**MEDICATIONS USED IN TREATMENT**

**Adderall:** Adderall is an Amphetamine Pharmaceutical Psychostimulant comprised of mixed amphetamine salts. Primarily Used for ADHD and Narcolepsy

**Ambien**: Zolpidem Helps patients fall asleep more quickly and easily by slowing brain activity.

Used for - Sleep Disorders

**Aricept:** Donepezil and Namenda: Memantine Help to improve cognitive and mental abilities such as memory, language and logic in Alzheimer’s patients. They also help to provide more clarity in thought processes. (Alzheimer drugs can reduce symptoms but cannot cure the disease itself.) Used for – Dementia BuSpar: Buspirone a Tricyclic Antidepressant alleviates anxiety and is less addictive than other drugs. Used for - Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)

**Clozaril:** Clozapine a 2nd-Generation Antipsychotic to help better control psychotic effects;

2nd-Generation drugs are now preferred due to fewer side effects. (Note: Clozaril must be monitored biweekly - danger for major drop in white blood cells.) Used for - Schizophrenia And Other Psychotic Disorders

**Depakote:** Divalproex is an Anticonvulsant which stabilizes mood, prevents mania and to a certain extent, depression. Helps reduce belligerence and anger. Used for - Conduct Disorder,

**Mild Bipolar Disorder**

**Desyrel**: Trazodone is an Antidepressant that causes some sleepiness. Used for - Sleep Disorders

**Dolophine:** Methadone used for Methadone maintenance therapy is used against heroin, morphine and other narcotic addictions. The down sides to this drug are:

* The many side-effects, including death when mixed with certain other drugs
* The fact that it too can trigger dependence and its own withdrawal symptoms

**Elavil:** Amitriptyline is a Tricyclic Antidepressant offering a calming effect alleviating anxiety.

Used for - Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD), Somatoform Disorders (specifically Pain disorder)

**Haldol:** Haloperidol, a Neuroleptic and 1st–Generation Antipsychotic to help to better control psychotic effects. Also helps alleviate symptoms of delirium such as severe agitation and hallucinations. Used for Delirium, Schizophrenia And Other Psychotic Disorders

**Librium:** Chlordiazepoxide is a Benzodiazepine used in treatment of acute alcohol withdrawal symptoms working on the central nervous system to create a calming effect. Used for - Substance

**Abuse Disorders**

**Lithobid**: Lithium helps reduce aggression, stabilize mood and to control the typical switching from depressive to manic stages. Used for - Conduct Disorder, Bipolar Disorderswww.SocialWorkExam.Com

152

**Methamphetamine:** –Also referred to as Speed, is a powerful central nervous system stimulant.

This drug works directly on the brain and spinal cord by interfering with normal neurotransmission.

When used to treat ADHD it is called Desoxyn.

**Pamelor:** Nortriptyline is a Tricyclic Antidepressant offering a calming effect alleviating anxiety. Used for - Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)

**Paxil:** Paroxetine is an Antidepressant to help relieve anxious symptoms and calm nerves. This is a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) an antidepressant that inhibits the uptake of serotonin. Used for - Separation Anxiety Disorder, Depression, Major Depressive Disorder, Dysthymic Disorder, Panic Disorder, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)

**Prozac:** Fluoxetine is an Antidepressant to help relieve anxious symptoms and calm nerves. This is a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) an antidepressant that inhibits the uptake of serotonin. Used for - Separation Anxiety Disorder, Depression, Major Depressive Disorder, Dysthymic Disorder, Panic Disorder, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD), Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Somatoform Disorders, Bulimia Nervosa

**Risperdal:** Risperidone is a Neuroleptic Antipsychotic/Mood-stabilizer to help alleviate symptoms of delirium such as severe agitation and hallucinations and PTSD such as reoccurring memories, shock and emotional numbness. Used for - Delirium, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

**Ritalin:** Methylphenidate is a central nervous system (CNS) stimulant. It is similar to caffeine and not as strong as amphetamines. It has a calming and "focusing" effect on those with ADHD, particularly children. It is a dopamine reuptake inhibitor meaning that it increases the level of dopamine. Used for - ADHD, Conduct Disorder

* Always be aware of a patient taking this medication (how much, how often, when); it
* could affect counseling sessions
* Alleviates aggression, sudden changes in mood and disobedience
* Most effective in children five to eight

**Serax:** Oxazepam is a Benzodiazepine used in treatment of acute alcohol withdrawal symptoms working on the central nervous system to create a calming effect. Used for - Substance Abuse Disorders

**Strattera**: Atomoxetine, increases levels of norepinephrine and helps control behavior. Do not give to patients with heart problems, as Atomoxetine may cause sudden death. Used for – ADHD Thorazine: Chlorpromazine, a 1st-Generation Antipsychotic helping to better control psychotic effects; 2nd-Generation drugs are now preferred due to fewer side–effects. Used for - Schizophrenia And Other Psychotic Disorders

**Ticlid**: Ticlopidine serves as an antiplatelet drug to help with Vascular Dementia.

**Tofranil:** Imipramine, is a Heterocyclic Antidepressant that helps reduce frequency of wetting; should only be used for a maximum of three months. Used for - Enuresis (elimination disorder)

**Valium**: Diazepam is a Benzodiazepine Antidepressant (Anxiolytic) used in treatment of acute alcohol withdrawal symptoms working on the central nervous system to create a calming effect.

Also used for delirium due to drug withdrawals. Used for - Delirium, Substance Related

Disorders, Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD), Panic Disorder, Sleep Disorderswww.SocialWorkExam.Com

**Vistaril:** Hydroxyzine, for those who develop increased irritability, is it a mild tranquilizer used for short-term treatment to help alleviate tension and nervousness. Used for – Dementia

**Xanax:** Alprazolam is a Benzodiazepine Antidepressant (Anxiolytic) used to help patients to relax, think clearer, sleep better and lead more normal lives. Used for - Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD), Panic Disorder

**Zoloft:** Sertraline is an Antidepressant used to help relieve anxious symptoms and calm nerves.

This is a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) an antidepressants that inhibits the uptake of serotonin. Used for - Separation Anxiety Disorder, Depression, Major Depressive

Disorder, Dysthymic Disorder, Panic Disorder, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD),

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Somatoform Disorders, Bulimia Nervosa, Sleep Terror

Disorder and Sleepwalking Disorder

**Zyprexa**: Olanzapine is a Neuroleptic and 2nd-Generation Antipsychotic to help to better control psychotic effects. 2nd-Generation drugs are now preferred due to fewer side–effects. It also helps alleviate symptoms of delirium such as severe agitation and hallucinations. Used for - Delirium,

Schizophrenia And Other Psychotic Disorders

**Items of Note:**

**Benzodiazepines** have a rapid response time, so they are ideal in treating patients with extreme symptoms. These drugs are very addictive and difficult to cease taking.

**The Tricyclic class Antidepress**ants are items such as Tofranil, Elavil, and Anafranil and the monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors such as Parnate, Nardil and Marplan. These, like the heterocyclics, help improve the patient’s mood, alleviate anxieties, boost energy and help the patient sleep more normally

However, tricyclics have more possible side-effects than SSRIs

 And MAO Inhibitors carry strict dietary regulations (patients cannot eat foods rich in the amino acid tyramine) Tricyclic antidepressants can be used if SSRIs are not effective and for extremely severe cases



**Tricyclic antidepressants** have been found to be as effective as anxiolytics in the treatment of GAD.

**Tricyclics** seem more efficacious in treatment of the negative effects and cognitions, while anxiolytics seem to act on somatic symptoms

**Neuroleptic** medication in small doses may help Hypomanic Episodes

**Larger doses may be needed to treat any mania**

**Please make note:** Psychotherapeutic medications offer special concerns with children, elderly and women who may be pregnant (the latter being advised to stay away from them while pregnant or nursing).