

❖❖ First-Generation Antipsychotics: Your Brain's Classic Theater Troupe!

❖❖ Welcome to the Original Antipsychotic Command Center!

Hey there, FGA monitoring expert! ❖❖💡 Ready to meet your brain's classic theater troupe? First-Generation Antipsychotics (FGAs) are like having a team of experienced, old-school performers who know how to handle the toughest psychiatric shows - they're incredibly effective but require the expertise of a seasoned director to manage their dramatic tendencies! Think of this as your comprehensive guide to directing these powerful, classic performers! ❖❖

FGA Reality Check! ❖❖ These medications are like classic Broadway actors - incredibly talented and effective, but they come with more dramatic side effects than the newer generation, so they need careful direction and monitoring!

❖❖ Meet Your Classic Theater Troupe

❖❖ The Veteran Performers: "The Old-School Stars"

"We've been stopping psychosis since the 1950s - we know our craft!"

❖❖ **Haloperidol (Haldol): "The Powerhouse Leading Man"** (Drugs.com, 2019)

"I'm the go-to star for severe psychosis and agitation!" - ❖❖ **Superpower:** Potent antipsychotic effects, rapid action - ❖❖ **Strengths:** Excellent for acute psychosis, available IV/IM - ⚠️ **Watch out for:** High EPS risk, tardive dyskinesia - ❖❖ **Monitoring level:** Maximum maintenance required

❖❖ **Fluphenazine (Prolixin): "The Long-Acting Specialist"** (Siragusa et al., 2023)

"I can work for weeks with just one injection!" - ❖❖ **Superpower:** Long-acting depot

formulation - ♦♦ **Strengths:** Excellent compliance, sustained effect - ! **Watch out for:** EPS, tardive dyskinesia, injection site reactions - ♦♦ **Monitoring level:** High maintenance with movement monitoring

♦♦ Chlorpromazine (Thorazine): "The Original Pioneer" (Friedgood & Ripstein, 1955)

"I was the first antipsychotic - the grandfather of them all!" - ♦♦ **Superpower:** Historical significance, multiple effects - ♦♦ **Strengths:** Sedating, good for agitation - ! **Watch out for:** Sedation, hypotension, photosensitivity - ♦♦ **Monitoring level:** High maintenance veteran

⚡ Perphenazine (Trilafon): "The Balanced Performer" (Hartung et al., 2015)

"I offer good efficacy with moderate side effects!" - ♦♦ **Superpower:** Good balance of efficacy and tolerability - ♦♦ **Strengths:** Less sedating than chlorpromazine - ! **Watch out for:** EPS, tardive dyskinesia - ♦♦ **Monitoring level:** High maintenance

♦♦ Thiothixene (Navane): "The Focused Specialist" (Davis, 2007)

"I'm potent and focused on psychosis!" - ♦♦ **Superpower:** High potency, specific antipsychotic action - ♦♦ **Strengths:** Less sedation, good for positive symptoms - ! **Watch out for:** High EPS risk, movement disorders - ♦♦ **Monitoring level:** Maximum maintenance

♦♦ Loxapine (Loxitane): "The Versatile Character Actor"

"I have some unique properties among the classics!" - ♦♦ **Superpower:** Some serotonin activity, inhaled formulation - ♦♦ **Strengths:** Rapid-acting inhaled form available - ! **Watch out for:** Respiratory effects with inhaled form - ♦♦ **Monitoring level:** High maintenance with respiratory monitoring

♦♦ Visual FGA Monitoring Dashboard

♦♦ YOUR CLASSIC ANTIPSYCHOTIC COMMAND CENTER ♦♦

♦♦ MOVEMENT MONITOR ♦♦ CARDIAC SURVEILLANCE
EPS/Tardive Dyskinesia QTc/Arrhythmias

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|♦♦ CLASSIC FGA HQ |

| (Your Veteran Troupe) |

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◆◆ LIVER WATCH NMS ALERT SYSTEM
LFT Monitoring Temperature/Rigidity

Monitoring Intensity:

◆◆ Moderate (Chlorpromazine) → ◆◆ Standard monitoring
◆◆ High (Haloperidol) → ! Enhanced surveillance
◆◆ Maximum (High-dose/Long-term) → ◆◆ Intensive monitoring

◆◆ The FGA Monitoring Playbook

◆◆ Baseline Assessment: "Pre-Performance Evaluation"

"Before our classic performers take the stage, we need a thorough audition!"

◆◆ Movement Disorder Baseline:

◆◆ **Neurological Assessment:** - ◆◆ **Baseline AIMS:** Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale - ♀ **Gait assessment:** Parkinsonian features - ◆◆ **Fine motor skills:** Tremor, rigidity evaluation - **Facial movements:** Baseline facial expressions

◆◆ **Movement History:** - ◆◆ **Previous EPS:** History of movement disorders - ◆◆ **Prior antipsychotic exposure:** Previous tardive dyskinesia - ◆◆ **Family history:** Movement disorders, Parkinson's - ◆◆ **Age considerations:** Elderly higher risk

◆◆ Cardiovascular Baseline:

◆◆ **Cardiac Assessment:** - ⚡ **EKG baseline:** QTc measurement - ◆◆ **Blood pressure:** Baseline readings - ◆◆ **Heart rate:** Resting pulse - ◆◆ **Cardiac history:** Arrhythmias, structural disease

◆◆ **Cardiac Risk Factors:** - ◆◆ **Age >65:** Increased cardiac risk - ◆◆ **Other QTc drugs:** Drug interaction assessment - ⚡ **Electrolyte status:** K+, Mg++, Ca++ levels - ◆◆ **Cardiac medications:** Interaction potential

◆◆ Laboratory Baseline:

◆◆ **Liver Function:** - ◆◆ **ALT, AST:** Baseline hepatic function - ◆◆ **Bilirubin:** Liver processing capacity - ◆◆ **Alkaline phosphatase:** Hepatic enzyme status - ◆◆ **Hepatotoxic medications:** Interaction assessment

◆◆ **Hematologic Baseline:** - ◆◆ **CBC with differential:** Blood count baseline - ◆◆ **Blood dyscrasia history:** Previous hematologic issues - ◆◆ **Bone marrow suppressants:** Other medications

◆◆ **Ongoing Monitoring Schedule: "Performance Review Program"**

◆◆ **Movement Disorder Monitoring: "The Choreography Watch"**

◆◆ **AIMS Assessment Schedule:** - ◆◆ **Baseline AIMS:** Before starting FGA - ◆◆ **3-month AIMS:** Early detection period - ◆◆ **6-month AIMS:** Standard monitoring - ◆◆ **Annual AIMS:** Long-term surveillance - ◆◆ **Symptom-driven:** If movement changes noted

◆◆ **What to Assess:** - ◆◆ **Facial movements:** Lip smacking, tongue protrusion - ◆◆ **Extremity movements:** Finger movements, toe tapping - ♀ **Trunk movements:** Rocking, twisting - ◆◆ **Functional impact:** ADL interference

◆◆ **AIMS Scoring:** - ◆◆ **0-1:** No abnormal movements - ◆◆ **2:** Minimal movements - ◆◆ **3-4:** Significant tardive dyskinesia

◆◆ **Cardiac Monitoring: "The Heart Rhythm Watch"**

◆◆ **EKG Monitoring Schedule:** - ◆◆ **Baseline EKG:** Before starting - ◆◆ **Dose dependent:** With significant increases - ◆◆ **Annual EKG:** Long-term monitoring - ◆◆ **Symptom-driven:** If cardiac symptoms

◆◆ **QTc Monitoring Thresholds:** - ◆◆ **<450ms:** Safe range - ◆◆ **450-500ms:** Caution zone - ◆◆ **>500ms:** Dangerous - immediate action

◆◆ **Laboratory Monitoring: "The Biochemical Surveillance"**

◆◆ **Liver Function Schedule:** - ◆◆ **Baseline LFTs:** Before starting - ◆◆ **3-month LFTs:** Early monitoring - ◆◆ **Annual LFTs:** Long-term surveillance - ◆◆ **Symptom-driven:** If hepatic symptoms

❖❖ **Hematologic Monitoring:** - ❖❖ **Baseline CBC:** Before starting - ❖❖ **Annual CBC:** Long-term monitoring - ❖❖ **Symptom-driven:** If infection, bleeding

❖❖ **Red Flag Alert System: "Emergency Protocols"**

❖❖ **Movement Disorder Red Flags: "The Choreography Crisis Alarms"**

❖❖ **Tardive Dyskinesia Emergency:** (Vasan & Padhy, 2023)

❖❖ **New abnormal movements:** - ❖❖ **Facial dyskinesia:** Lip smacking, tongue movements - ❖❖ **Limb dyskinesia:** Finger piano-playing, toe movements - ♀ **Trunk dyskinesia:** Rocking, pelvic movements - ❖❖ **Functional impairment:** Eating, speaking difficulties

❖❖ **Emergency Protocol:** - ❖❖ **Immediate AIMS:** Document severity - ❖❖ **FGA discontinuation:** Consider immediate cessation - ❖❖ **Neurology referral:** Movement disorder specialist - ❖❖ **VMAT2 inhibitor:** Consider valbenazine, deutetrabenazine

❖❖ **Acute EPS Emergency:**

⚡ **Acute dystonia:** - **Oculogyric crisis:** Eyes rolling upward - ❖❖ **Facial dystonia:** Jaw, tongue spasms - ❖❖ **Laryngeal dystonia:** Breathing difficulty - ❖❖ **Limb dystonia:** Muscle spasms

❖❖ **Emergency Treatment:** - ❖❖ **Benztropine 1-2mg IM:** Immediate relief - ❖❖ **Diphenhydramine 25-50mg IM:** Alternative treatment - ❖❖ **Emergency evaluation:** If respiratory involvement - ❖❖ **Prophylactic anticholinergic:** Consider ongoing

Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS): (Simon et al., 2023)

❖❖ **NMS Tetrad:** - **Hyperthermia:** Fever >101°F - ❖❖ **Muscle rigidity:** Lead-pipe rigidity - ❖❖ **Mental status changes:** Confusion, coma - ❖❖ **Autonomic instability:** BP changes, diaphoresis

◆◆ **Emergency Protocol:** - ◆◆ **Call 911 immediately:** Medical emergency - ◆◆ **Discontinue all antipsychotics:** Immediate cessation - ◆◆ **ICU admission:** Intensive monitoring required - ◆◆ **Dantrolene/Bromocriptine:** Specific treatments

◆◆ **Cardiac Red Flags: "The Heart Emergency Alarms"**

◆◆ **QTc Prolongation Emergency:** (Pourmand et al., 2017)

⚡ **QTc >500ms:** - ◆◆ **Discontinue FGA:** Immediate cessation - ◆◆ **Cardiology referral:** Urgent consultation - ◆◆ **Serial EKGs:** Monitor until normalization - ⚡ **Electrolyte correction:** Optimize K+, Mg++

◆◆ **New arrhythmias:** - ◆◆ **Immediate EKG:** Document rhythm - ◆◆ **Cardiac evaluation:** Emergency assessment - ◆◆ **FGA discontinuation:** Consider immediate cessation - ◆◆ **Hospital evaluation:** If hemodynamically unstable

◆◆ **Hepatic Red Flags: "The Liver Emergency Alarms"**

◆◆ **Hepatotoxicity Emergency:**

◆◆ **ALT/AST >5x normal:** - ◆◆ **Discontinue FGA:** Immediate cessation - ◆◆ **Hepatology referral:** Urgent consultation - ◆◆ **Comprehensive hepatic panel:** Full liver assessment - ◆◆ **Hospitalization consideration:** If severe

◆◆ **Jaundice development:** - ◆◆ **Immediate FGA cessation:** Stop medication - ◆◆ **Urgent liver function:** Comprehensive testing - ◆◆ **Medical evaluation:** Rule out other causes - ◆◆ **Hepatitis screening:** Viral, autoimmune causes

◆◆ **FGA-Specific Monitoring Protocols**

◆◆ **High-Potency FGAs (Haloperidol, Fluphenazine)**

"The powerhouse performers with maximum EPS risk!"

◆◆ **Enhanced Movement Monitoring:**

- ❖❖ **Monthly AIMS:** First 6 months
- ❖❖ **EPS assessment:** Every visit
- ❖❖ **Prophylactic anticholinergics:** Consider benzotropine
- ❖❖ **Neurology consultation:** If movement disorders develop

❖❖ **Dose Optimization:**

- ❖❖ **Start low:** 0.5-1mg haloperidol
- ❖❖ **Titrate slowly:** Weekly increases
- ❖❖ **Minimum effective dose:** Lowest dose for symptom control
- ❖❖ **Anticholinergic prophylaxis:** Especially in young males

❖❖ **Long-Acting Injectable FGAs**

"The depot specialists requiring injection site monitoring!"

❖❖ **Injection Site Monitoring:**

- ❖❖ **Site rotation:** Prevent tissue damage
- ❖❖ **Local reactions:** Swelling, pain, induration
- ❖❖ **Injection technique:** Proper Z-track method
- ❖❖ **Site assessment:** Each injection visit

❖❖ **Depot-Specific Schedule:**

- ❖❖ **Injection frequency:** Every 4 weeks typically
- ❖❖ **Plasma level monitoring:** If available
- ❖❖ **Movement assessment:** Before each injection
- ❖❖ **Oral supplementation:** If needed initially

❖❖ Low-Potency FGAs (Chlorpromazine)

"The sedating performers with anticholinergic effects!"

❖❖ Enhanced Cardiovascular Monitoring:

❖❖ **Orthostatic vitals:** Every visit

❖❖ **Cardiac assessment:** Enhanced monitoring

❖❖ **Anticholinergic burden:** Total medication assessment

❖❖ **Elderly considerations:** Increased sensitivity

☀ Photosensitivity Monitoring:

☀ **Sun exposure education:** Protective measures

❖❖ **Sunscreen recommendations:** High SPF required

Skin assessment: Monitor for changes

☀ **Seasonal considerations:** Summer precautions

❖❖ Pro Tips for FGA Monitoring Mastery

❖❖ Clinical Pearls:

❖❖ **Movement monitoring is critical:** AIMS every 6 months minimum ❖❖ **Start low, go slow:** Especially with high-potency FGAs **NMS is a medical emergency:** High index of suspicion ❖❖ **Cardiac monitoring prevents tragedies:** QTc surveillance essential

Patient/Family Communication:

❖❖ **Movement Education:** - "We'll watch carefully for any unusual movements" - "Report any new muscle stiffness or movements immediately" - "These medications are very effective but need careful monitoring" - "Call immediately if you develop fever with muscle stiffness"

❖❖ Technology Integration:

❖❖ **AIMS scoring apps:** Standardized movement assessment ❖❖ **EKG monitoring:** QTc calculation tools **Temperature tracking:** NMS early detection ❖❖ **Medication adherence:** Depot injection reminders

❖❖ The Bottom Line: Your FGA Monitoring Superpower!

❖❖ Key Takeaways:

1. ❖❖ **FGAs are classic powerhouses:** Highly effective but require expert monitoring
2. ❖❖ **Movement monitoring is essential:** Tardive dyskinesia prevention
3. **NMS is a medical emergency:** High mortality if not recognized
4. ❖❖ **Cardiac effects are significant:** QTc monitoring prevents tragedies
5. ❖❖ **Risk-benefit assessment is key:** Use when benefits outweigh risks

❖❖ Your FGA Monitoring Superpowers:

♀ **Movement detective:** Monitor for EPS and tardive dyskinesia **NMS recognizer:** Identify this medical emergency early ❖❖ **Cardiac guardian:** Monitor heart rhythm and function ❖❖ **Laboratory interpreter:** Track liver and blood effects ❖❖ **Classic medication master:** Safely use these powerful veterans

❖❖ Remember:

FGAs are like classic Broadway performers - incredibly talented and effective, but they require an experienced director who knows how to manage their dramatic tendencies! With proper monitoring, these medications can be life-saving for severe psychosis and treatment-resistant cases. Master FGA monitoring, and you'll have access to some of psychiatry's most powerful classic tools! ❖❖ ✨

Your patients' movements and hearts are constantly responding to these powerful medications - now you know how to monitor them safely for optimal classic

performance! ♦♦?

Ready to explore MAOI monitoring next? Let's dive into the most complex antidepressant surveillance! ♦♦?

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