

About Tardive Dyskinesia

What Is Tardive Dyskinesia (TD)?

Prolonged use of certain mental health medicines (antipsychotics) may cause an involuntary movement disorder known as TD.¹⁻⁴ It is characterized by uncontrollable, abnormal, and repetitive movements of the face, torso, and/or other body parts.^{3,4} This can include hand or foot movements, rocking of the torso, lip smacking, grimacing, tongue protrusion, facial movements, or blinking, as well as puckering and pursing of the lips.²⁻⁴ TD is a chronic condition that is unlikely to improve without treatment.^{1,4}

What Causes TD?

Prolonged use of antipsychotics is thought to result in too much dopamine activity in the brain, which could lead to uncontrolled body movements known as TD.^{3,4} These medicines may have been prescribed to treat one of the following conditions^{3,4}:

- Depression
- Schizoaffective disorder
- Bipolar disorder
- Schizophrenia

Other prescription medicines used to treat upset stomach, nausea, and vomiting may also cause TD.

How Common Is TD?

TD affects approximately **600,000 people in the U.S.**^{1,5}

Approximately **70%, or 7 out of 10 patients living with TD, have not yet been diagnosed.**⁶

What Are Risk Factors for TD?



Older Age (55+)⁷



Substance Use Disorder⁸



Being postmenopausal⁹

What is the possible impact of TD?

TD can impact patients physically, socially, and emotionally.¹⁰ Patients may^{3,10-13}:



Experience difficulties with daily activities due to uncontrolled movements of TD



Feel embarrassed or judged by others



Withdraw from society and isolate themselves

How Is TD Diagnosed?

It is important that people who are taking antipsychotic medication be monitored for drug-induced movement disorders (DIMDs), such as TD. Screenings for DIMDs should include a physical assessment using a tool, such as the Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale exam, and visual examination of the body.^{2,14} This can help diagnose DIMDs and determine next steps to finding the right treatment plan.

The American Psychiatric Association 2020 guidelines for the treatment of schizophrenia recommend screening for TD at least every¹⁴:

6 months
in high-risk
patients

and

12 months
for others at risk
of developing TD

Visit TalkAboutTD.com to download the Doctor Discussion Guide to show the exact location of movements during a doctor visit.

Learn more about TD, living with TD, and how to treat TD by visiting
TalkAboutTD.com

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