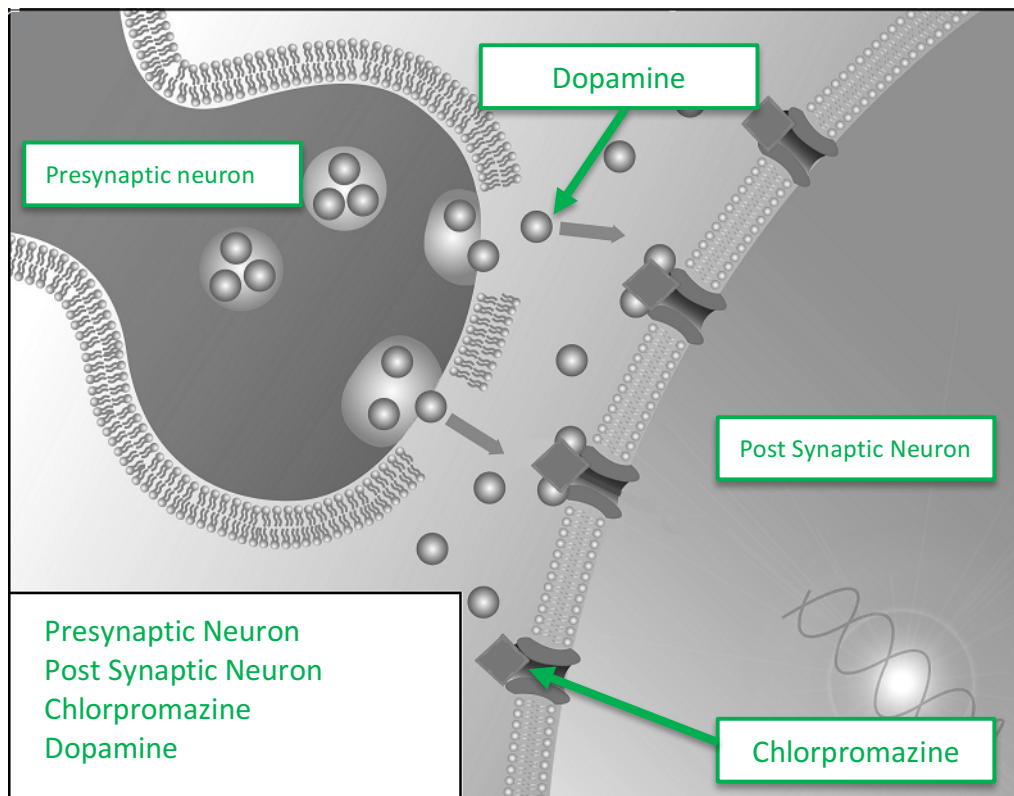


## Title: Schizophrenia

Specification: Drug therapy – typical and atypical antipsychotics

**Q1** Label the diagram showing how Chlorpromazine works in Schizophrenic patients (AO1)



<b>Q2</b>	<b>MCQ: Which of these is not a type of antipsychotic? (AO1)</b>	
A	Paxil	✓
B	Clozapine	
C	Risperidone	
D	Chlorpromazine	

<b>Q3</b>	<b>MCQ: Clozapine binds to dopamine receptors but also acts on....? (AO1)</b>	
A	Serotonin	✓
B	Adrenaline	
C	ACTH	
D	Sodium	

<b>Q4</b>	<b>True or False (AO1)</b>	
For each of these points, identify whether they are 'True' or 'False'		
A	Typical antipsychotics are dopamine antagonists. Antagonists are drugs that bind to dopamine receptors and reduce the action of dopamine.	True

B	Clozapine was developed after Risperidone to try and reduce the side effects associated with Risperidone.	False
C	Atypical antipsychotic drugs are thought to act on the dopamine system in addition to serotonin receptors in the brain.	True
D	Typical antipsychotics are the newer or second generation drugs.	False

**Q5 Positive or Negative Criticism? (AO3)**

For each of these evaluation points, identify whether they are 'positive' or 'negative' criticisms of antipsychotic treatments.

A	Atypical antipsychotics are thought to be responsible for lower levels of side effects, such as tardive dyskinesia, compared to conventional antipsychotics.	Positive
B	<b>Healy (2012)</b> claims that antipsychotics merely calm the patient giving the illusion they are effective at reducing psychosis.	Negative
C	Many studies focus on short term effects of antipsychotics rather than the long term effects.	Negative
D	<b>Thornley et al. (2003)</b> reviewed studies where chlorpromazine users were compared to a control group receiving a placebo. Chlorpromazine was associated with better functioning and reduced severity of symptoms.	Positive
E	<b>Meltzer (2012)</b> found that Clozapine was more effective than typical antipsychotics and was effective in 30-50% of cases where typical antipsychotics had failed.	Positive

**Q6 Apply Your Knowledge (AO2)**

James has recently been diagnosed with schizophrenia and his doctor has prescribed him Chlorpromazine. James is worried about the side effects of Chlorpromazine and doesn't really understand how the drug works. **Using your knowledge of drug therapies, explain to James how Chlorpromazine works and what side effects he should be aware of.**

James should know that chlorpromazine is a typical antipsychotic which he can take as a tablet, syrup or injection. It works as a dopamine antagonist. This means it is a chemical that blocks the dopamine receptors on the postsynaptic neuron which reduces the action of dopamine at the synapse. This will reduce symptoms such as hallucinations but also acts as a sedative and will make him feel less anxious.

I would advise James that chlorpromazine can have side effects which can be mild, such as dizziness, but can result in more serious side effects such as tardive dyskinesia. This is involuntary facial movements such as lip smacking, blinking and grimacing. Typical antipsychotics can also cause neuroleptic malignant syndrome which results in a high temperature, delirium and coma. This could be fatal but only occurs in between 0.1% to 2% of cases.