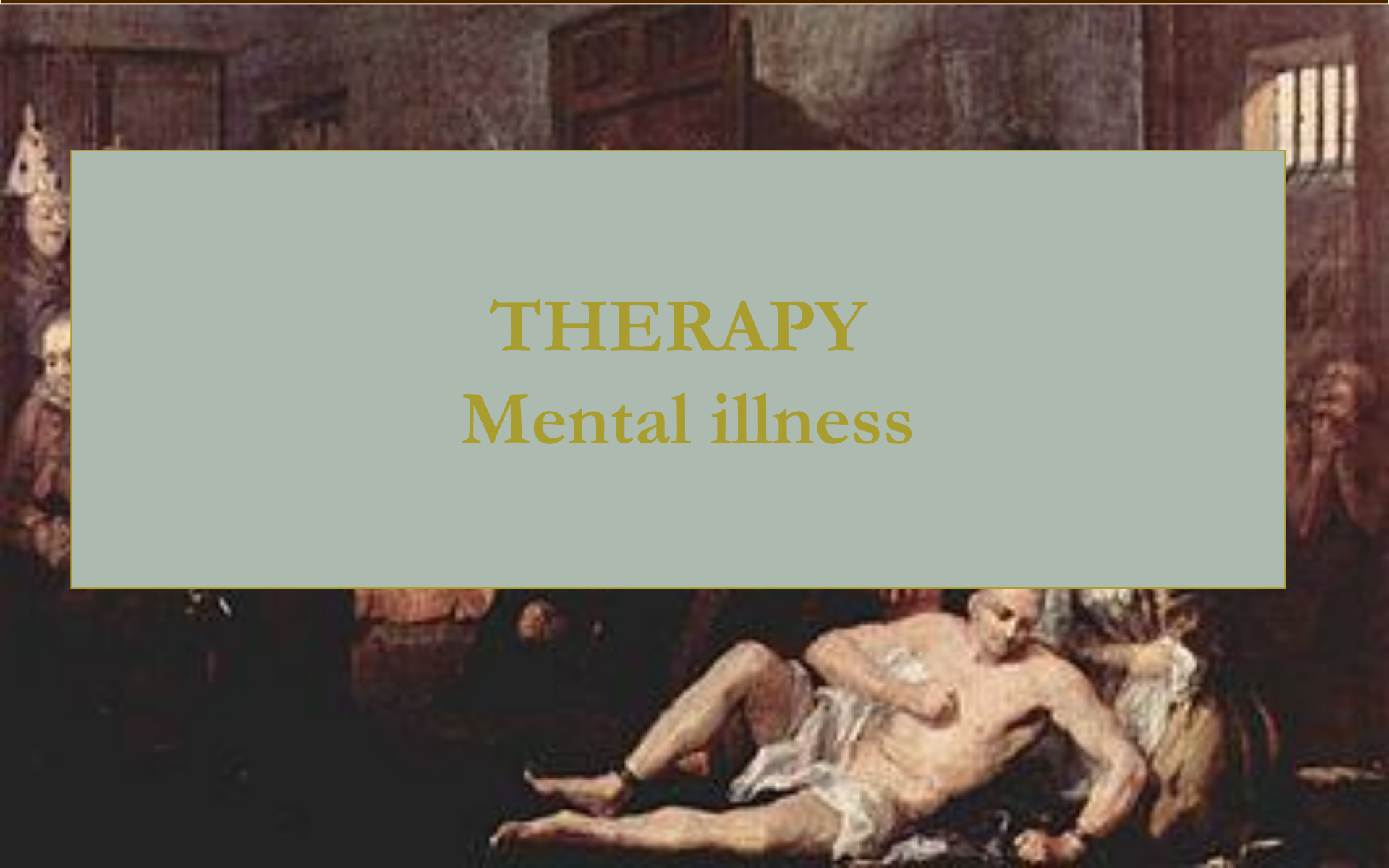
Zaporozhe State University MEDITSINSY
Department of Psychiatry, psychotherapy, general and medical psychology, narcology and sexology



THERAPY
Mental illness

TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISORDERS

OPTIONS

- **Biological therapy**
  - Methods of therapeutic effects on biological processes
- Psychotherapy
  - System of psychological methods of therapeutic effects on the psyche
- Social rehabilitation
  - a set of measures, aimed at maximum adaptation the mentally ill into society and their restoration professional functioning.

HISTORY OF THERAPY
Trepanation

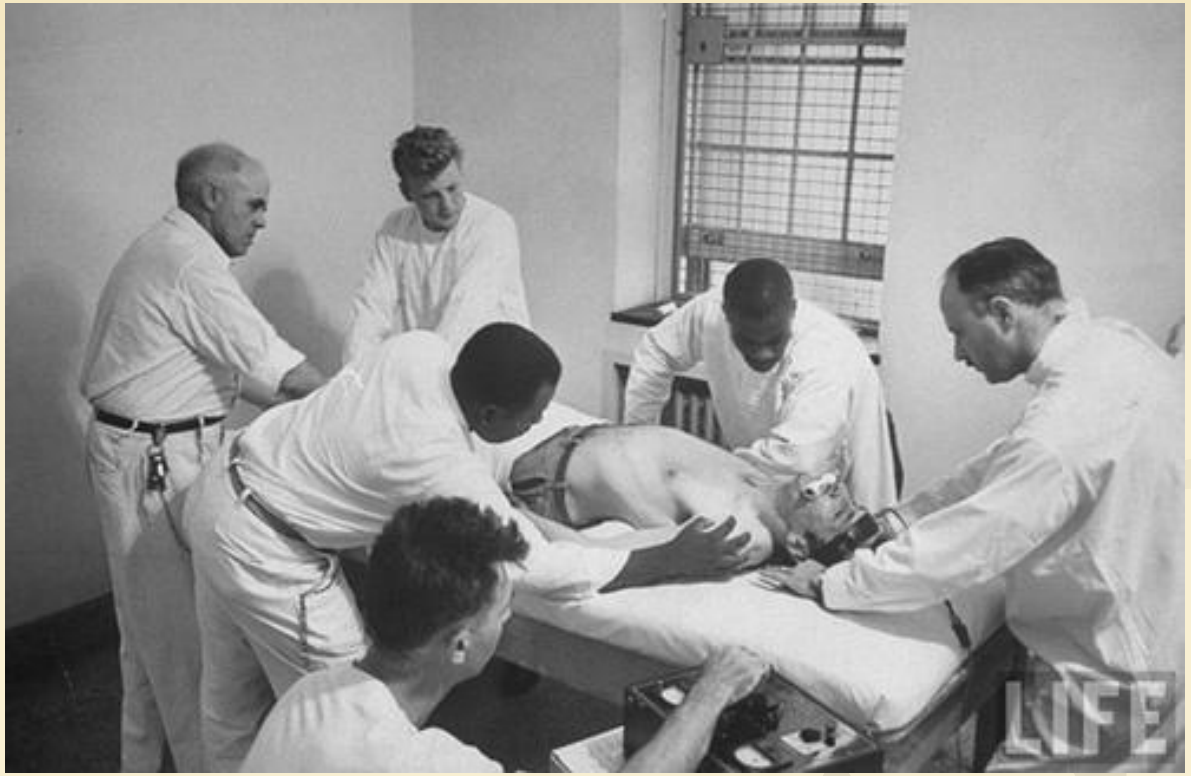
Jan van Hemessen (Jan Sanders van Hemessen)? "Removing the stones of stupidity." 1545-1550 gg.

HISTORY OF THERAPY

Straitjackets

HISTORY OF THERAPY
'Shock' methods

Electro-convulsive therapy (ECT)
The main indications:
resistant depression
Catatonic syndrome resistant schizophrenia



Insulin shock therapy - administration of increasing doses of insulin to the development of hypoglycemic com.
Indications: treatment-resistant schizophrenia.

HISTORY OF THERAPY
Neurosurgical treatment

LOBOTOMY

INDICATIONS:
resistant depression,
anxiety disorders,
aggressive behavior in patients with schizophrenia.

Stereotactic brain surgery

INDICATIONS:
brain tumor
epilepsy,
resistant depression,
obsessive-compulsive disorders,
addiction.

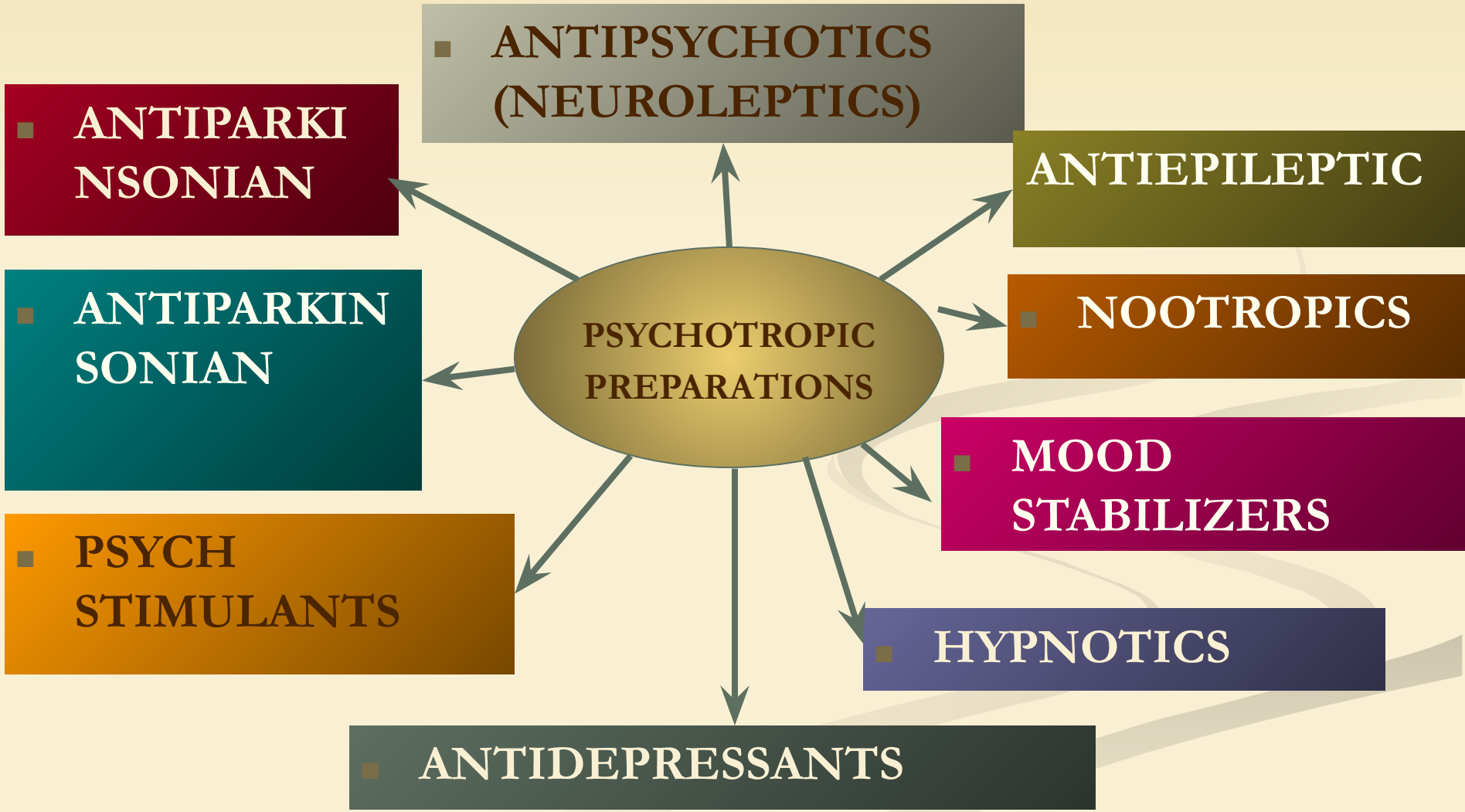
DRUG THERAPY OF MENTAL DISORDERS

PSYCHOTROPIC (Psychopharmacological) FACILITIES

- a group of drugs that have a predominant influence on psychological processes.

- Psychotropic drugs are capable of regulating disturbed mental activity and are used to treat mental illness.

PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS: CLASSIFICATION



ANTIPSYCHOTICS

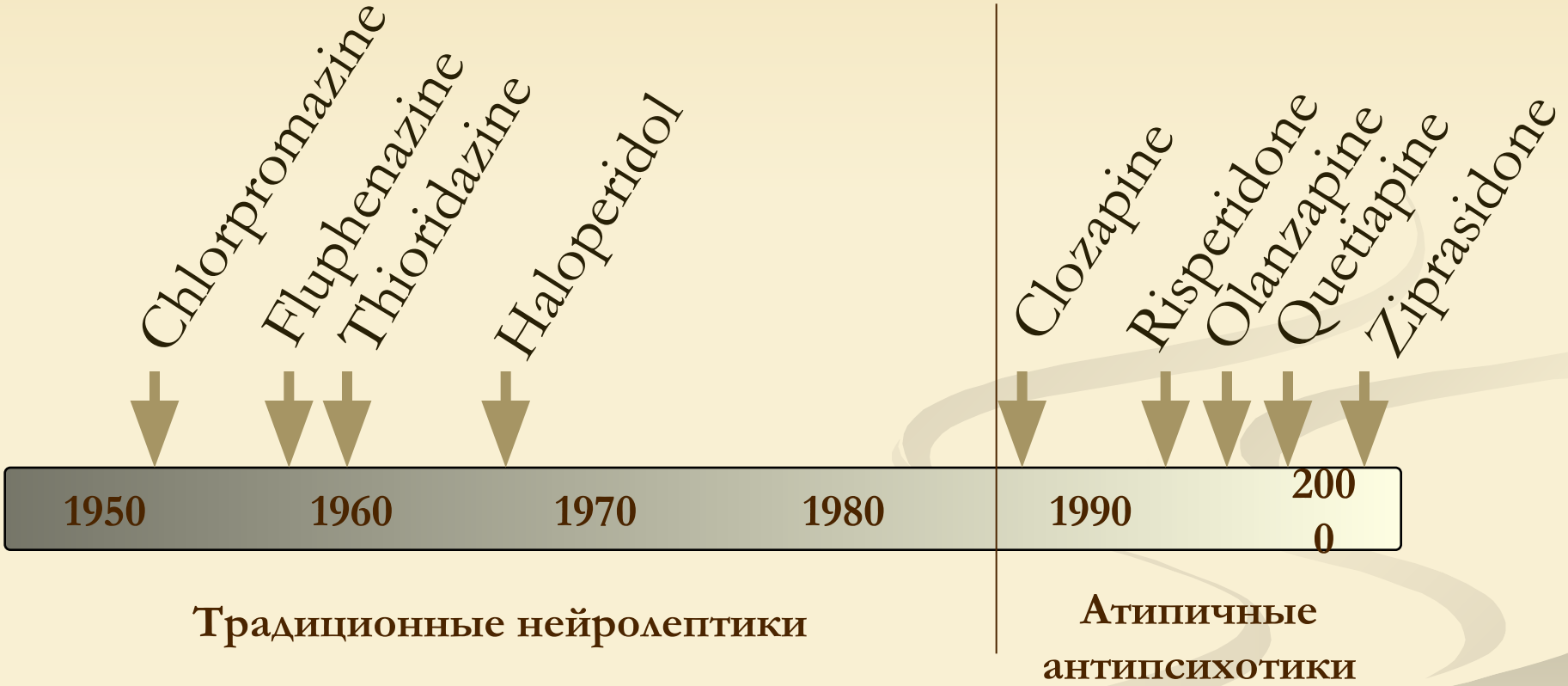
- **The main action - an antipsychotic (reduction of delusions and hallucinations?)**
- The main mechanism of action of antipsychotic drugs - a blockade of postsynaptic dopamine receptors.
- **The first neuroleptic - chlorpromazine (chlorpromazine), which is synthesized as an antihistamine in 1950; its efficacy has been found in 1952 year.**

CLASSIFICATION
TYPICAL ANTIPSYCHOTIC

MOSTLY WITH SEDATION

PREFERABLY WITH AN ANTIPSYCHOTIC ACTION

HISTORY
antipsychotics



Jibson MD, Tandon R. *J Psychiatr Res* 1998;32:215–228;
Lehmann HE, Ban TA. *Can J Psychiatry* 1997;42:152–162.

CLASSIFICATION
Antipsychotic

ATYPICAL
Antipsychotics

- Have fewer extrapyramidal disorders

- Effectiveness at the negative symptoms of schizophrenia

- They have minimal affinity for dopamine receptor and block the serotonin

for example
Clozapine (azaleptin, leponeks) -
Risperidone (rispolept, speridan)
Olanzapine (Zyprexa)

CLASSIFICATION
Antipsychotic

FEATURE ATYPICAL ANTIPSYCHOTICS

Do not induce extrapyramidal disorders

sedation

the impact on the cardiovascular system

no sex disorders

prolactinemia

weight gain

•efficiency in positive symptoms
• efficiency in negative symptoms
• efficiency resistant cases

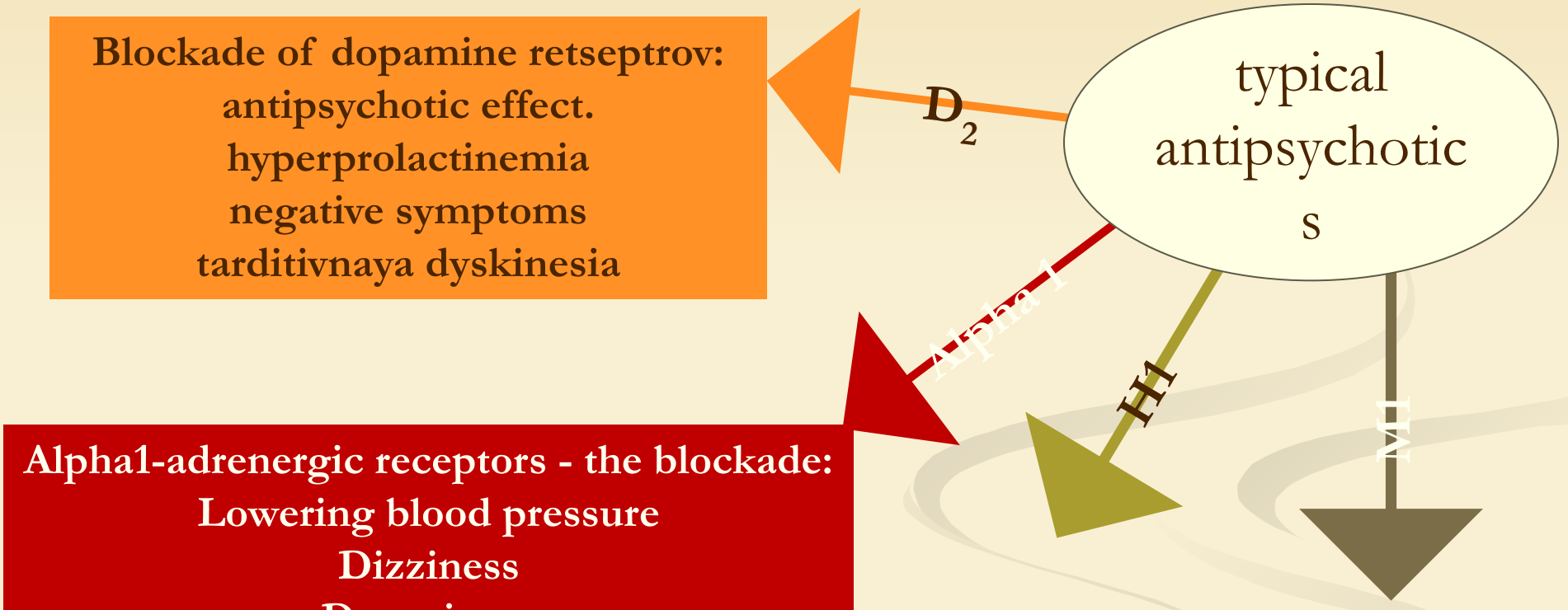
PROLONGED FORMS OF ANTIPSYCHOTICS

Specific dosage forms neuroleptics, which, after the / m is gradually released from the depot in the muscle and blood have a therapeutic effect for a long time (up to 1 month)

Preparations:

Haloperidol decanoate
Klopiksol depot
Rispolept-Consta

SIDE EFFECTS
TYPICAL ANTIPSYCHOTICS



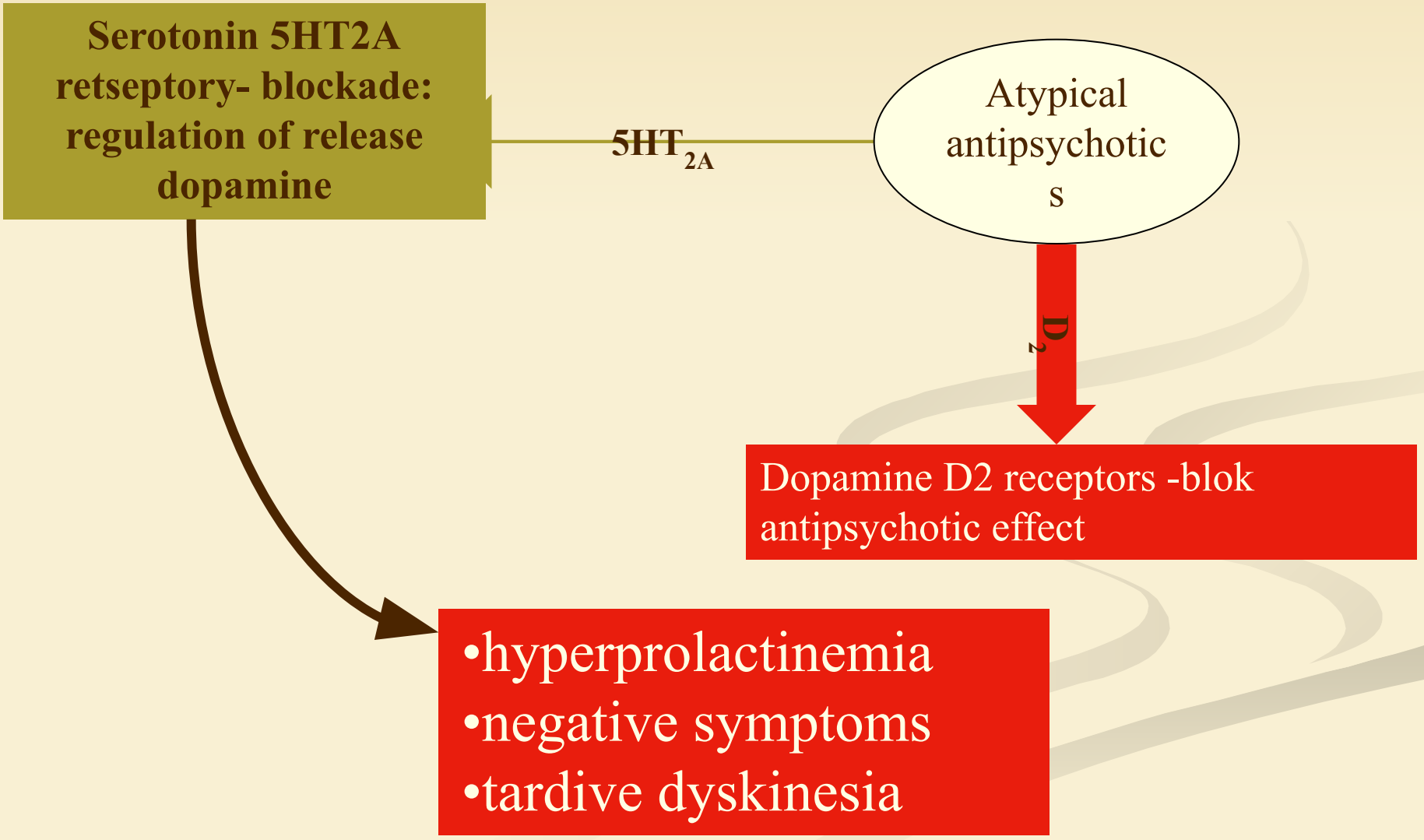
Blockade of dopamine retseptrov:
antipsychotic effect.
hyperprolactinemia
negative symptoms
tarditivnaya dyskinesia

Alpha1-adrenergic receptors - the blockade:
Lowering blood pressure
Dizziness
Drowsiness

H1-histamine receptors - the blockade:
Weight gain
Drowsiness

M1 receptors - the blockade:
Constipation
Dry mouth
Drowsiness
The narrowing of visual fields

SIDE EFFECTS ATYPICAL ANTIPSYCHOTICS



ADVERSE EFFECTS
antipsychotics

MALIGNANT
neuroleptic syndrome

SYMPTOMS:
muscle rigidity
temperature rise
trophic changes
stupor.

A LIFE-THREATENING CONDITION OF THE PATIENT!

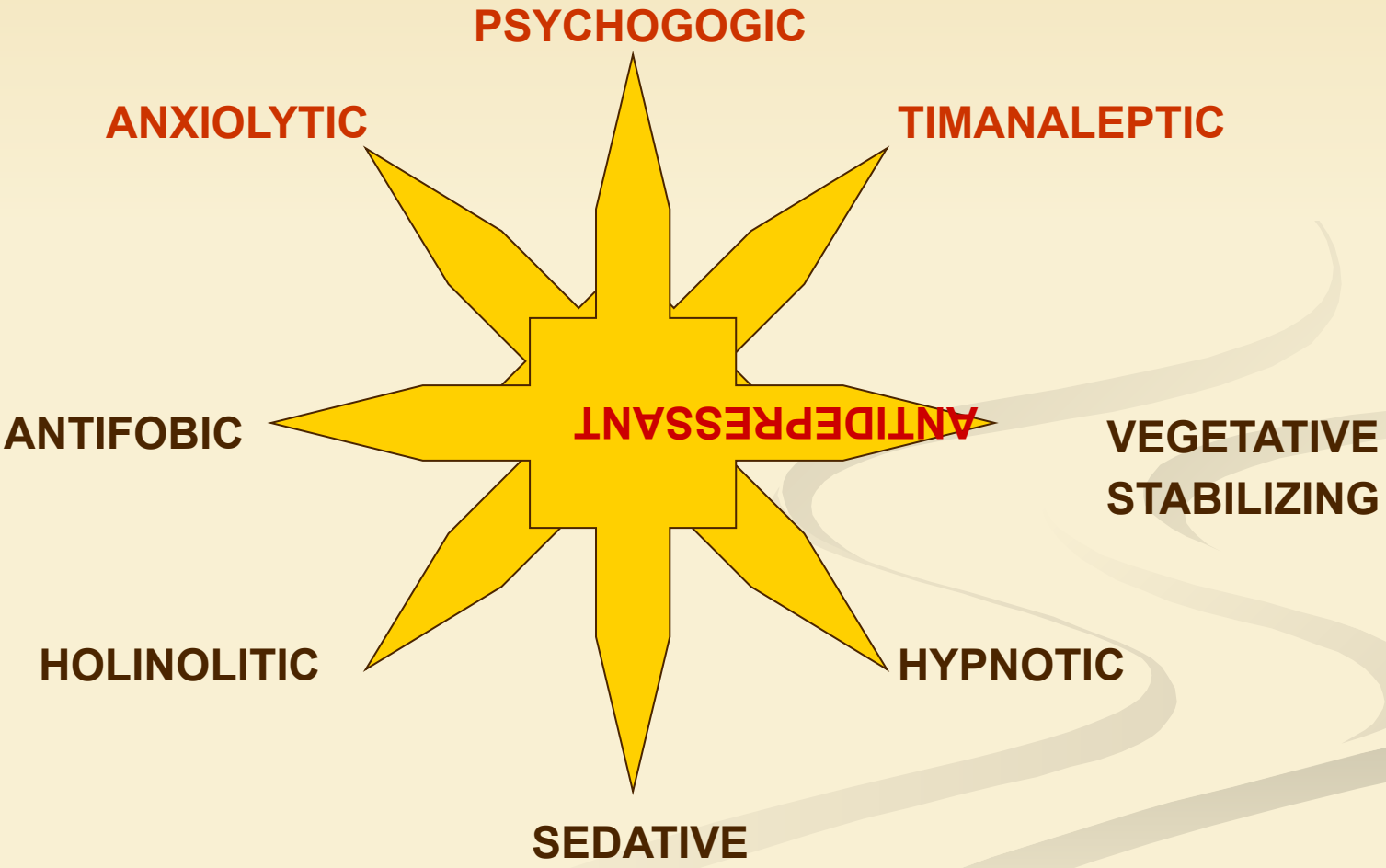
TREATMENT:
hospitalization in an intensive care unit
cancellation of neuroleptics
infusion therapy and so forth.

USE OF NEUROLEPTICS IN MEDICAL PRACTICE

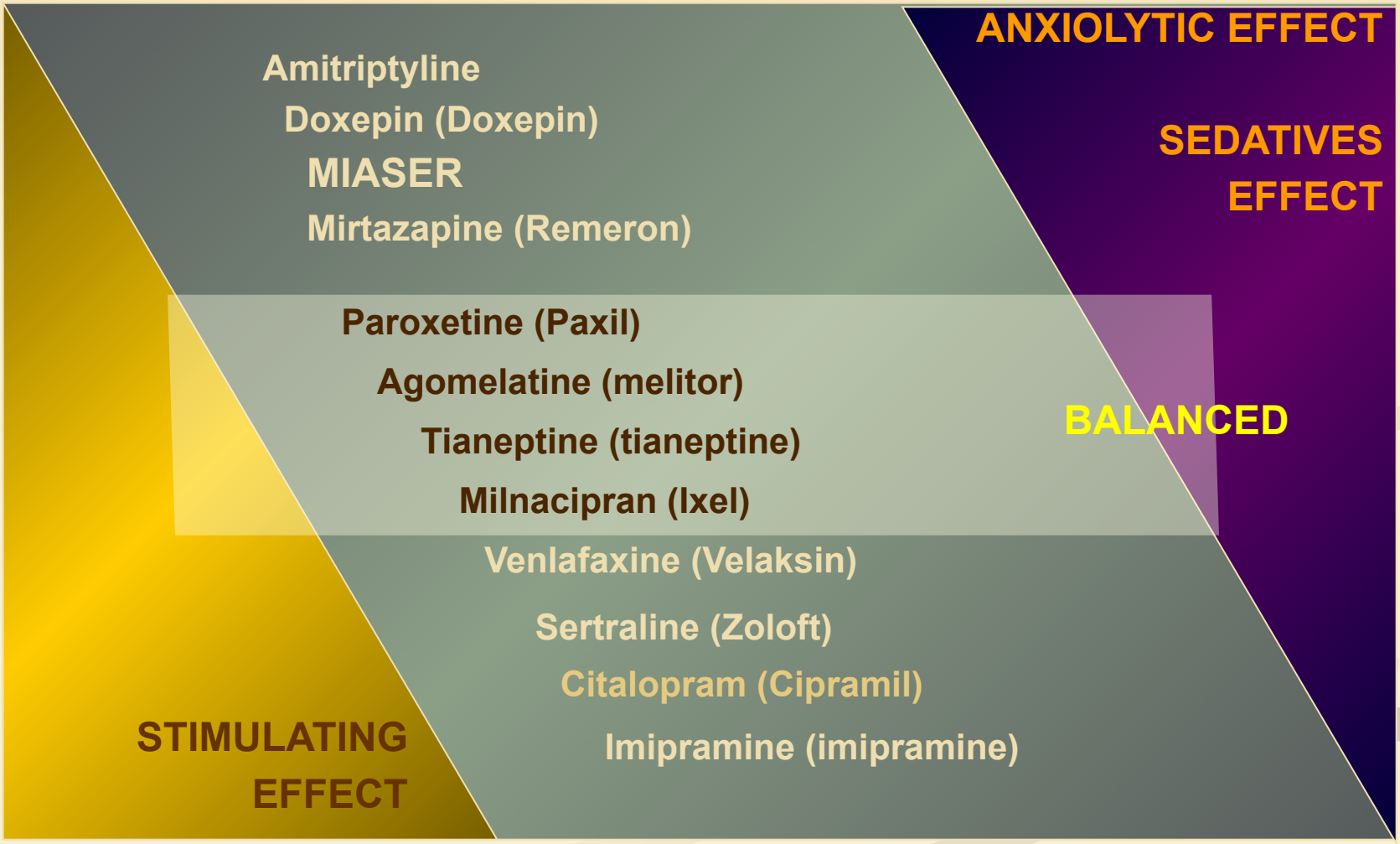
- The surgery - consisting of mixtures for artificial hypothermia (chlorpromazine).
- In anesthesiology and resuscitation - leptoanalgesia (droperidol), as part of some "political" mixtures.
- In dermatology - for the treatment of neurodermatitis, itching dermatoses (Tisercinum, sonapaks, etaperazin).
- In therapy - treatment of hiccups, nausea and vomiting due to inhibition of the vomiting center at the blockade of dopamine receptors (etaperazin).

ANTIDEPRESSANTS

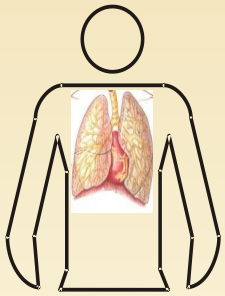
effects caused by antidepressants



CLASSIFICATION ANTIDEPRESSANTS DEPENDING ON THE CLINICAL EFFECT

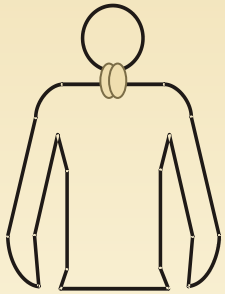


STH EFFECTS TRICYCLIC ANTIDEPRESSANTS



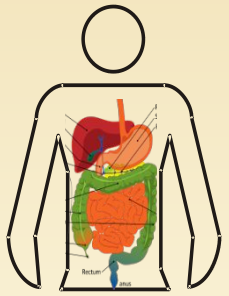
Respiratory system

Reduced secretion of bronchial glands



Endocrine system

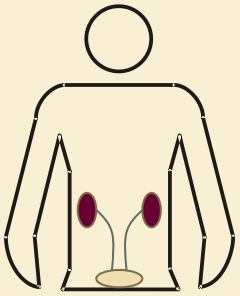
Sexual dysfunction



Digestive system

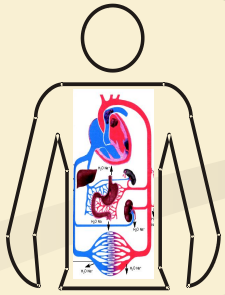
Dry mouth
Constipation. Hepatotoxic action

TCA



Urinary system

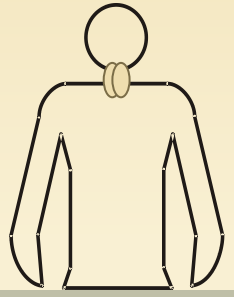
urinary retention



Cardiovascular system

Orthostatic hypotension
proaritmogennoe effect
asequence

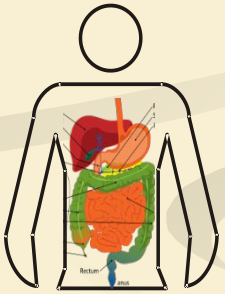
STH EFFECTS SELECTIVE SEROTONIN REUPTAKE INHIBITOR



Endocrine system

Sexual dysfunction

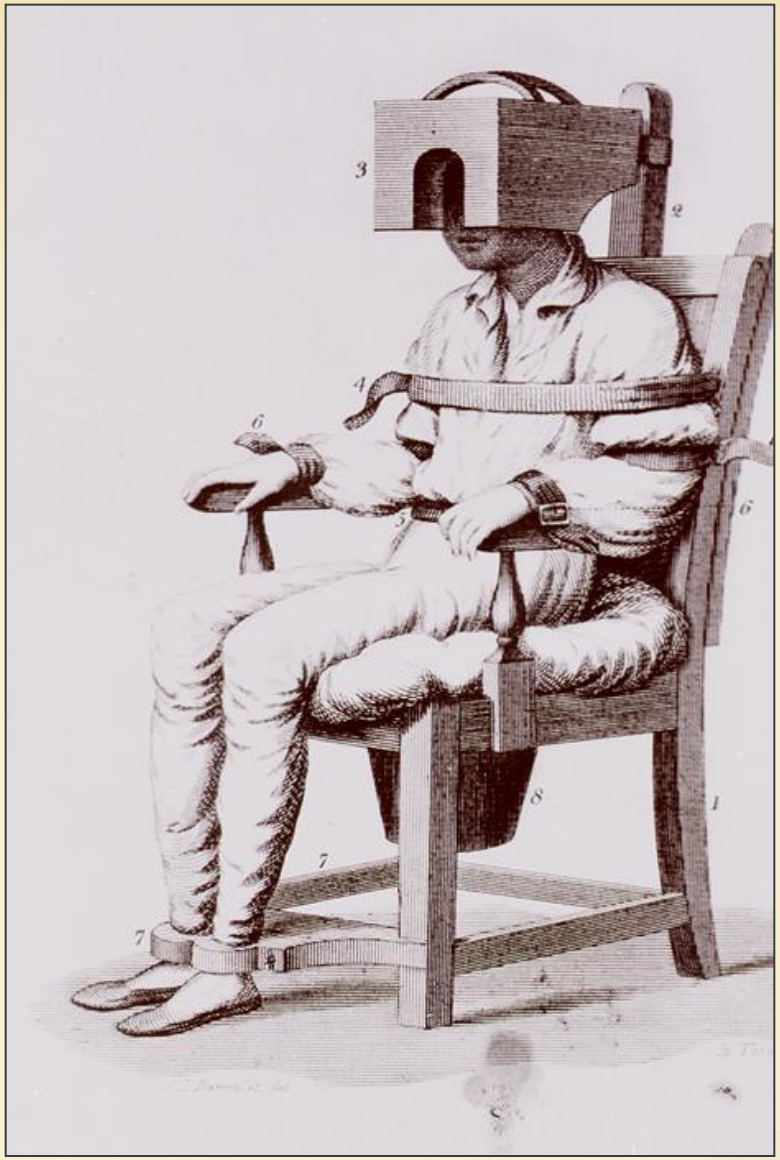
SSRI



Digestive system

Weight loss
Reduced secretion of salivary glands
Diarrhea
Nausea

TRANQUILIZER



The term "tranquilizer" (from the Latin tranquille -. To do a calm, serene) introduced the American psychiatrist C. Rush in 1810, naming them so designed wooden chair strait.

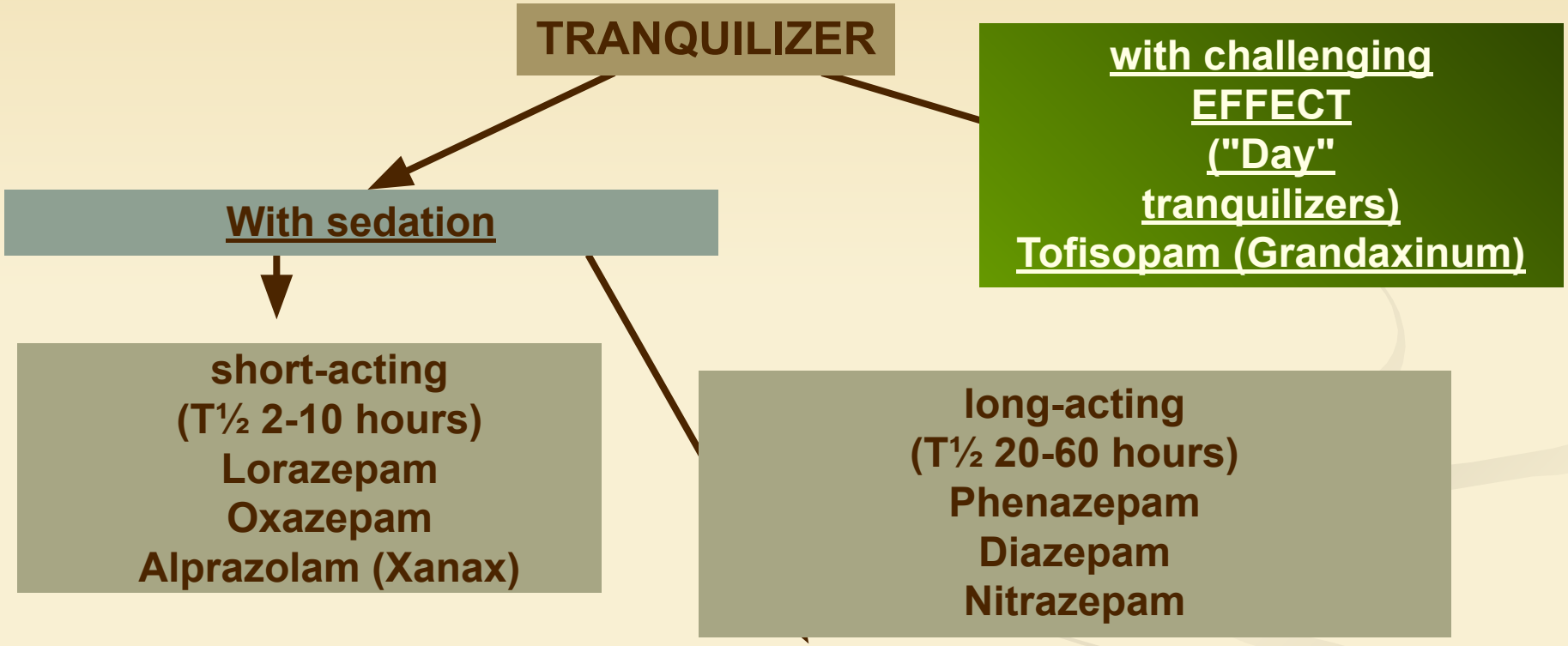
The main effect of tranquilizers

- **anxiolytic**
- **tranquilizing**

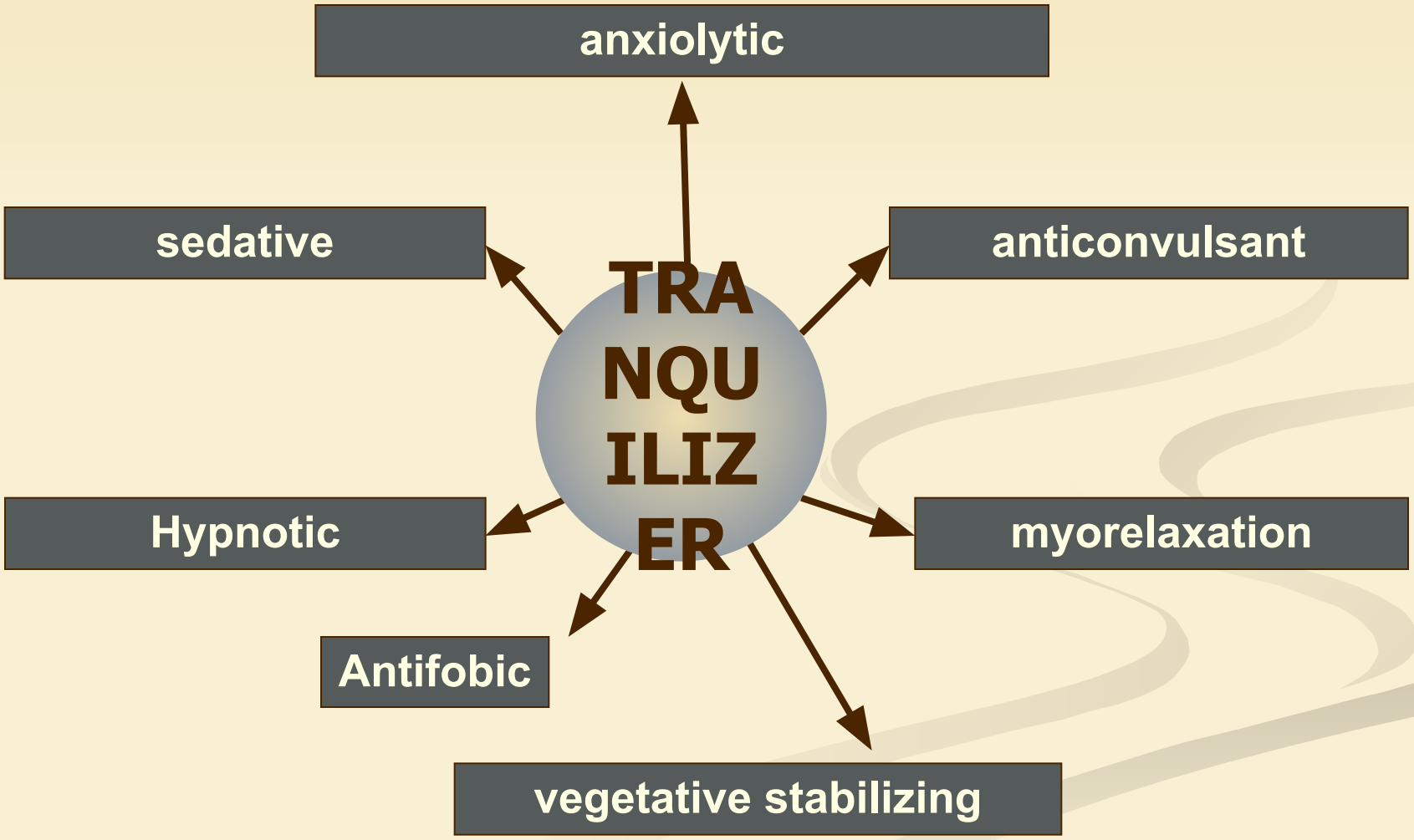
The first tranquilizers:

- chlordiazepoxide - 1959,
- diazepam - 1961.

TRANQUILIZERS: CLINICAL CLASSIFICATION



TRANQUILIZERS: THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS



TRANQUILIZERS TESTIMONY

Neurotic disorders

Personality disorder in the period of decompensation

Withdrawal symptoms and metaalkogol psychosis (on the background of detoxification therapy)

Sleep disorders (oxazepam, nitrazepam)

Spastic syndrome (clonazepam)

TRANQUILIZERS
SIDE EFFECTS

Violation of attention, memory, speed reduction reaction, coordination of movements.

Drowsiness for drugs with a sedative effect.

Muscular weakness

Formation of dependence - according to WHO recommendations tranquilizers therapy should not exceed 2 weeks!

Sleeping pills (Hypnotic)

1 GENERATION
- Barbiturates (phenobarbital contained in korvalola, valokordin?)
- Antihistamines, drugs containing bromine

2 GENERATION
- Benzodiazepines (oxazepam, nitrazepam)

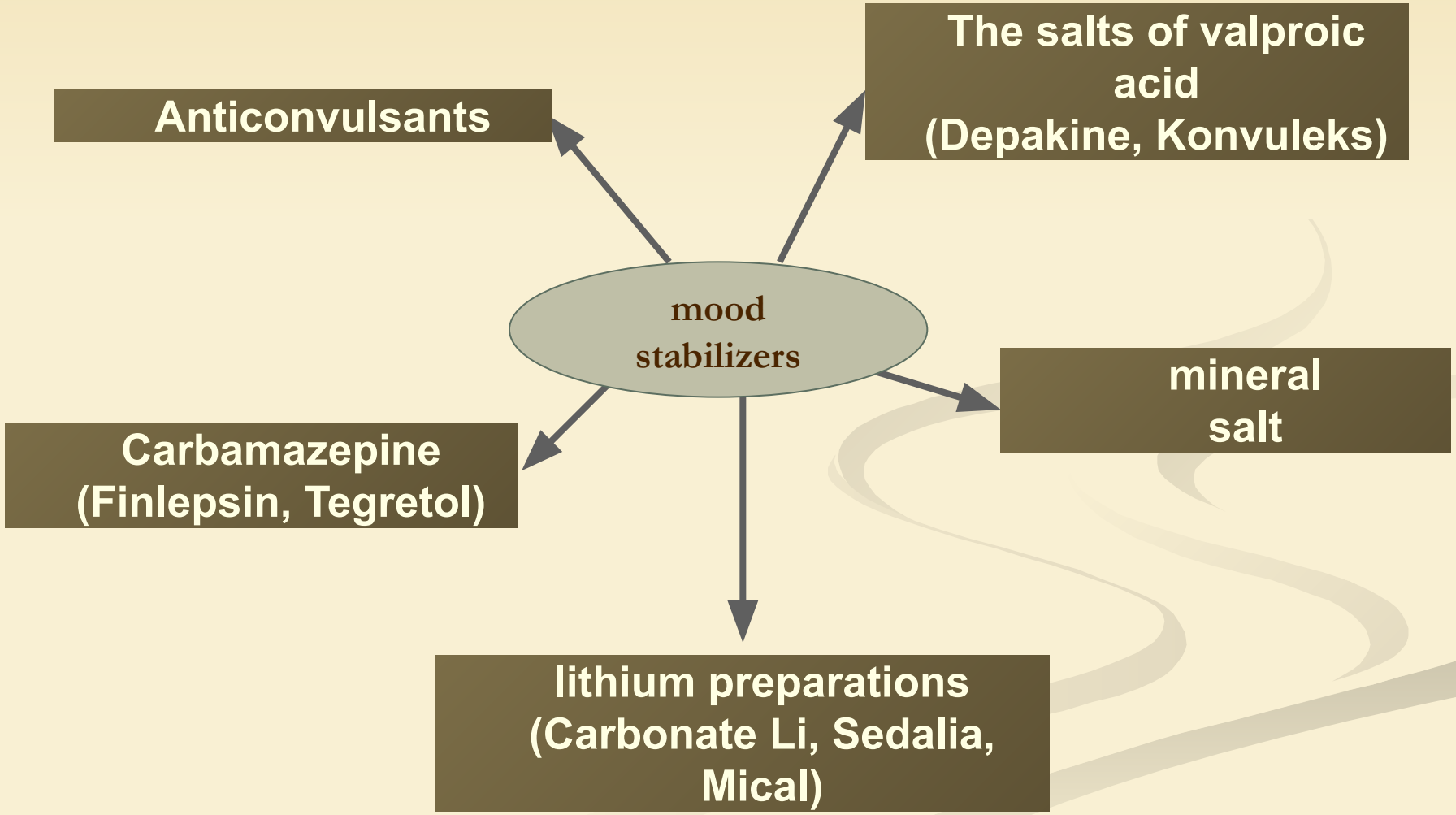
3 Generation

Zolpidem (Ivadal) and zopiclone (imovan)
quick effect, short duration of action, few side effects.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF DRUG THERAPY SLEEP DISORDERS:

- Application of the minimum effective dose
  - Short courses (no more than 2-3 weeks)
  - Intermittent procedure (2-4 times per week)
  - Phasing-out

MOOD STABILIZERS



PSYCHOSTIMULANTS

Improve mediator transmission at synapses

It stimulates the central nervous system activity
Take off drowsiness
Strengthen mental and physical performance (briefly)
Improve the ability to concentrate

improve storage
Facilitate thinking and speech
Increases activity, vigor
Reduce the need for food
Reduce the need for sleep

PSYCHOSTIMULANTS

CAFFEINE
SIDNOKARB
SIDNOFEN

side effects

- Increased anxiety, fear
- sleep disturbances
- The dependence

- In case of overdose - to the development of:
- intoxication delirium,
- mania,
- depression
- hyperkinesis

NOOTROPICS

Nootropics or stimulants neyrometabolitic - have a specific effect on the higher integrative brain function, stimulate learning and memory, im prove mental performance (efficiency) and increase resistance to brain damaging factors (stress tolerance), without the typical side effects of psychostimulants.

NOOTROPICS
CLINICAL EFFECTS

Nootropic effect (effect on the higher cortical functions).
Mnemotropnoe effect (effect on memory, learning).
Raising the level of consciousness, mental clarity.
Adaptogenic effect (effect on tolerance to various exogenous factors, including drugs, increasing the overall resistance of the organism to extreme factors).
Antiastenic effects (effects on fatigue, weakness, exhaustion, mental and physical effects of fatigue).
Psychoactive effects (impact on apathy, hypobulia, aspontannost poverty motives, mental inertia, psychomotor retardation).
The antidepressant action.
Sedation, reducing irritability and emotional excitability.
Vegetative effects (effect on headache, dizziness).

NOOTROPIL: TESTIMONY

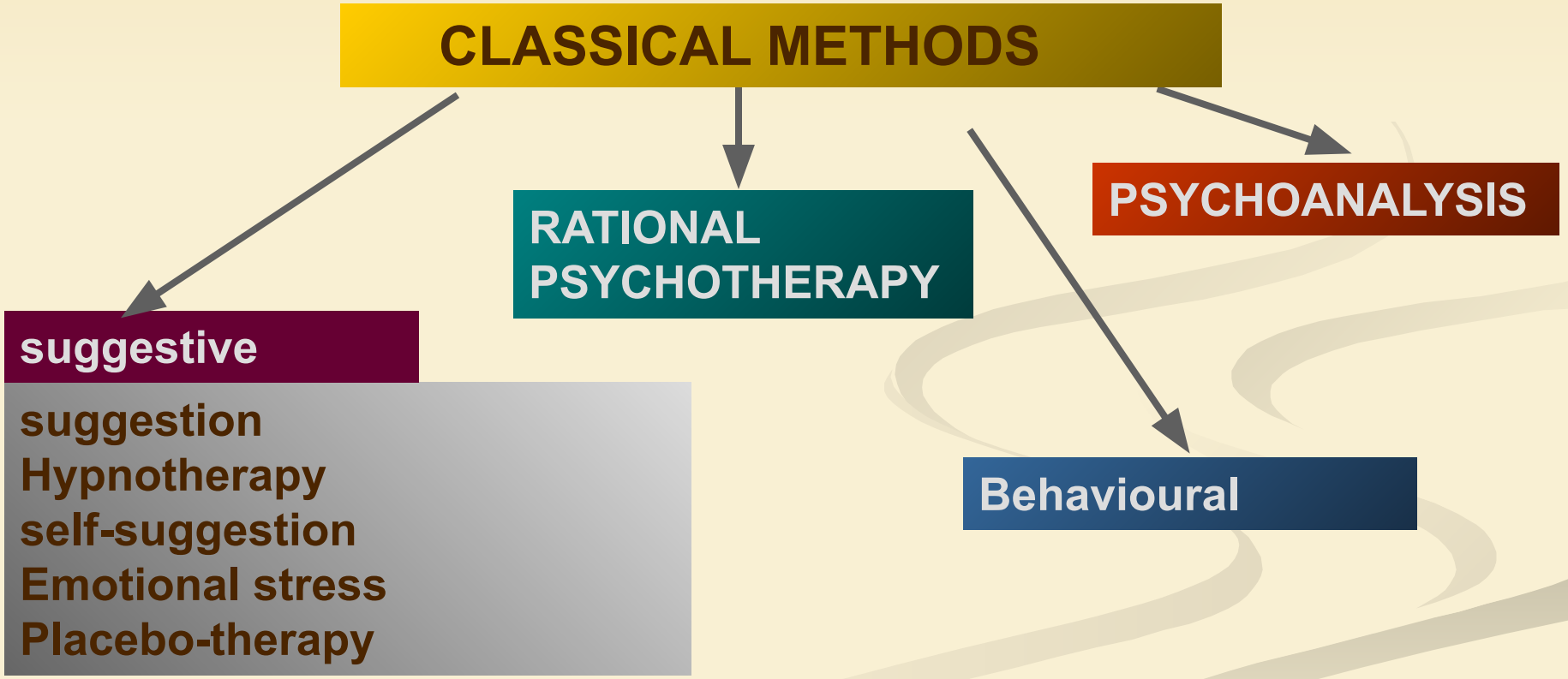
- Psycho-organic syndrome and dementia of various origins
- asthenic conditions
- Chronic intoxication
- Neurological diseases
- To improve mental performance

In pediatric practice:
delayed speech and mental development,
mental retardation,
the effects of perinatal CNS,
cerebral palsy,
attention deficit disorder in children.

Side effects:
sleep disorders,
anxiety

CLASSIFICATION PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC METHODS

PSYCHOTHERAPY is a system of complex therapeutic effects using psychological tools on the patient's psyche



THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION