

Impact of antipsychotic medication for bipolar disorder

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INTRODUCTION

Antipsychotic medications are used as a short or long-term treatment for bipolar disorder to control psychotic symptoms such as hallucinations, delusions, or mania symptoms. These symptoms may occur during acute mania or severe depression. Some also treat bipolar depression, and several have demonstrated long-term value in preventing future episodes of mania or depression.

Antipsychotic pills assist modify the functioning of mind circuits that manage questioning, mood, and perception. It isn't always clear precisely how those pills work however they normally enhance manic episodes speedy.

The more recent antipsychotics normally act speedy and assist you to keep away from the reckless and impulsive behaviours related to mania. More regular questioning frequently is restored inside some weeks.

Antipsychotics are pills which can be used to deal with signs and symptoms of psychosis along with delusions (for example, listening to voices), hallucinations, paranoia, or burdened thoughts. They are used with inside the remedy of schizophrenia, extreme despair and extreme anxiety.

Antipsychotics used to treat bipolar disorder include

- aripiprazole (Abilify)
- asenapine (Saphris)
- cariprazine (Vraylar)
- clozapine (Clozaril)
- lurasidone (Latuda)
- olanzapine (Zyprexa)
- quetiapine (Seroquel)
- risperidone (Risperdal)
- ziprasidone (Geodon)

Common side effects of antipsychotic medications include

- Blurred vision
- Dry mouth
- Drowsiness
- Weight gain
- Muscle spasms or tremors

Certain antipsychotic drugs cause significant weight gain and high cholesterol levels, and they may increase the risk of diabetes. People considering an antipsychotic for bipolar disorder should be screened for their risk of heart disease, stroke, and diabetes, according to a study published in *Diabetes Care*.

Bipolar disorder

Bipolar disorder, (also known as manic depression) is a serious mental illness that causes unusual and severe mood changes. The person may experience 'highs' (clinically known as mania) and 'lows' (known as depression), which may persist for a few days or many weeks. The person may experience distinct episodes of mania and depression, and these episodes may switch rapidly, even multiple times in one week.

Causes bipolar disorder

The exact cause of bipolar disorder is still unknown. It is observed that bipolar disorder usually starts during teenage or adolescence. Due to lack of knowledge about the disorder, most people with bipolar disorder suffer for a long time before seeking help.

Possible risk factors could be hormonal imbalance, genetics, extreme trauma due to tragic incident, drugs or substance abuse. Bipolar disorder can co-exist with other illnesses such as acute depression with psychosis or schizophrenia.

Treatment for bipolar disorder

Bipolar disorder, like diabetes or heart disease, is a long-term condition and needs to be managed through a person's lifetime. Proper diagnosis and treatment can help a person lead a healthy and productive life. Treatment can make an enormous difference by reducing the frequency and severity of episodes. A combination of medication, therapy and counseling (cognitive behavior therapy) can be very effective in treating bipolar disorder. Treatment may vary depending on the age, medical history, severity of the condition, or the person's tolerance to medication.

Not getting treatment, or discontinuing the existing treatment or medication can actually worsen the condition or cause a relapse. In some cases, the symptoms may get triggered unexpectedly and the person may not even be aware of it or be able to control it.

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