

## **Part I. Treatment Strategies:**

- 1.01. Approaches to positive Psychotic symptoms
- 1.02. Use of plasma levels in Antipsychotic and Mood Stabilizer treatment
- 1.03. Advantages of long-acting injectable Antipsychotics
- 1.04. Approach to Schizophrenia Spectrum treatment-resistant patients
- 1.05. Approach to depressed or suicidal Schizophrenia Spectrum patients
- 1.06. Approach to persistent aggression and violence in Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders
- 1.07. Approach to treatment of Bipolar Diathesis in Schizophrenia Spectrum patients
- 1.08. Approach to Anxiety in Schizophrenia Spectrum patients
- 1.09. Approach to Insomnia and Sleep Disturbance in Schizophrenia Spectrum disorders
- 1.10. Approach to Psychosis in children and adolescents
- 1.11. Electro-convulsive therapy and other Non-pharmacological treatments
- 1.12. Approach to substance use disorders in Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders
- 1.13. Approaches to Behavioral Disturbances and Dementia and TBI patients

## **Part II. Medication Reference Tables: First-generation (Typical) Antipsychotics:**

- 2.01. Chlorpromazine
- 2.02. Fluphenazine
- 2.03. Haloperidol
- 2.04. Loxapine
- 2.05. Perphenazine
- 2.06. Thiothixene
- 2.07. Trifluoperazine

### Second-generation (Atypical) Antipsychotics:

- 2.08. Asenapine
- 2.09. Clozapine
- 2.10. Iloperidone
- 2.11. Lumateperone
- 2.12. Lurasidone
- 2.13. Olanzapine
- 2.14. Paliperidone
- 2.15. Quetiapine
- 2.16. Risperidone
- 2.17. Ziprasidone

### Dopamine Partial Agonist Antipsychotics (Arias):

- 2.18. Aripiprazole
- 2.19. Brexpiprazole
- 2.20. Cariprazine

### Medications for Motor/Neurologic Adverse Effects:

- 2.21. Amantadine
- 2.22. Benztropine
- 2.23. Diphenhydramine
- 2.24. Trihexyphenidyl

### Mood Stabilizers:

2.25. Carbamazepine

2.26. Lamotrigine

2.27. Lithium

2.28. Valproic Acid

Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI) Antidepressants:

2.29. Citalopram

2.30. Escitalopram

2.31. Fluoxetine

2.32. Fluvoxamine

2.33. Paroxetine

2.34. Sertraline: SSRI/5HT-1 Partial Agonist Antidepressants:

2.35. Vilazodone

2.36. Vortioxetine

Serotonin/Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitor (SNRI) Antidepressants

2.37. Desvenlafaxine

2.38. Duloxetine

2.39. Levomilnacipran

2.40. Venlafaxine

Mixed Mechanism Antidepressants:

2.41. Bupropion

2.42. Mirtazapine

2.43. Trazodone

Tricyclic Antidepressants:

2.44. Amitriptyline

2.45. Clomipramine

2.46. Desipramine

2.47. Doxepin

2.48. Imipramine

2.49. Nortriptyline

Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI) Antidepressants:

2.50. Isocarboxazid

2.51. Moclobemide

2.52. Phenelzine

2.53. Transdermal Selegiline

2.54. Tranylcypromine

Anxiolytics:

2.55. Alprazolam

2.56. Buspirone

2.57. Clonazepam

2.58. Diazepam

2.59. Hydroxyzine

2.60. Lorazepam

Sedatives:

2.61. Diphenhydramine

- 2.62. Eszopiclone
- 2.63. Hydroxyzine
- 2.64. Lorazepam
- 2.65. Oxazepam
- 2.66. Temazepam
- 2.67. Zaleplon
- 2.68. Zolpidem
- Circadian Regulators:
- 2.69. Melatonin
- 2.70. Ramelteon
- 2.71. Tasimelteon
- Stimulants:
- 2.72. Atomoxetine
- 2.73. Dextroamphetamine
- 2.74. Lisdexamphetamine
- 2.75. Methylphenidate
- 2.76. Mixed Amphetamine Salts: Histaminic Stimulants:
- 2.77. Armodafinil
- 2.78. Modafinil
- Cognitive Agents:
- 2.79. Dextromethorphan/quinidine
- 2.80. Donepezil
- 2.81. Galantamine
- 2.82. Memantine
- 2.83. Rivastigmine
- Alpha2-adrenergic Agonists:
- 2.84. Clonidine
- 2.85. Guanfacine

**Appendices:**

- 3.01. Optimal Antipsychotic Plasma Concentration Ranges
- 3.02. Optimal Mood Stabilizer Plasma Concentration Ranges
- 3.03. Formulas for QT Interval Correction
- 3.04. Common Cytochrome P-450 Inducers and Inhibitors
- 3.05. Management of Constipation
- 3.06. Child-Pugh Hepatic Function Scoring
- 3.07. Loading of Lithium and Valproic Acid
- 3.08. Treatment of Prolactin Elevation
- 3.09. A Select List of Foods High in Tyramine
- 3.10. Medications that Present Risk for Serotonin Syndrome when Combined with MAOIs
- 3.11. Selected Treatment of Psychomotor Agitation.