



First-Generation Versus Second-Generation Antipsychotics in Adults: Comparative Effectiveness: Comparative Effectiveness Review Number 63

By U. S. Department of Health and Human Services

Createspace. Paperback. Book Condition: New. This item is printed on demand. Paperback. 570 pages. Dimensions: 11.0in. x 8.5in. x 1.3in. Antipsychotic medications are used to treat and manage symptoms for several psychiatric disorders and are commonly categorized into two classes. First-generation antipsychotics (FGAs), also known as typical antipsychotics, were developed in the 1950s. Second-generation antipsychotics (SGAs), also known as atypical antipsychotics, emerged in the 1980s. To date, FGAs have been classified according to their chemical structure, which includes serotonin-dopamine antagonists and multiacting receptor-targeted antipsychotics, whereas SGAs have been categorized according to their pharmacological properties as dopamine partial agonists. There is ongoing research testing the proposed mechanisms of action within each class with respect to the neurobiology of different psychiatric disorders. According to findings from the 200405 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, an estimated 2 million adult patients in the U.S. were prescribed an antipsychotic medication, three quarters of whom were taking an SGA. In 2003, an estimated 2. 82 billion were spent in the country on these medications, with SGAs accounting for 93 of this expenditure. Today, 20 FGAs and SGAs are commercially available in the U.S. and approved by the FDA. Individuals taking antinsychotics may stop taking their medication.

Reviews

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