

S42-1 **Proposals for psychiatric drug therapy aiming at an avoidance of the adverse drug reactions**

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Treatment effectiveness of drugs is determined by a comprehensive evaluation of efficacy, presence or absence of adverse drug reactions (tolerability), and adherence. All clinically available antipsychotic drugs exhibit their effects by blocking dopamine D₂ receptors and do not show marked differences in their efficacy. However, the adverse drug reaction profile varies considerably according to the type of drugs. Therefore, an avoidance of the adverse drug reactions is very important for a successful antipsychotic drug therapy.

Adverse reactions of antipsychotic drugs are divided into two categories: one caused by the overblockade of dopamine D₂ receptors and the other by the blockade of other receptors. The former includes extrapyramidal symptoms, malignant syndrome, hyperprolactinemia, aspiration pneumonia and arrhythmia, and treatment at optimal doses and the use of atypical antipsychotic drugs are recommended to avoid them. The latter includes ileus, dyslipidemia, diabetes mellitus, hypertension and pulmonary thromboembolism, and it is recommended to understand the receptor profile of each drug and to prepare appropriate protocols for monitoring anticipated adverse reactions.

Since evidence-based information on the adverse reactions of antipsychotic drugs is limited, construction of an efficient database is necessary for better antipsychotic therapies.