

## Risperidone (Risperdal)

When you think of the medication **Risperidone**, also known as **Risperdal**, think of the whisper-bone. Risperidone is an **atypical antipsychotic** drug, shown by A-tipi Ant-tie psychiatrist who is listening to the whisper-bone. This medication is indicated for treating **schizophrenia**, the sketchy-fern, and we also see the bipolar-bear and the maniac, because risperidone is also used for **bipolar mania**. Additionally, this drug is used for **autism-associated irritability**, shown as the irritated otter. Side effects include **extrapyramidal symptoms**, the x-pyramid, along with **hyperprolactinemia**, the hiker-lactating. Due to this prolactin secretion, male patients may develop gynecomastia, seen here as the man-boobs, while female patients may complain of galactorrhea, shown by lactating and pumping breast milk. Other side effects include amenorrhea, shown as the amen-tampon, and you should also be aware that risperidone causes a prolonged QT, depicted as the prolonged QT-heart. Considerations of treatment include a **form of this medication, called a depot. This is an intramuscular injection of the long-acting form** of Risperidone so that patients don't require daily oral medications, and this is shown by the long syringe in-muscle. So let's review Risperidone or Risperdal. It is an atypical antipsychotic used to treat schizophrenia and bipolar mania, along with autism-associated irritability. It can lead to extrapyramidal symptoms and hyperprolactinemia, which can cause gynecomastia and galactorrhea. Risperidone may also cause amenorrhea and a prolonged QT in patients taking it. Remember that there is a depot form of the drug given as a long-acting intramuscular injection.



PLAY PICMONIC

### Mechanism

#### Atypical Antipsychotic

##### A-tipi Ant-tie Psychiatrist

This drug is a second generation atypical antipsychotic medication, which is used to treat psychiatric conditions. This class of drug is preferred over typical antipsychotics, like haloperidol, because it is less likely to cause extrapyramidal motor control issues. Risperidone works by blocking dopaminergic and serotonergic receptors in the central nervous system.

### Indications

#### Schizophrenia

##### Sketchy-fern

Risperidone is indicated for managing schizophrenia and is effective in treating both the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia. This is because of the drug's binding affinity for both dopaminergic and serotonergic receptors in the brain.

#### Bipolar Mania

##### Bipolar-bear with Maniac

This med is used to control the manic episodes associated with bipolar disorder, otherwise known as bipolar mania. Furthermore, risperidone can be used to manage the inappropriate behavior and irritability associated with autistic disorder.

## Autism-Associated Irritability

### Irritable Otter

Risperidone is the only medication currently approved for irritability that is associated with autism. It is especially favorable due to the depot (long-acting) injectable form that is available.

## Side Effects

### Extrapyramidal Symptoms

#### X-Pyramid

This medication, like other antipsychotics, is associated with the possible development of extrapyramidal symptoms. These are drug-induced movement disorders that can include tardive dyskinesia (jerky, irregular movements), akathisia (motor restlessness), dystonia (continuous spasms and contractions), and Parkinson's-like symptoms.

### Hyperprolactinemia

#### Hiker-lactating

Inhibition of dopamine causes an increase of prolactin leading to possible gynecomastia (enlarged breasts) & galactorrhea.

### Gynecomastia

#### Man-boobs

Gynecomastia is the abnormal development of breast tissue in males and is related to the transient increase in prolactin that this medication causes.

### Galactorrhea

#### Lactating and pumping breast milk

Due to increased prolactin levels caused by this medication, some patients may experience spontaneous milk production or expulsion from the breast.

### Amenorrhea

#### Amen-tampon

Due to hormone imbalances in the hypothalamic/pituitary axis, risperidone may cause patients to experience a lack of menstruation. Some patients may also experience fertility issues.

### Prolonged QT

#### Prolonged QT-heart

Prolongation of the QT interval in patients is commonly associated with almost all atypical antipsychotic medications. This prolongation may lead to serious cardiac manifestations, and should be used with caution in patients with underlying disorders. Overall, Risperidone has a lower risk of cardiac abnormalities relative to other neuroleptics.

## Considerations

### Intramuscular Long Acting (Depot) Form

#### Long Syringe In-muscle

There is a long-acting intramuscular form of the drug which is given every two weeks, known as the depot form. Patients who may have trouble with a regular oral routine may be given risperidone in this form. They should take the oral form for 3-4 weeks until the maximum effect is reached, and then they can be transitioned to the depot form.