

EFFECTS OF RISPERIDONE COMPARED WITH OTHER ANTIPSYCHOTICS

Mr. Suresh V.¹, Dr. J. D. Lakhani²

¹ *Associate Professor, Department of Mental Health Nursing,
Sumandeep Nursing College, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth deemed to be University, Piparia,
Waghodia, Vadodara, Gujarat.*

² *Professor, Dept. of General Medicine, SBKSMI & RC
Sumandeep Vidyapeeth deemed to be University, Piparia,
Waghodia, Vadodara, Gujarat.*

Corresponding Author:

*Mr. Suresh V.
Associate Professor, Department of Mental Health Nursing,
Sumandeep Nursing College, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth deemed to be University, Piparia,
Waghodia, Vadodara, Gujarat.*

Email: yss_ssh@yahoo.co.in

Contact No.: +919558992443

Antipsychotic negotiators are also known as Neuroleptics, Major Tranquillizers, Phenothiazines, Ataractics, Anti-schizophrenic and D2 receptor (dopamine receptor) blockers. The Anti-psychotics drugs launched in the United States during 1950s with the Phenothiazines. Other drugs in this cataloging soon go behind. Seeing as that time a second generation of medications has been introduced. The first generation antipsychotics are known as “typical” and the second generation is describing “atypical” or “novel”. This cluster of drug has a most important clinical use in the handling of psychotic disorders and psychotic treatment.¹

Antipsychotic Medications

Conventional Antipsychotics	Atypical Antipsychotics
Chlorpromazine	Aripiprazole
Fluphenazine	Clozapine
Haloperidol	Olanzapine
Loxapine	Paliperidone
Molindone	Quetiapine
Perphenazine	Risperidone
Pimozide	Ziprasidone
Prochlorperazine	
Thiothixene	
Thioridazine	
Trifluoperazine	

A look for antipsychotic drugs, which take action only on the mesolimbic system but has no result on the nigro-striatal system, has direct to the advance of a heterogenous group of drugs, together known as Atypical or newer Antipsychotics. These are also identified as second generation antipsychotics (SGAs) or serotonin-dopamine antagonists or (SDAs) be fond of risperidone and olanzapine.¹

Second generation antipsychotics are successful for the positive sign of schizophrenia. It is sometimes asserted that they are more helpful than first generation antipsychotics in take care of the negative indicator of schizophrenia. Negative symptoms contain a lack of ordinary mental activities such as emotional expression, social engagement, thinking and motivation, where positive symptoms embrace the experiences of perceptual abnormalities (hallucinations) and fixed, false, irrational beliefs (delusions).²

Risperidone be in the right place to a class of drugs identify atypical antipsychotics. It works by selection to restore the stability of certain natural substances in the brain. Risperidone is taking to treat definite mental/mood disorders (such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, irritability associated with autistic disorder). This medication can facilitate you to think clearly and take part in everyday life.³

Risperidone is solitary of a number of 'atypical antipsychotics' which are presently being promote for the dealing of those with schizophrenia, basically on the basis of argue of improved tolerability and efficacy compared to a good deal cheaper conventional antipsychotics.⁴

Risperidone give the impression to produce somewhat new extrapyramidal side effects and evidently more prolactin boost than most other SGAs. It may also fluctuate from other compounds in usefulness and in the happening of other adverse effects such as weight gain, metabolic problems, cardiac effects, sedation and seizures.⁵

Risperidone has high similarity to 5-HT₂ and D₂ receptors; it also attach to α₁ receptors and with lower attraction to H₁ and α₂ receptors. It was developed subsequent the observation that a selective serotonin receptor blocker (ritanserin) created a beneficial effect when pooled with conventional neuroleptics. Risperidone is illustrating to have no similarity to cholinergic receptors. While being a potential D₂ antagonist itorigin less motor retardation and cataleptic indicator than typical antipsychotics.⁵

In the most current Cochrane review judge against Risperidone versus typical antipsychotics,⁶ nine randomized controlled trials (RCT) (n=2368) revealed that Risperidone was more likely to create a progress in the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) in the short term when match up to Haloperidol. Two randomized controlled trials (n=859) showed parallel superior progress with Risperidone in the long term as well. In a lesser two year outcomes study, Risperidone and haloperidol show evidence of similar usefulness in maintenance treatment of schizophrenia, but the patients on Risperidone details less anxiety and depressive symptoms.⁷ In an additional study, Risperidone showed appreciably superior PANSS scores match up to haloperidol, perphenazine and zuclopenthixol.⁸

Risperidone be a symbol of a class of medication, atypical antipsychotics, that should be incorporated in the crucial medications list. Within its class, the selection of Risperidone recommends a good equilibrium of efficacy, safety, minimal monitoring, and cost-effectiveness. Risperidone is a key treatment option that can diminish the global disease trouble of psychosis, mania, and autism.

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