

ADDERALL[®]

(Levoamphetamine & Dextroamphetamine Salts)

Richwood Pharmaceutical Company, Inc.

Indications and Uses: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), narcolepsy, and obesity.

Available dosage forms: 5mg, 10mg, 20mg tablets.

Mechanism of Action: This drug releases the brain chemicals dopamine and norepinephrine. It also causes stimulation to increase mental alertness and ability to concentrate, thereby decreasing hyperactivity and increasing the child's attention span..

Recommended Dosage:

ADD / ADHD:

- Age 3-5yrs: 2.5mg orally every day.
 - Can be increased by 2.5mg weekly until an effective dose is reached.
- \geq 6yrs: Start at 5mg orally twice daily
 - Can be increased by 5mg weekly until an effective dose is reached.

Narcolepsy: 5 to 60mg orally given once daily or divided twice daily.

Obesity: 5 to 30mg orally taken 30-60 minutes before meals.

Adverse Reactions: Psychological dependence, abdominal pain, agitation, chest pain, decreased appetite, anxiety, insomnia, headache, nausea, and vomiting.

Precautions / Contraindications: Prior drug abuse, serious heart disease, high blood pressure, hyperthyroidism, glaucoma, pregnancy and breast feeding, and Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI) use within 14 days.

Patient Information:

- If insomnia occurs, take doses earlier in the evening time.
- Take just after a meal if stomach upset or undesired weight loss occurs.
- Please see your physician if any problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingram NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.

ARTANE[®] (Trihexyphenidyl HCl)

Lederle Pharmaceuticals

Indications and Uses: Treatment of Parkinson's Disease and in the treatment of drug-induced side effects from antipsychotic medications.

Available dosage forms:

- Elixir: 2mg per teaspoonful
- Tablets: 2mg and 5mg

Mechanism of Action: Blocks acetylcholine receptors (anticholinergic effect) to help restore the balance of acetylcholine and dopamine activity.

Recommended Dosage:

- Starting dose is usually 1mg on the first day.
- Medication dosage can be increased every few days as needed to treat symptoms.
- Average dose is between 5mg and 15mg a day in 1-4 divided doses.
- Some patients may require a higher dose depending on their symptoms.

Adverse Reactions: Mental confusion, blurred vision, decreased sweating, drowsiness, dizziness, increase in body temperature, rash, retention of urine, dry mouth, constipation, euphoria, and fast heartbeat.

Precautions / Contraindications: Muscle weakness, use with other drugs that have similar anticholinergic effects, prostate problems, heart disease / arrhythmias, closed-angle glaucoma, pregnancy and breast-feeding.

Patient Information:

- Take with food if stomach upset or nausea occurs.
- Please see your physician if any significant problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingram NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999
Artane® Package insert

BUSPAR[®] (Buspirone)

Bristol-Myers Squibb Company

Indications and Uses: Generalized Anxiety Disorder and autism.

Available dosage forms: 5mg and 10mg scored tablets; 15mg Dividose[®] tablet.

Mechanism of Action: Partially blocks a specific serotonin receptor in the brain.
Relief of anxiety occurs gradually over several weeks.

Recommended Dosage:

Anxiety:

- Initially: 7.5mg orally twice daily
- Can be increased by 5mg every 2 or 3 days.
- Maximum dose is 60mg/day divided 2-3 times a day.

Autism:

- Usual dose is 5 to 15mg orally three times per day.

Adverse Reactions: Unstable gait (walking), blurred vision, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, sweating, temporary dysphoria (strange feeling), and headache.

Precautions / Contraindications: Severe liver disease, severe kidney disease or impairment, and Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI) use within 14 days.

Patient Information:

- Do not drink alcohol while taking this medicine because it can make anxiety worse.
- This medication works gradually on anxiety over several weeks.
- Please see your physician if any problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com

Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingrim NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.

CELEXA[®] (Citalopram)

Forest Pharmaceuticals

Indications and Uses: Major depression, anxiety disorders, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD).

Available doses: 20mg and 40mg scored tablets.

Mechanism of Action: Decreases serotonin recycling in the brain, which causes an antidepressant effect after several weeks.

Recommended Dosage:

- Average adult dose is 20-40mg given once a day with or without food.
- Start with 10mg to 20mg a day and increase dose after 1 week
- 20mg a day is the recommended dose for the elderly.

Adverse Reactions: Anxiety (initially), dizziness, sweating, nausea & vomiting, diarrhea, and impotence / sexual dysfunction.

Precautions / Contraindications: Elderly, severe liver disease, pregnancy and breast-feeding, and Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI) use within 14 days.

Patient Information:

- Do not drink alcohol while taking this medicine because it can make depression and anxiety worse.
- This medication may take days to weeks to achieve maximum effect.
- Take with food if nausea or stomach upset occurs.
- Consult your physician if any problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingrim NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.

COGENTIN[®] (Benztropine)

Merck

Indications and Uses: Treatment of Parkinson's Disease and in the treatment of drug-induced side effects from antipsychotic medications.

Available dosage forms:

- 2mg per 2ml injection
- 0.5mg, 1mg, and 2mg tablet

Mechanism of Action: Blocks acetylcholine receptors (anticholinergic effect) to help restore the balance of acetylcholine and dopamine activity.

Recommended Dosage:

- Average dose is between 0.5mg and 6mg a day in 1-3 divided doses.
- Some patients may require a higher dose depending on their symptoms.
- In the elderly, the maximum dose is 6mg a day in 1-3 divided doses.

Adverse Reactions: Mental confusion, blurred vision, decreased sweating, drowsiness, dizziness, increase in body temperature, rash, retention of urine, dry mouth, constipation, euphoria, and fast heartbeat.

Precautions / Contraindications: Muscle weakness, use with other drugs that have similar anticholinergic effects, prostate problems, heart disease / arrhythmias, closed-angle glaucoma, pregnancy and breast-feeding.

Patient Information:

- Take with food if stomach upset or nausea occurs.
- Please see your physician if any significant problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingrim NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.

DEPAKENE[®] and DEPAKOTE[®] (Valproic Acid and Divalproex Sodium)

Abbott Laboratories

Indications and Uses: Seizures, hiccups, mania and Bipolar Disorder, mood swings, aggression, and migraine headache prevention.

Available dosage forms:

- Depakote[®]: 125mg Sprinkle Capsules[®]; 125mg, 250mg and 500mg tablets
- Depakene[®]: 250mg capsules; 250mg per teaspoonful Syrup

Mechanism of Action: It is believed that this drug increases brain concentrations of GABA (an inhibitory chemical in the brain) to treat the indications listed above.

Recommended Usual Dosage:

- Dosage depends on blood level monitoring.
- 10-20mg/kg/day up to a Maximum 60mg/kg/day.
- Therapeutic blood level range is 50-125mcg/ml.

Adverse Reactions:

- Abdominal pain, agitation, hair loss, decreased appetite, dizziness, drowsiness, headache, nausea and vomiting, lethargy, tremors, weight gain, or weight loss may be seen.
- The most serious adverse reactions are ↓ platelets in the blood or liver damage. The doctor will monitor for this when monitoring for therapeutic blood levels.

Precautions / Contraindications: Severe liver disease, bone marrow suppression, pregnancy or breast-feeding, organic brain syndrome, severe kidney disease, and low blood platelets.

Patient Information:

- Capsule particles may be sprinkled on small amount of semisolid food (such as applesauce or pudding).
- Do not chew particles.
- Please see your physician if any problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingram NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.

DESYREL[®] (Trazodone)

Apothecon

Indications: Major Depression, anxiety disorders, and insomnia

Available dosage forms:

- 50mg, 100mg, 150mg, and 300mg (scored) tablets

Mechanism of Action: Decreases the recycling of serotonin and norepinephrine in the brain, which causes an antidepressant effect over several weeks.

Recommended Adult Dosage:

- Initially, 25 to 150 mg/day in divided doses.
- May increase by 50mg/day every 3-7 days.
- Maximum dose: up to 600mg/day divided (as tolerated)
- Elderly: 75-150mg/day

Adverse Reactions: Sedation, dizziness, headache, confusion, nausea, dry mouth, blurred vision, muscle tremors, constipation, priapism (very rare).

Precautions or Contraindications: Severe heart disease, recent heart attack, and Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI) use within 14 days.

- Safety and efficacy in children <18 years has not been established.

Patient Information:

- Take shortly after a meal or light snack if nausea occurs.
- Therapeutic effect may take up to 4 weeks.
- May be given at bedtime if drowsiness occurs.
- Avoid use with alcohol as it can make depression or anxiety worse.
- Please see your physician if any problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology. Gold Standard Multimedia. 1999.
www.Rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Goldman MP, et al. Drug Information Handbook: 1999-2000.

EFFEXOR[®] (Venlafaxine)

Wyeth-Ayerst

Indications and Uses: Depression, Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD), some pain syndromes, and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)

Available dosage forms:

- Regular Release: 25mg, 37.5mg, 50mg, 75mg, and 100mg tablets
- Extended Release (XR): 37.5mg, 75mg, and 150mg capsules

Mechanism of Action: Decreases serotonin and norepinephrine recycling in the brain, which causes an antidepressant effect after several weeks.

Recommended Dosage:

- Starting: 75mg/d, administered in 2 or 3 divided doses taken with food
- Maximum dose 375 mg/d.
- XR can be taken once daily.

Adverse Reactions: Fast heart rate, dizziness, increased blood pressure, vomiting, itching, drowsiness, excited feelings, diarrhea, sweating, abdominal discomfort and impotence / sexual dysfunction.

Precautions/Contraindications: Severe liver disease, mania, pregnancy and breast feeding, seizure disorder, significant suicidal ideation, tobacco smoking, and Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI) use within 14 days.

Patient Information:

- Do not drink alcohol while taking this medicine because it can make depression and anxiety worse.
- This medication may take days to weeks to achieve maximum effect.
- Take with food to reduce nausea and stomach upset.
- Consult your physician if any problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingram NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.

GEODON[®] (ZIPRASIDONE HCl)

Pfizer Inc.

Indications and Uses: Neuroleptic/major tranquilizer, used to treat hallucinations, paranoia, delusions and Schizophrenia.

Available doses: 20mg, 40mg, 60mg, and 80mg capsules

Mechanisms of Action: It works by changing the effects of chemicals in your brain (blocks excess Dopamine and Serotonin.)

Recommended Dosage: Initial dose of 20mg capsule by mouth twice daily, up to 80mg twice daily.

Adverse Reactions: Usually well tolerated, but rarely: fever, sweating, muscle stiffness, runny nose, uncontrollable movements of head or extremities, dizziness, drowsiness, irregular heart beats, nausea and dry mouth.

Precautions/Contraindications: Some other psychiatric medications (ie. Mellaril), some heart medications (ie. Quinidine, Dofetilide, Sotalol), some antibiotics (ie. Avelox, Zagam), severe liver disease

Patient Information:

- Consult your physician if you have a history of heart disease or irregular heart beat.
- Call your physician if you experience uncontrollable movements of the mouth, tongue, cheek, jaw, arms, or legs.
- Call your physician if you experience a fever, sweating, or muscle stiffness.
- May cause dizziness or drowsiness, and consumption of alcohol will increase these effects.
- Take with a full glass of water. Do not break or chew capsules.
- Swallow whole.

References: Geodon Monograph: Pfizer Pharmaceuticals (69-5770-00-0) Feb. 2001.
www.rxlist.com. Accessed July 15, 2001.

HALDOL[®] (Haloperidol)

McNeil

Indications and Uses: Schizophrenia, psychotic symptoms, acute treatment of manic symptoms, and Tourette's syndrome.

Available dosage forms:

- 0.5mg, 1mg, 2mg, 5mg, 10mg, and 20mg tablets
- 2mg per ml oral solution (concentrate)
- Various generic formulations are available.

Mechanism of Action: Blocks dopamine receptors in the brain. Blockade of dopamine receptors reduces psychotic symptoms such as hallucinations, delusions, erratic behavior, and speech.

Recommended Dosage:

- Average dose is between 5mg and 20mg a day divided up 2-3 times a day.
- Some people may require higher doses, even up to 100mg a day.

Adverse Reactions: Involuntary muscle movements and tightness, slowed movements, abdominal discomfort, agitation, restlessness, anxiety, headache, nausea, vomiting, and dizziness.

Precautions / Contraindications: Brain tumor, pregnancy and breast feeding, dehydration, severe liver disease, severe kidney impairment, seizure disorder, and significant suicidal ideation.

Patient Information:

- Some people require an additional medicine to reduce the side effects of this medicine.
- Please see your physician if any problems, including those listed above, occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingram NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.

LITHOBID[®], ESKALITH[®] (Lithium Carbonate)

Smith Kline Beecham, Solvay Pharmaceuticals, various generics

Indications and Uses: Bipolar Disorder, mania, aggression, and depression.

Available Dosage Forms:

- Regular Release: 150mg, 300mg, and 600mg capsules
- Controlled Release: 450mg tablet (Eskalith CR)
- Slow Release: 300mg tablet (Lithobid[®])
- Syrup: 300mg/5ml (5ml, 10ml, 480ml bottle)

Mechanism of Action: Unknown, however may work by affecting many brain chemicals, including serotonin.

Recommended Adult Dosage:

- Acute Mania: Initial 300mg twice daily
- Can be increased as tolerated to 1200-1800mg/day in 2 to 4 divided doses
- Maintenance: Depends on blood level monitoring
- Long term control: 900-1200mg/day in divided doses
- Elderly: May respond to lower doses than adults.

Adverse Reactions: Nausea, muscle weakness, sedation, hand tremor, metallic taste, goiter/hypothyroidism, rash, and weight gain.

- **Signs of toxicity** include slurred speech, confusion, diarrhea, vomiting, dizziness and unsteadiness, and coarse hand tremor.

Precautions or Contraindications: Severe heart or kidney disease, pregnancy or breast-feeding, dehydration, or sodium depletion.

Patient Information:

- Take with food or milk.
- May cause drowsiness, use caution while driving.
- Maintain adequate (normal) fluid and salt intake.
- Please notify your physician if signs of toxicity or any other problems occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology. Gold Standard Multimedia. 1999.
www.Rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Goldman MP, et al. Drug Information Handbook: 1999-2000.

LUVOX[®] (Fluvoxamine)

Solvay Pharmaceuticals

Indications and Uses: Major Depression, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD), anxiety disorders, autism, Bulimia Nervosa, Panic Disorder, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Available dosage forms: 100mg and 150mg scored tablets

Mechanism of Action: This drug decreases serotonin recycling in the brain, which causes an antidepressant effect after several weeks.

Recommended Adult Dosage:

- Initially, 50mg at bedtime
- Usual dose is 100-300mg daily, divided in two doses.
- In the Elderly or those with liver impairment: Reduce dose.

Adverse Reactions: Weight loss, sexual dysfunction or impotence, tremor, seizures, suicidal ideation, insomnia, headache, diarrhea, dizziness, abdominal pain, and drowsiness.

Precautions / Contraindications: Significant cardiac disease, hepatic disease, mania, pregnancy and breast feeding, seizure disorder, severe suicidal ideation, tobacco smoking (may ↓ effects of Luvox[®]), and Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI) use within 14 days

Patient Information:

- Do not drink alcohol while taking this medicine because it can make depression and anxiety worse.
- This medication may take days to weeks to achieve maximum effect.
- Consult your physician if any problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingrim NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.

NEURONTIN[®] (Gabapentin)

Parke-Davis Pharmaceuticals

Indications and Uses: partial seizures, bipolar disorder, diabetic neuropathy, multiple sclerosis, neuropathic pain, spasticity, tremor

Available Dosage Forms: 100mg, 300mg, and 400mg capsules

Mechanism of Action: Gabapentin is effective in helping to control partial seizures (convulsions) in adults with epilepsy. Gabapentin is also used to help relieve certain types of nerve pain, and may be prescribed for other nervous system disorders. Gabapentin may also help with mood swings and bipolar disorder.

Recommended Adult Dosage:

- Initially, 100 mg three times a day
- Usual dose is 900 to 2400 mg a day, in divided doses
- In patients with kidney problems: Reduce dose.

Adverse Reactions: Memory loss, anorexia, anxiety, appetite stimulation, walking unsteady, back pain, blurred vision, constipation, depression, dizziness, drowsiness, weight gain, dry mouth, sexual dysfunction (impotence)

Precautions /Contraindications: breast-feeding, children, elderly, pregnancy, renal impairment, taking antacids or cimetidine (may decrease or increase effects)

Patient Information:

- Drowsiness, dizziness, or blurred vision may occur with Gabapentin use.
- Do not drive, use machinery, or do anything that needs mental alertness until you know how Gabapentin will affect you.
- To reduce dizzy or fainting spells, do not sit or stand up quickly, especially if you are an older patient.
- Alcohol can increase drowsiness and dizziness. Avoid alcoholic drinks.

References: Clinical Pharmacology: Gold Standard 1999.
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingram NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1999-2000.

PAXIL[®] (Paroxetine)

Smith Kline Beecham

Indications and Uses: Depression, Panic Disorder, Social Anxiety Disorder, other anxiety disorders, and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD).

Available dosage forms:

- Tablets: 10mg, 20mg, 30mg, and 40mg
- Suspension: 10mg per teaspoonful

Mechanism of Action: Decreases serotonin recycling in the brain, which causes an antidepressant effect after several weeks.

Recommended Dosage:

- Most patients respond to 20mg a day for depression.
- Higher doses are sometimes needed for OCD and Panic Disorder
 - Up to 60mg a day
- Dosage range is 5-50mg given once daily for depression.

Adverse Reactions: Anxiety (initially), insomnia, mania, sweating, nausea & vomiting, mania, diarrhea, abdominal pain, dry mouth, blurred vision, and impotence / sexual dysfunction.

Precautions/Contraindications: Severe liver disease, mania, pregnancy and breast feeding, seizure disorder, significant suicidal ideation, and Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI) use within 14 days.

Patient Information:

- Do not drink alcohol while taking this medicine because it can make depression and anxiety worse.
- This medication may take days to weeks to achieve maximum effect.
- Consult your physician if any problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingrim NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.

PROZAC[®] (Fluoxetine)

Eli Lilly and Company

Indications and Uses: Major depression, anxiety disorders, Panic Disorder, Bulimia Nervosa, and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD).

Available dosage forms:

- 10mg scored tablet
- 10mg and 20mg capsules
- Liquid form is 20mg per teaspoonful

Mechanism of Action: Decreases serotonin recycling in the brain, which causes an antidepressant effect after several weeks.

Recommended Dosage:

- Most patients respond to 20mg a day for depression.
- Higher doses are sometimes needed for OCD and Bulimia Nervosa.
- Dosage range is 5-80 mg given once daily.

Adverse Reactions: Anxiety (initially), insomnia, mania, sweating, nausea & vomiting, mania, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and impotence / sexual dysfunction.

Precautions/Contraindications: Severe liver disease, mania, pregnancy and breast feeding, seizure disorder, significant suicidal ideation, and Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI) use within 14 days.

Patient Information:

- Do not drink alcohol while taking this medicine because it can make depression and anxiety worse.
- This medication may take days to weeks to achieve maximum effect.
- Consult your physician if any problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingram NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.

REMERON[®] (Mirtazapine)

Organon Pharmaceuticals

Indications and Uses: Major Depression, anxiety disorders, insomnia, and for weight gain.

Available dosage forms: 15mg and 30mg tablets.

Mechanism of Action: This medication blocks several receptors in the brain, such as serotonin and norepinephrine, which reduces depression and anxiety over several weeks.

Recommended Dosage:

- Starting dose is 15mg at bedtime
- Maximum dose 45mg at bedtime

Adverse Reactions: Drowsiness, dizziness, increased appetite, and weight gain.

Precautions / Contraindications: Severe lung disease, severe liver disease, high cholesterol or triglycerides, seizure disorder, pregnancy and breast-feeding, and Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI) use within 14 days.

Patient Information:

- Do not drink alcohol while taking this medicine because it can make depression and anxiety worse.
- This medication may take days to weeks to achieve maximum effect.
- Contact your physician if you should develop any signs of a cold or infection, such as fever, chills, sore throat, or whole body aches, due to a rare side effect that can reduce your white blood cells (infection fighting cells).
- Consult your physician if any problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingram NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.

RISPERDAL[®] (Risperidone)

Janssen Pharmaceutica

Indications and Uses: Schizophrenia & Tourette's syndrome.

Available dosage forms:

- 1mg, 2mg, 3mg, and 4mg tablets
- Liquid is 1mg per ml in a 30ml bottle

Mechanism of Action:

- Blocks the brain chemicals serotonin and dopamine receptors.
- Blockade of dopamine receptors alleviates schizophrenia symptoms such as hallucinations, delusions, erratic behavior, and paranoia.

Recommended Dosage:

- 0.5mg up to 6mg a day at bedtime or in divided doses.
- Some people may require higher doses.
- Elderly and those with liver impairment: Reduce dose.

Tourette's:

- Children/Adolescents 11-16 years old:
 - 0.5mg orally at bedtime up to a dose where response is seen.

Adverse Reactions: Drowsiness, abdominal pain, agitation, restlessness, anxiety, blurred vision, constipation, headache, nausea, vomiting, and dizziness (when standing up from a sitting position).

Precautions: Brain tumor, breast carcinoma, pregnancy and breast feeding, severe heart disease, dehydration, severe liver disease, low blood pressure, kidney impairment, seizure disorder, and significant suicidal ideation.

Patient Information:

- Stand up slowly from a sitting position so that you don't become dizzy.
- This medication may take days to weeks to achieve maximum effect.
- Please see your physician if any problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingrim NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.

RITALIN[®] (Methylphenidate)

Ciba Geneva Pharmaceuticals

Indications and uses: Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Major Depression, obesity, and narcolepsy

Available dosage forms: 5mg, 10mg, 20mg, and 20mg (SR) Sustained-Release tablets

Mechanism of Action: This drug releases the chemicals dopamine and norepinephrine in the brain. It also causes stimulation to increase mental alertness and ability to concentrate, thereby decreasing hyperactivity and increasing the child's attention span.

Recommended Dosage:

Children ≥6yrs:

ADD / ADHD

- Initial 0.3mg/kg/dose or 2.5-5mg/dose given before breakfast and lunch
- Can be increased to a dose of 0.3-1mg/kg/day.
- Maximum dose is 2mg/kg/day or a total of 60mg/day.

Adults:

Narcolepsy: 10mg 2-3x/day; maximum: 60mg/day.

Depression:

- Initial: 2.5mg every morning before 9am
- Can be increased to maximum of 20mg/day and may be divided between 7am & 12pm (do not take too late in day due to insomnia).

Adverse Reactions: Abdominal discomfort, sweating, agitation, decreased appetite, anxiety, insomnia, headache, nausea, vomiting, and drowsiness.

Precautions or Contraindications: Alcoholism, anxiety, glaucoma, high blood pressure, psychosis, seizure disorder, substance abuse, tic disorders, Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI) use within 14 days, and Tourette's Syndrome.

Patient Information:

- If insomnia occurs, take doses earlier in the evening time.
- Take just after a meal if stomach upset or undesired weight loss occurs.
- Please see your physician if any problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com

Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingrim NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.

SEROQUEL[®] (Quetiapine)

Zeneca Pharmaceuticals

Indication and Use: Schizophrenia and psychosis

Available dosage forms: 25mg (peach), 100mg (yellow), & 200mg (white) tablets

Mechanism of Action:

- Blocks the specific brain chemical receptors (serotonin and dopamine).
- Blockade of dopamine receptors reduces psychotic symptoms such as hallucinations, delusions, erratic behavior, and paranoia.

Recommended Dosage:

Adults:

- Begin at 25mg orally twice a day and slowly increase up to a maximum of 800mg a day divided in 2 to 3 doses a day.

Elderly:

- Begin at 25mg orally twice a day and slowly increase to maximum dose of 400mg a day divided in 2 to 3 doses a day.

Adverse Reactions: Abdominal pain, weakness, constipation, dizziness, drowsiness, difficult digestion and eating, fainting, seizures, headache, light-headedness, and decrease blood pressure.

Precautions: Brain tumor, pregnancy and breast feeding, severe heart disease, cataracts, dehydration, difficulty swallowing, severe liver disease, low blood pressure, hypothyroidism, recent heart attack, seizure disorder, and suicidal ideation.

Patient Information:

- Stand up slowly from a sitting position so that you don't become dizzy.
- This medication may take days to weeks to achieve maximum effect.
- Please see your physician if any problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingrim NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.

SERZONE[®] (Nefazodone)

Bristol-Myers-Squibb

Indications and Uses: Depression, various anxiety disorders, insomnia, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Available dosage forms: 100mg, 150mg, 200mg, and 250mg tablets

Mechanism of Action: Decreases serotonin recycling in the brain, which causes an antidepressant effect after several weeks. Also blocks a specific serotonin receptor in the brain which helps with treating anxiety.

Recommended Dosage:

- Start at 25 to 50mg twice daily.
- Can be increased to 100mg twice a day after a 4 to 7 days.
- Maximum dose is 600mg/d in divided doses. (400mg in the elderly).
- Average doses is around 300mg to 500mg a day divided.

Adverse Reactions: Confusion, blurred vision, dizziness or loss of balance when standing up from a sitting position, flu-like symptoms, and drowsiness.

Precautions / Contraindications: Elderly, severe liver disease, pregnancy and breast-feeding, and Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI) use within 14 days.

Patient Information:

- Do not drink alcohol while taking this medicine because it can make depression and anxiety worse.
- This medication may take days to weeks to achieve maximum effect.
- Take with food to reduce nausea or stomach upset.
- Consult your physician if any problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingram NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.

TEGRETOL[®] (Carbamazepine)

Ciba Geneva Pharmaceuticals

Indications and Uses: Seizures, nerve-related pain, Bipolar Disorder, and mania.

Available Dosage Forms:

- Regular release: 200mg tablet
- Chewable: 100mg tablet
- Extended-Release (XR): 100mg, 200mg, 400mg tablets
- Suspension: 100mg/5ml (450ml bottle)

Mechanism of Action: This drug acts as an anticonvulsant by blocking sodium channels on nerve cells. It is also believed to block the release of norepinephrine, a specific brain chemical, to treat the indications listed above.

Recommended Adult Dosage:

- Initially, 100mg 2-3 times a day
- Can be increased by 100 to 200mg every few days as tolerated
- Maintenance dose depends on blood level monitoring.

Adverse Reactions: Dizziness, drowsiness, rash, unsteadiness, fatigue, confusion, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, decrease in white blood cells (rare, and monitored by your physician)

Precautions or Contraindications: Bone marrow depression, Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI) use within 14 days, severe heart or liver disease, hypersensitivity to tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs).

Patient Information:

- Take with food to reduce upset stomach or nausea.
- May cause drowsiness, dizziness, or blurred vision. Use caution while driving or operating hazardous machinery.
- Please notify your physician if you develop unexplained fever, sore throat, unusual bleeding, bruising, or yellow eyes or skin.

References: Clinical Pharmacology. Gold Standard Multimedia. 1999
www.Rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Goldman MP, et al. Drug Information Handbook. 1999-2000.

WELLBUTRIN[®] (Bupropion)

GlaxoWellcome Inc.

Indications and Uses: Depression and nicotine withdrawal.

Available dosage forms:

- Regular Release: 75mg and 100mg tablets (yellow and red)
- Sustained Release: 100mg and 150mg tablets (blue and purple)

Mechanism of Action: May slow dopamine recycling within the brain.

Recommended Adult Dosage:

- 75mg daily up to a maximum of 150mg three times a day.
- Sustained release: 100mg daily up to a maximum of 200mg twice daily.

Adverse Reactions: Seizures, agitation, anxiety, rash, swelling, decreased appetite, confusion, dizziness, and headache.

Precautions or Contraindications: Anorexia nervosa, bipolar disorder, breast feeding, bulimia nervosa, elderly, head trauma, hepatic disease, intracranial mass, myocardial infarction, psychosis, kidney impairment, Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor use within 14 days, and seizure disorder.

Patient Information:

- Take doses at least 6 to 8 hours apart.
- If insomnia occurs, take doses earlier in the evening time.
- Please see your physician if any problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingrim NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.

ZOLOFT[®] (Sertraline)

Pfizer Laboratories

Indications and Uses: Depression, Panic Disorder, other anxiety disorders, and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD).

Available dosage forms: 25mg (green), 50mg (blue), and 100mg (yellow) tablets.

Mechanism of Action: Decreases serotonin recycling in the brain, which causes an antidepressant effect over several days to weeks.

Recommended Dosage:

- The average dose is 50 to 150mg a day.
- The maximum dose is 200mg a day.

Adverse Reactions: Anxiety (initially), dizziness, sweating, insomnia, nausea, vomiting, headache, tiredness, excited feelings, suicidal ideation, diarrhea, abdominal discomfort and impotence / sexual dysfunction.

Precautions/Contraindications: Severe liver disease, mania, pregnancy and breast feeding, seizure disorder, severe suicidal ideation, and Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI) use within 14 days.

Patient Information:

- Do not drink alcohol while taking this medicine because it can make depression and anxiety worse.
- This medication may take days to weeks to achieve maximum effect.
- Consult your physician if any problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com
Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingrim NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.

ZYPREXA[®] (Olanzapine)

Eli Lilly and Co.

Indications and Uses: Schizophrenia, psychosis, and acute treatment of mania.

Available dosage forms: 2.5mg, 5mg, 7.5mg, and 10mg tablets.

Mechanism of Action:

- Blocks the specific brain chemical receptors (serotonin and dopamine).
- Blockade of dopamine receptors alleviates schizophrenia symptoms such as hallucinations, delusions, erratic behavior, and paranoia.

Recommended Dosage:

Schizophrenia: Adults- Begin with 2.5 to 10mg orally once daily to target of 10mg/day. Maximum dose is 20mg a day.

Acute mania: Adults- Initial dose of 10mg orally once a day and increase or decrease in 5mg increments for target range of 5 to 20mg a day.

Adverse Reactions: Restlessness, muscle weakness, constipation, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, tremors, weight gain, and dry mouth.

Precautions: Increased body temperature, pregnancy and breast feeding, seizure disorder, dehydration, and heart arrhythmias.

Patient Information:

- This medication may take days to weeks to achieve maximum effect.
- Do not break tablets because the medication will deteriorate in room air.
- Please see your physician if any problems, including those listed above occur.

References: Clinical Pharmacology Online: www.cponline.gsm.com
www.rxlist.com

Lacy CF, Armstrong LL, Ingram NB, et. al. Drug Information Handbook: 1998-1999.