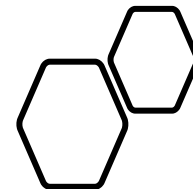




An Introduction to Understanding Mental Health Medications:



Learning Objectives

- To identify what a medication is.
- To identify possible effects of medications along with benefits/risks of use.
- To compare types and purposes of mental health medications.
- To identify potential obstacles to adherence and signs of nonadherence to prescribed medications.





Medication 101



What is a medication?

- A substance taken into the body which:
 - Changes the way your body works;
 - Treats or prevents an illness or disease;
 - Treats or prevents a symptom or problem.

Medication Effects

Therapeutic effect:

A therapeutic effect is a consequence of a medical treatment of any kind, the results of which are judged to be desirable and beneficial. This is true whether the result was expected, unexpected, or even an unintended consequence of the treatment.

Side effect:

Side effects are unwanted reactions to a medication. These are unique to each medication and can change depending on how long you take a medication. Not everyone will experience side effects to medications and some individuals may experience different side effects that are not as common.

Some side effects can be mild and temporary. For example, stomach upset is common when starting antidepressants, like citalopram. This is usually limited to the first few days and disappears with continued treatment. If side effects are likely to disappear or improve, the medication can be safely continued.



Medication Effects

Adverse reaction/Allergic reaction:

An effect that is not desired and goes beyond what may be expected as a side effect (ex: difficulty breathing, hives, vomiting, etc.)

Anaphylactic shock:

A very serious allergic reaction that staff should be aware of. Signs and symptoms may include the following:

- Difficulty breathing
- Swelling of the throat and/or tongue and lips
- Itching/hives
- Nausea and vomiting
- Low blood pressure and low pulse
- Possible loss of consciousness

In these cases the medication should be stopped immediately, doctor should be notified, and the patient should be evaluated by a medical professional.





What to Expect From Your Medications

Fast Facts

- Antidepressant and antipsychotic medications may take 6 weeks or more to fully work.
- Discuss all side effects with a doctor or pharmacist. Some side effects may get better as the body gets used to the medicine.
- Some people need medications for a short time and others need it long-term.
- If the person stops taking medication suddenly, their problems with depression, anxiety, mood or thinking may come back. The person may also feel signs of withdrawal.
- It is very important to talk with a doctor before suddenly stopping these medications.

Mental Health Medications



Some people are afraid that taking a medication will change their personality, but most find that medication allows them to take charge of their lives.

Psychiatric medications influence the brain chemicals that regulate emotions and thought patterns. In some cases, medicines can reduce symptoms so other methods of a treatment plan can be more effective. For example, a medication can ease symptoms of depression like loss of energy and lack of concentration, allowing an individual to engage more in talk therapy.

- Sometimes called psychotropic or psychotherapeutic medications, psychiatric medications have changed the lives of individuals with mental disorders for the better.

Types of Medications

Medications for mental health conditions fall into the following major categories:



- ❖ Antipsychotics
- ❖ Antidepressants
- ❖ Anti-Anxiety Medications
- ❖ Mood Stabilizers
- ❖ Stimulants

Information contained throughout this presentation was adapted from the following links:

https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/mental-health-medications/index.shtml#part_149855

<https://www.nami.org/Learn-More/Treatment/Mental-Health-Medications>

Please use Ctrl + Click to follow the blue links throughout this document in order to access more detailed information.

Antipsychotics

Antipsychotic medicines are primarily used to manage psychosis. The word "[psychosis](#)" is used to describe conditions that affect the mind, and in which there has been some loss of contact with reality, often including delusions (false, fixed beliefs) or hallucinations (hearing or seeing things that are not really there). It can be a symptom of a physical condition such as drug abuse or a mental disorder such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or very severe depression (also known as "psychotic depression").

Antipsychotic medications are often used in combination with other medications to treat delirium, dementia, and mental health conditions, including:

- Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- Severe Depression
- Eating Disorders
- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
- Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)
- Generalized Anxiety Disorder

Antipsychotic medicines do not cure these conditions. They are used to help relieve symptoms and improve quality of life.

Several atypical antipsychotics have a "broader spectrum" of action than the older medications and are used for mood stabilization and for treating bipolar depression or depression that has not responded to an antidepressant medication alone.

Antipsychotics



Antipsychotics developed in the mid-20th century are often referred to as first-generation or typical antipsychotics, while antipsychotics developed more recently are referred to as second-generation or atypical antipsychotics. These medications reduce or eliminate symptoms of psychosis (delusions and hallucinations) by affecting the brain chemical called dopamine.

All antipsychotics play a vital role in treating schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder. Second-generation antipsychotics can also be used to treat acute mania, bipolar disorder and treatment-resistant depression.

Second-generation antipsychotics aren't necessarily better than first-generation, but they do have different side effects. First-generation antipsychotics are more likely to cause movement disorders like [tardive dyskinesia](#)—an uncomfortable condition in which the brain misfires and causes random, uncontrollable muscle movements or tics. Second-generation antipsychotics are more likely to result in weight gain, which can lead to health complications such as metabolic syndrome.

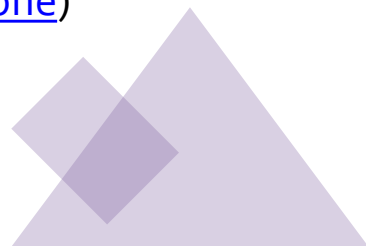


Antipsychotics

Some of the common first generation or "typical" antipsychotics include:

- [Thorazine \(chlorpromazine\)](#)
- [Haldol \(haloperidol\)](#)
- [Trilafon \(perphenazine\)](#)
- [Prolixin \(fluphenazine\)](#)

Some of the common newer or second-generation "atypical" antipsychotics include:

- [Risperdal \(risperidone\)](#)
 - [Zyprexa \(olanzapine\)](#)
 - [Seroquel \(quetiapine\)](#)
 - [Geodon \(ziprasidone\)](#)
 - [Abilify \(aripiprazole\)](#)
 - [Invega \(paliperidone\)](#)
 - [Latuda \(lurasidone\)](#)
- 

Antipsychotic Side Effects

Antipsychotic medication has the potential to cause side effects (or adverse events) and risks. The FDA lists the following side effects of antipsychotic medicines:



- Drowsiness
- Dizziness
- Restlessness
- Weight gain (the risk is higher with some atypical antipsychotic medicines)
- Dry mouth
- Constipation
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Blurred vision
- Low blood pressure
- Uncontrollable movements, such as tics and tremors (the risk is higher with typical antipsychotic medicines)
- Seizures
- A low number of white blood cells, which fight infections

A person taking an atypical antipsychotic medication should have his or her weight, glucose levels, and lipid levels monitored regularly by a doctor.

Antipsychotic Side Effects

Typical antipsychotic medications can also cause additional side effects related to physical movement, such as:

- Rigidity
- Persistent muscle spasms
- Tremors
- Restlessness

Long-term use of typical antipsychotic medications may lead to a condition called tardive dyskinesia (TD). TD causes muscle movements, commonly around the mouth, that a person can't control. TD can range from mild to severe, and in some people, the problem cannot be cured. Sometimes people with TD recover partially or fully after they stop taking typical antipsychotic medication. People who think that they might have TD should check with their doctor before stopping their medication.

TD rarely occurs while taking atypical antipsychotics.

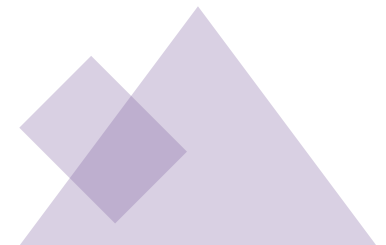




Antidepressants

Antidepressants are medications commonly used to treat depression. Antidepressants are also used for other health conditions, such as anxiety, pain and insomnia. Although antidepressants are not FDA-approved specifically to treat ADHD, antidepressants are sometimes used to treat ADHD in adults.

These medications improve symptoms of depression by affecting the brain chemicals associated with emotion, such as serotonin, norepinephrine and dopamine.



Antidepressants

Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) are newer antidepressants that have fewer side effects than older drugs, but no medication is entirely free of side effects.

The most popular types of antidepressants are called selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). Examples of SSRIs include:

- [Prozac \(fluoxetine\)](#)
- [Celexa \(citalopram\)](#)
- [Zoloft \(sertraline\)](#)
- [Paxil \(paroxetine\)](#)
- [Lexapro \(escitalopram\)](#)

Other types of antidepressants are serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs). SNRIs are similar to SSRIs and include Effexor ([Venlafaxine](#)) and Cymbalta ([Duloxetine](#))

One antidepressant Wellbutrin ([Bupropion](#)) affects mostly the brain chemical dopamine and thus forms a category of its own. Bupropion is also used to treat seasonal affective disorder and to help people stop smoking.



Antidepressants



SSRIs, SNRIs, and bupropion are popular because they do not cause as many side effects as older classes of antidepressants and seem to help a broader group of depressive and anxiety disorders.

Older antidepressant medications include tricyclics, tetracyclics, and monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs). For some people, tricyclics, tetracyclics, or MAOIs may be the best medications.

Antidepressant Side Effects

Potential side effects of SSRIs and SNRIs include:

- Nausea
- Nervousness, agitation or restlessness
- Dizziness
- Reduced sexual desire/difficulty reaching orgasm/inability to maintain an erection
- Insomnia, drowsiness
- Weight gain or loss
- Headache
- Dry mouth
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea



Antidepressant Side Effects

Common side effects of tricyclics include:

- Dry mouth
- Blurred vision
- Constipation
- Urine retention
- Drowsiness
- Increased appetite, leading to weight gain
- Drop in blood pressure when moving from sitting to standing, which can cause lightheadedness
- Increased sweating

MAOIs are the least-prescribed of all antidepressants because they can cause dangerously high blood pressure when combined with certain foods or medications. People taking MAOIs must watch their diets carefully to avoid potentially life-threatening complications. Off-limits foods typically include aged cheese, sauerkraut, cured meats, draft beer and fermented soy products such as miso, tofu or soy sauce. Some people may have to avoid wine and all forms of beer.





Anti-Anxiety Medications

Anti-anxiety medications help reduce the emotional and physical symptoms of anxiety, such as panic attacks, or extreme fear and worry. They can be used to treat problems such as general anxiety disorder, panic attacks, difficulty sleeping, alcohol withdrawal, and seizures.

The most common anti-anxiety medications are called benzodiazepines.

Benzodiazepines work by boosting the effects of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) in the brain. GABA is a chemical that reduces electrical activity in the brain and cause you to be drowsy.

In the case of panic disorder or social anxiety disorder, benzodiazepines are usually second-line treatments, behind SSRIs or other antidepressants. These medicines work quickly and are very effective in the short-term. However, people prone to substance abuse may become dependent on them.

Benzodiazepines

What Are Some Examples Of Benzodiazepines?

- Ativan® ([Lorazepam](#))
- Xanax® ([Alprazolam](#))
- Klonopin® ([Clonazepam](#))
- Librium® ([Chlordiazepoxide](#))
- Restoril® ([Temazepam](#))
- Valium® ([Diazepam](#))
- Halcion® ([Triazolam](#))

When Should They Be Used For Treatment?

- Benzodiazepines are recommended for short-term relief of symptoms such as anxiety or difficulty sleeping.
- Long-term use is only considered when the best treatments for problems such as anxiety, sleep, or seizures are not working.
- Long-term use must be done under close direction of the prescriber.
- These medications should only be used when prescribed for medical treatment.
- Use in people aged 55 and older should be avoided.

Benzodiazepine-Associated Risks

Long-term use

- When used in older people for long-term use this can increase the risk of memory problems, drowsiness, falls, and motor vehicle accidents.
- Long-term use can lead to tolerance where the body needs higher doses to get the same benefit as when the medication was first started.

Drug Abuse

- Benzodiazepines can be addictive and lead to severe mental and physical addiction.
- Most people that become addicted are prescribed the medication.
- Benzodiazepines have caused about 8,000 deaths in 2014 in the United States alone.
- Alcohol should NOT be used when taking benzodiazepines.



Benzodiazepine-Associated Risks



Side Effects

- Severe side effects of this medication are trouble breathing, severe drowsiness, slowed heart rate, low blood pressure, and fainting.
- Some benzodiazepines can last for a long time and build up in the body, which can increase the risk of side effects.
- Benzodiazepines should be used with caution when taking other medications that cause drowsiness, such as opioid pain medications, as this can lead to overdose, hospitalization, and possibly death.



Mood Stabilizers

Mood stabilizers are used primarily to treat bipolar disorder, mood swings associated with other mental disorders, and in some cases, to augment the effect of other medications used to treat depression.

[Lithium](#), which is an effective mood stabilizer, is approved for the treatment of mania and the maintenance treatment of bipolar disorder. A number of cohort studies describe anti-suicide benefits of lithium for individuals on long-term maintenance.

Mood stabilizers work by decreasing abnormal activity in the brain and are also sometimes used to treat:

- Depression (usually along with an antidepressant)
- Schizoaffective Disorder
- Disorders of impulse control
- Certain mental illnesses in children

Anticonvulsant medications are also used as mood stabilizers. They were originally developed to treat seizures, but they were found to help control unstable moods as well. One anticonvulsant commonly used as a mood stabilizer is [valproic acid](#) (also called divalproex sodium). For some people, especially those with “mixed” symptoms of mania and depression or those with rapid-cycling bipolar disorder, valproic acid may work better than lithium.

Other anticonvulsants used as mood stabilizers include:

- [Tegretol \(carbamazepine\)](#)
- [Lamictal \(lamotrigine\)](#)
- [Trileptal \(oxcarbazepine\)](#)

Mood Stabilizers



Mood Stabilizer Side Effects

Mood stabilizers can cause several side effects, and some of them may become serious, especially at excessively high blood levels. These side effects include:

- Itching, rash
- Excessive thirst
- Frequent urination
- Tremor (shakiness) of the hands
- Nausea and vomiting
- Slurred speech
- Fast, slow, irregular, or pounding heartbeat
- Blackouts
- Changes in vision
- Seizures
- Hallucinations (seeing things or hearing voices that do not exist)
- Loss of coordination
- Swelling of the eyes, face, lips, tongue, throat, hands, feet, ankles, or lower legs.

If a person with bipolar disorder is being treated with lithium, he or she should visit the doctor regularly to check the lithium levels in his or her blood, and make sure the kidneys and the thyroid are working normally.

Mood Stabilizer Side Effects

Some possible side effects linked anticonvulsants (such as valproic acid) include:

- Drowsiness
- Dizziness
- Headache
- Diarrhea
- Constipation
- Changes in appetite
- Weight changes
- Back pain
- Agitation
- Mood swings
- Abnormal thinking
- Uncontrollable shaking of a part of the body
- Loss of coordination
- Uncontrollable movements of the eyes
- Blurred or double vision
- Ringing in the ears
- Hair loss

These medications may also:

- Cause damage to the liver or pancreas, so people taking it should see their doctors regularly
- Increase testosterone (a male hormone) levels in teenage girls and lead to a condition called polycystic ovarian syndrome (a disease that can affect fertility and make the menstrual cycle become irregular).

Stimulants

As the name suggests, stimulants increase alertness, attention, and energy, as well as elevate blood pressure, heart rate, and respiration (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2014). Stimulant medications are often prescribed to treat children, adolescents, or adults diagnosed with ADHD.

Stimulants used to treat ADHD include:

- [Ritalin/Concerta \(methylphenidate\)](#)
- [Adderall/Mydayis \(amphetamine/dextroamphetamine\)](#)
- [Vyvanse \(lisdexamfetamine\)](#)
- [Focalin \(dexmethylphenidate\)](#)

Note: In 2002, the FDA approved the non-stimulant medication [Atomoxetine](#) for use as a treatment for ADHD. Two other non-stimulant antihypertensive medications, [Clonidine](#) and [Guanfacine](#) are also approved for treatment of ADHD in children and adolescents. One of these non-stimulant medications is often tried first in a young person with ADHD, and if response is insufficient, then a stimulant is prescribed.

Stimulants

Stimulants are also prescribed to treat other health conditions, including narcolepsy, and occasionally depression (especially in older or chronically medically ill people and in those who have not responded to other treatments).

Prescription stimulants have a calming and “focusing” effect on individuals with ADHD. Stimulant medications are safe when given under a doctor's supervision. Some children taking them may feel slightly different or “funny.”

Some parents worry that stimulant medications may lead to drug abuse or dependence, but there is little evidence of this when they are used properly as prescribed.

Additionally, research shows that teens with ADHD who took stimulant medications were less likely to abuse drugs than those who did not take stimulant medications.



Stimulants may cause side effects. Most side effects are minor and disappear when dosage levels are lowered. The most common side effects include:

- Difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep
- Loss of appetite
- Stomach pain
- Headache

Less common side effects include:

- Motor tics or verbal tics (sudden, repetitive movements or sounds)
- Personality changes, such as appearing “flat” or without emotion

Stimulant Side Effects



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Forms of Medications

- Tablets
- Capsules
- Liquids
- Dissolvables
- Injectables



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Long-Acting Injectables

- Long-acting injectables (LAIs) allow for the slow release of medicine into the blood.
- Long-acting injectables (LAIs) are usually given to treat psychosis (hallucinations or delusions) in individuals with schizophrenia. Some LAIs may be used as mood stabilizers in individuals with bipolar disorder.
- Injectable medications used for individuals living with mental illness include: Abilify Maintena[®], Aristada[®], Haldol decanoate[®], Invega Sustenna[®], Invega Trinza[®], Fluphenazine decanoate, Risperdal Consta[®], and Zyprexa Relprevv[®]. The LAIs can last anywhere from 2-12 weeks with just one dose, which helps to control symptoms of mental illness.



Medication Plan Adherence

Being adherent means following directions or sticking to a plan. It is as simple as refilling your prescriptions on time or following the directions on your prescription bottle. If you take your medications the way that your doctor or pharmacist explained, then you are being adherent. Medication adherence is important to achieve your goals of treatment and ensure that medications work correctly. Not taking medications how they are prescribed could cause you to get sicker, decrease your quality of life, and increase your visits to the clinic or hospital.

It can be hard to remember to take your medications if you have several different prescriptions or take them at several times during the day. The best way to remember something is to make it a part of your daily routine and do it over and over. There are several tips and tricks that may help you take your medications properly.



Medication Plan Adherence

Take Medicine At The Same Time Each Day

- Taking medication at the same time each day is important for them to work correctly. If you take several medications at different times during the day, setting an alarm on your watch or cell phone is a great way to remind yourself when each dose is due.

Pair Medications With Something You Do Every Day

- If you aren't a fan of technology, pair your medications with something you do every day. For example, if you drink coffee every morning, put your medication bottle next to the coffee pot. This will remind you to take your medication while the coffee is brewing.

Put Medications In A Weekly Pill Box

- If carrying around several different prescription bottles is a hassle, consider getting a weekly pill box or medication planner to keep everything together.

Enroll In A Pharmacy Automatic Refill Program

- Forgetting to refill prescriptions may cause you to go several days without medication. If you often forget refills, ask your pharmacy if they have an automatic refill program.

Have Prescriptions Mailed To Your Home

- You could consider using a mail order service so that your prescriptions are sent right to your front door.



Medication Plan Adherence

Take A Medication List To Each Doctor Visit

It is a good idea for anyone taking prescription medications to have a medication list. Make a list with the name and strength of your medication, the reason why you take it, how much you take, and when you take it. Leave a blank space to write down any questions or concerns to ask next time you see your doctor. Keep this list up to date and take it with you to each doctor visit.

Know Your Medications

Questions to ask before starting a new medication:

- Why do I need this medication?
- How should I take this medicine?
- What are some possible side effects of this medication?
- What do I do if I miss a dose of this medicine?
- What happens if I don't feel better?

Speak With Your Doctor Or Pharmacist About Any Questions Or Concerns You Have About Your Medications And How You Take Them

Remember, communication is key. Speak with your doctor or pharmacist about issues that are preventing you from being able to take your medications the way they are prescribed

Getting Help Paying for Medications


Psychiatric medications are an important part of treatment for many people who live with a mental illness. They can improve symptoms and help promote recovery and wellness, but the price for medication can often be an obstacle. Luckily, there are some options you have for reducing the price of your medication.





Prescription Assistance Programs

Nonprofit Prescription Assistance Programs

- [NeedyMeds](#) helps people of all ages, with and without insurance, locate Patient Assistance Programs, free/low cost clinics, state programs and offers a free NeedyMeds Drug Discount Card. For more information, you may call their helpline at 800-503-6897.
 - [Partnership for Prescription Assistance](#) helps qualifying people without prescription drug coverage get the medication they need for free or nearly free. They offer access to public and private programs, including pharmaceutical company programs.
 - [RxAssist](#) helps individuals find information about free and low cost medication programs and other ways to manage your medication cost through their online Patient Assistance Program Center. They also provide a prescription discount card that patients may be able to use even if they have health insurance coverage.
 - [RxHope](#) provides program descriptions and downloadable applications for prescription assistance programs for specific medications.
 - [PatientAssistance.com](#) is a nonprofit site that offers money-saving offers such as printable coupons and a searchable database of available patient assistance programs.
 - [GoodRx](#) allows you to compare drug prices from pharmacies in your area, including big pharmacy chains, local pharmacies and mail order companies.
- 



BRAND NAME	MANUFACTURER	PROGRAM CONTACT INFORMATION
Abilify	Bristol-Myers Squibb Abilify	1-800-736-0003 Patient Assistance Foundation 1-888-922-4543 Assist Savings Program
Aristada	Alkermes	1-866-274-7823 Aristada Care Support
Brintellix	Takeda	1-800-830-9159 Help at Hand Patient Assistance Program
Clozapine (generic)	Teva Clozapine	1-800-507-8334 Patient Registry
Clozaril (brand name)	Novartis Pharmaceuticals	1-800-245-5356 Patient Assistance Now
Concerta	Janssen Pharmaceuticals	1-800-652-6227 Johnson & Johnson Patient Assistance Foundation

Pharmaceutical Companies

If you take the brand name version of a medication, the pharmaceutical company that makes the drug may offer payment assistance

BRAND NAME	MANUFACTURER	PROGRAM CONTACT INFORMATION
Cymbalta	Eli Lilly	1-800-545-6962 TruAssist
Depakote	Abbvie	Patient Assistance Foundation Depakote Savings Program
Effexor	Pfizer	1-866-706-2400 RxPathways
Geodon	Pfizer Geodon	1-866-706-2400 RxPathways 1-800-725-9655 Geodon Co-Pay Card
Haldol	Janssen Pharmaceuticals	1-800-652-6227 Johnson & Johnson Patient Assistance Foundation
Intuniv	Shire	1-888-227-3755 Shire Cares Patient Services
Invega	Janssen Pharmaceuticals	1-800-652-6227 Johnson & Johnson Patient Assistance Foundation
Lamictal	GlaxoSmithKline	1-888-825-5249 GSK For You
Latuda	Sunovion Latuda	1-877-850-0819 Sunovion Support 1-855-552-8832 Latuda Savings
Pristiq	Pfizer Pristiq	1-866-706-2400 RxPathways 1-855-498-3563 Get Savings & Support

Pharmaceutical Companies



BRAND NAME	MANUFACTURER	PROGRAM CONTACT INFORMATION
Prozac	Eli Lilly	1-800-545-6962 TruAssist
Fluoxetine (generic)	Edgemont Pharmaceuticals	Fluoxetine Product Website
Remeron	Merck	1-800-727-5400 Merck Helps
Risperdal	Janssen Pharmaceuticals	1-800-652-6227 Johnson & Johnson Patient Assistance Foundation
Saphris	Allergan Actavis	1-800-851-0758 Activis Pharma, Inc. Patient Assistance Program
Seroquel	AstraZeneca	1-800-292-6363 Prescription Savings Program
Strattera	Eli Lilly Lilly	1-800-545-6962 TruAssist 1-866-923-1953 Strattera Savings Card
Tegretol	Novartis Pharmaceuticals	1-800-245-5356 Patient Assistance Now
Topamax	Janssen Pharmaceuticals	1-800-652-6227 Johnson & Johnson Patient Assistance Foundation
Trileptal	Novartis Pharmaceuticals	1-800-245-5356 Patient Assistance Now

Pharmaceutical Companies



BRAND NAME	MANUFACTURER	PROGRAM CONTACT INFORMATION
Viiibryd	Allergan	1-800-851-0758 Activis Pharma Inc. Patient Assistance Program
Vyvanse	Shire	1-888-227-3755 Shire Cares Patient Services
Wellbutrin	Valean Pharmaceuticals	1-800-556-1937 Wellbutrin Savings Card
Xanax	Pfizer	1-866-706-2400 RxPathways
Zoloft	Pfizer Zoloft	1-866-706-2400 RxPathways 1-866-709-6100 Zoloftchoice Card
Zyprexa	Eli Lilly	1-800-545-6962 TruAssist
Strattera	Eli Lilly Lilly	1-800-545-6962 TruAssist 1-866-923-1953 Strattera Savings Card
Tegretol	Novartis Pharmaceuticals	1-800-245-5356 Patient Assistance Now
Topamax	Janssen Pharmaceuticals	1-800-652-6227 Johnson & Johnson Patient Assistance Foundation
Trileptal	Novartis Pharmaceuticals	1-800-245-5356 Patient Assistance Now

Pharmaceutical Companies



Questions?



If you have questions or would like to discuss any of the information contained in this PowerPoint Training Presentation, please contact one of Gogebic CMHA's Nurses:

- Leanna Nikula: lenikula@gccmh.org
- Lew Laukka: llaukka@gccmh.org
- Lisa Busch: lbusch@gccmh.org
- Robin Nezworski: rnezworski@gccmh.org

Reminder: Information contained throughout this presentation was adapted from the following links:

https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/mental-health-medications/index.shtml#part_149855

<https://www.nami.org/Learn-More/Treatment/Mental-Health-Medications>

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