Epilepsy • Patient Counseling Information 		
Drug Name	Risperdal		
Generic Name	Risperidone		
Dosage Range	Adults: use a lower starting dose of 0.5 mg twice daily. May increase to dosages above 1.5 mg twice daily at intervals of one week or longer.		
How to Take	Taken with or without food. Place the tablet in your mouth and allow it to dissolve, without chewing. Swallow several times as the tablet dissolves.		
Uses	Prescription medicine used to treat the symptoms of schizophrenia, bipolar mania, bipolar disorder and irritability. Risperdal may be used alone or with other medications.		
Side Effects	Risperdal may cause serious side effects including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uncontrolled muscle movements in your face (chewing, lip smacking, frowning, tongue movement, blinking or eye movement), • breast swelling or tenderness (in men or women), • nipple discharge, • impotence, • lack of interest in sex, • missed menstrual periods, • very stiff or rigid muscles, • high fever, • sweating, • confusion, • fast or uneven heartbeats, • tremors, • lightheadedness, • sudden weakness, • ill feeling, • fever, • chills, • sore throat, • mouth sores, • red or swollen gums, • trouble swallowing, • skin sores, • cold or flu symptoms, • cough, • trouble breathing, • easy bruising, • unusual bleeding (nose, gums, vagina or rectum), • purple or red pinpoint spots under your skin, • increased thirst, • increased urination, • dry mouth, • fruity breath odor, and 		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an erection of the penis that is painful or lasts 4 hours or longer <p>The most common side effects of Risperdal include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • headache, • dizziness, • drowsiness, • feeling tired, • tremors, • twitching, • uncontrollable muscle movements, • agitation, • anxiety, • restless feeling, • depressed mood, • dry mouth, • upset stomach, • diarrhea, • constipation, • weight gain, and • cold symptoms (stuffy nose, sneezing, sore throat) 		
Warnings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased Mortality In Elderly Patients With Dementia-Related Psychosis • Cerebrovascular Adverse Reactions, Including Stroke, In Elderly Patients With Dementia-Related Psychosis • Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome • Tardive Dyskinesia • Metabolic Changes • Hyperprolactinemia • Orthostatic Hypotension • Leukopenia, Neutropenia, And Agranulocytosis • Potential For Cognitive And Motor Impairment • Seizures • Dysphagia • Priapism • Body Temperature Regulation 		
Drug Name		Seroquel		
Generic Name		Quetiapine Fumarate		
Dosage Range		<p>Dosage Forms And Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 mg extended-release tablets are peach, film-coated, capsule-shaped, biconvex, intagliated tablet with “XR 50” on one side and plain on the other side • 150 mg extended-release tablets are white, film-coated, capsule-shaped, biconvex, intagliated tablet with “XR 150” on one side and plain on the other side • 200 mg extended-release tablets are yellow, film-coated, capsule-shaped, biconvex, intagliated tablet with “XR 200” on one side and plain on the other side • 300 mg extended-release tablets are pale yellow, film-coated, capsule-shaped, biconvex, intagliated tablet with “XR 300” on one side and plain on the other side 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 mg extended-release tablets are white, film-coated, capsule-shaped, biconvex, intagliated tablet with “XR 400” on one side and plain on the other side
How to Take	Take this medicine with a full glass of water. You may take immediate-release Seroquel with or without food. It is suggested that Seroquel XR be administered without food or with a light meal (< 300 calories), preferably in the evening. Do not crush, chew, or break an extended-release tablet.
Uses	Psychotropic medication used to treat schizophrenia in adults and children who are at least 13 years old. Seroquel is also used in the treatment of major depression and bipolar disorder.
Side Effects	<p>Side effects of Seroquel may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mood or behavior changes, • constipation, • stomach pain, • upset stomach, • nausea, • vomiting, • drowsiness, • dizziness, • lightheadedness, • tiredness, • headache, • trouble sleeping, • dry mouth, • sore throat, • breast swelling or discharge, • missed menstrual periods, • increased appetite, or • Weight gain.
Warnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased Mortality In Elderly Patients With Dementia-Related Psychosis • Suicidal Thoughts And Behaviors In Adolescents And Young Adults • Cerebrovascular Adverse Reactions, Including Stroke, In Elderly Patients With Dementia-Related Psychosis • Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS) • Metabolic Changes • Weight Gain • Dyslipidemia • Hyperglycemia And Diabetes Mellitus • Tardive Dyskinesia • Hypotension • Falls • Increases In Blood Pressure • Leukopenia, Neutropenia, And Agranulocytosis • Seizures • Hypothyroidism • Hyperprolactinemia
Drug Name	Zyprexa
Generic Name	Olanzapine

<p>Dosage Range</p>	<p>Oral olanzapine should be administered on a once-a-day schedule without regard to meals, generally beginning with 5 to 10 mg initially, with a target dose of 10 mg/day within several days. Further dosage adjustments, if indicated, should generally occur at intervals of not less than 1 week, since steady state for olanzapine would not be achieved for approximately 1 week in the typical patient. When dosage adjustments are necessary, dose increments/decrements of 5 mg QD are recommended. Efficacy in schizophrenia was demonstrated in a dose range of 10 to 15 mg/day in clinical trials. However, doses above 10 mg/day were not demonstrated to be more efficacious than the 10 mg/day dose. An increase to a dose greater than the target dose of 10 mg/day (i.e., to a dose of 15 mg/day or greater) is recommended only after clinical assessment. Olanzapine is not indicated for use in doses above 20 mg/day.</p>
<p>How to Take</p>	<p>Usually taken once a day with or without food. Take at around the same time every day. Follow the directions on your prescription label carefully</p>
<p>Uses</p>	<p>Prescription medicine used to treat the symptoms of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder (manic depression). Zyprexa may be used alone or with other medications.</p>
<p>Side Effects</p>	<p>Zyprexa may cause serious side effects including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uncontrolled muscle movements in your face (chewing, lip-smacking, frowning, tongue movement, blinking or eye movement), • trouble speaking or swallowing, • swelling in the hands or feet, • confusion, • unusual thoughts or behavior, • hallucinations, • thoughts about hurting yourself, • sudden weakness or ill feeling, • fever, • chills, • sore throat, • swollen gums, • painful mouth sores, • pain when swallowing, • skin sores, • cold or flu symptoms, • cough, • feeling very thirsty or hot, • inability to urinate, • heavy sweating, • hot or dry skin, • upper stomach pain, • itching, • loss of appetite, • dark urine, • clay-colored stools, • yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice), • increased thirst, • increased urination, • hunger, • dry mouth, • fruity breath odor, • drowsiness, • blurred vision,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weight loss, • very stiff muscles, • high fever, • confusion, • fast or uneven heartbeats, • tremors, and • lightheadedness <p>The most common side effects of Zyprexa include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weight gain (more common in teenagers), • increased appetite, • headaches, • dizziness, • drowsiness, • feeling tired or restless, • problems with speech or memory, • tremors or shaking, • numbness or tingly feeling, • personality changes, • dry mouth, • increased salivation, • stomach pain, • constipation, and • pain in your arms or legs 		
Warnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly Patients With Dementia-Related Psychosis • Suicide • Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS) • Drug Reaction With Eosinophilia And Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) • Metabolic Changes • Hyperglycemia And Diabetes Mellitus • Dyslipidemia • Weight Gain • Tardive Dyskinesia • Orthostatic Hypotension • Falls • Leukopenia, Neutropenia, And Agranulocytosis • Dysphagia • Seizures • Potential For Cognitive And Motor Impairment • Hyperprolactinemia 		
	Information for Rxlist.com		