Psychiatric drugs classification pdf

Work off campus? Learn about our Remote Access Options Volume 83, Issue 8 Neuroscience-based Nomenclature (NbN) for Psychotropic Drugs has been developed as an alternative to the current anatomical therapeutic chemical (ATC) indication-based classification in order to provide more accurate designations for this class of drugs. The nod for psychotherapy is limited by the fact that it does not indicate either pharmacological areas or mechanism of action, nor does it describe all potential uses of a particular agent. The gap between the classification of the drug and its clinical use is not very useful for scientific purposes and confuses patients and caregivers, which often leads to a misunderstanding of the supposed consequences of prescribed drugs and, most importantly, to poor adherence to treatment. NbN classifies psychopharmacological agents based on up-to-date scientific information on their pharmacology and mechanisms of action in order to provide physicians with clear alternatives when choosing or changing therapeutic regimens. The classification of each psychotropic drug includes four additional dimensions: approved readings; Effectiveness and side effects; Practical note Neuroscience. By emphasizing pharmacology and molecular mechanism of action, NbN provides tools for clinicians and major scientists to improve understanding and clinical use of this important class of drugs. These tables list the key goals and ligands of protein in this article that hyperlinks to the relevant entries year, a general portal for data from IUPHAR/BPS Guide to PHARMACOLOGY 1, and is continuously archived in a summary guide to PHARMACOLOGY 2015/16 2, 3. The Neuroscience-based nomenclature (NbN) for psychotropic drugs has been developed as an alternative to the current anatomical therapeutic chemical (ATC) indication based on classification in an attempt to provide more accurate designations for this class of drugs. Several journals, including European Neuropsyhopharmacology, Biological Psychiatry, Neuropsyhopharmacology, CNS Spectra, European Psychiatry, Clinical Psychopharmacology and Neurology, The International Journal of Neuropsyhopharmacology and the World Journal of Biological Psychiatry have adopted NbN as the nod of choice for psychotherapy in their publications. The range of ATC for psychotherapy is limited by the fact that it does not specify pharmacological areas or mechanisms of action, nor does it indicate all potential uses of a particular agent. According to the ATC classification, antidepressants can be prescribed for anxiety disorders and second-generation antipsychotics are used to treat depressed patients without signs or symptoms of psychosis. This gap between the classification of drugs and clinical use confuses patients caregivers, which often leads to misunderstandings regarding therapeutic goals 4, 5. In addition, evidence based on ATC is not important in providing physicians with the pharmacological information necessary to make the most informed decisions about patient care. For example, the term second-generation antipsychotic drug includes five drugs with five different pharmacodynamic profiles: D2 receptor antagonists (e.g. ahisulprid); D2/5-HT2 receptor antagonists (e.g. olanzapine); partial agonists D2/5HT1A (e.g. aripiprazole, brexpiprazole); D2/5HT2/NE-2 receptor antagonists (e.g. clozapine); and D2/5HT2/NE receptor inhibitors (e.g. quetiapine). In addition, the NOS nomenclature system does not take into account other important aspects of the mechanisms of psychotherapy. Thus, antipsychotic aripiprazole and olanzapine are now included in the same category, although there is evidence that the former differs from the latter in its functional selectivity on the D2 signal path associated with receptors 6. Other important mechanistic differences between these agents are becoming increasingly clinically relevant with newly approved antipsychotics such as cariprazine and brexpiprazole. Given the limitations of the ATC classification system, the European College of Neuropsyhopharmacology (ECNP), the American College of Neuropsyhopharmacology (ACNP), the Asian College of Neuropsyhopharmacology (ASCNP), the International College of Neuropsyco Pharmacology (CINP) and the International Union of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology (IUPHAR) have established a joint task force to develop a more accurate and narrative NbN system (website:) is the result of these efforts 4, 7. The purpose of the exercise was to develop a system that categorizes psychopharmacological agents based on up-to-date scientific information on their pharmacology and mechanisms of action in order to provide physicians with clearer alternatives than the ATC system when selecting or modifying therapeutic regimens. It was also important that the nomenclature system be flexible enough to accommodate the discovery of new agents with different pharmacological profiles and different mechanisms of action. The NbN system includes four additional dimensions, in addition to basic pharmacology: approved readings: they are based on recommendations from major regulatory bodies (e.g. The Food and Drug Administration, the European Medicines Agency, etc.). Effectiveness and side effects: This highlights other potential, but not yet officially approved, indications for which there is authoritative evidence of efficacy. In addition, the most common or life-threatening side effects are indicated. Practical Note: Summary most clinical information, the task-defining task Neurobiology: This measurement, which includes preclinical and clinical data, highlights preclinical findings that are of particular value to physicians. Currently, 108 psychotherapists representing a wide range of agents and indications have been classified in accordance with NbN guidelines. (2) approved for the treatment of serious depressive disorders; (3) CYP2D6 substrate with antidepressant efficacy, which displays side effects expected from an agent that interacts with multiple neurotransmitter receptors; and (4) interacts with a variety of secondary targets with multiple effects on brain chemistry and signaling. The range of the drug or receptor will follow the IUPHAR/BPS nomenclature available www.guidetopharmacology.org or a brief guide to pharmacology 8. According to the classification of atC, psychotropic drugs are generally considered to belong only to one of the five classes: antipsychotics, antidepressants, anxiolytics, hypnotists and mood stabilizers. However, these classes do not take into account the various newly approved psychotropic substances. For example, quetiapine can be placed in any of the four different categories of ATC (antipsychotics, antidepressants, hypnotics and mood stabilizers). Thus, it is often prescribed in doses of 100 mg or less as a sedative before bedtime, in doses of 150-300 mg a day No. 1 as a treatment for severe depression (one or in combination with another antidepressant), in 300-600 mg day No. 1 for bipolar disorder, and with doses above 600 mg a day No. 1 for schizophrenia. Using the NbN classification, quetiapine is described in Axis 1 'name' as a receptor antagonist (D2, 5'HT2) and a re-capture inhibitor (NET) (metabolite), which briefly explains its broad clinical profile. Studies show that adherence to the drug improves in neuropsytric patients when they have a better understanding of their condition and the mechanism of action of the therapeutic agent. As intended, NbN will help patients better understand the measured approach currently used by psychiatrists when deciding on a drug scheme. Given the information provided by the NbN system, a measured approach will appear after a discussion between the patient and the doctor regarding the mechanism of psychotherapy and how they affect the pathophysiology of the disorder. NbN will be particularly useful for describing psychotropic drugs in literature, such as reporting on clinical trial results. The molecular mechanism of action, as stated in the NbN system, can provide scientific justification for the study

instead of relying solely on ATC-based indications, which are often based mainly on existing empirical findings. For example, a new will help explain why quetiapine, acting as a The re-seizure inhibitor has been studied in bipolar depression and is approved to treat this condition regardless of its antipsychotic actions, which are due to D2 and 5HT2 receptor blockage. The same approach can be applied with aripiprazole when considering its clinical effectiveness at low doses in the treatment of persistent depression (TRD) due to the fact that it is a partial agonist of D2 dopamine receptors and its ability to interfere in certain molecular pathways that are believed to have been disrupted in TRD. The glossary is available to assist in the classification of psychotropic substances under the NbN (. It is recognized that there is a problem with the adoption of a new classification system other than the abandonment of the established item. One of these problems is that drugs are often grouped according to their supposed clinical action mechanisms. However, this is based on the premise that the mechanism of action for the intended clinical effect is known, which is not always the case (e.g. lithium). In addition, most psychotropic drugs are fully effective only after chronic administration, and gradually there is information about molecular pathways and systems that may be involved in a delayed reaction. To facilitate the transition to NbN, some magazines have taken its use in stages. In the first phase, authors must define a term such as antipsychotics using the NbN criteria when a word first appears in the text. In addition, to make publications to search for NbN, a new nomenclature defining the drugs mentioned in the report must be added to the manuscript's keyword section. To this end, logs are encouraged to add NbN subcategory to keyword searches. The new keyword will include ten pharmacological areas and ten modes of action that are currently the backbone of NbN. Emphasizing pharmacology and molecular mechanism of action, NbN provides physicians and fundamental scientists with the means to improve communication with patients and scientific colleagues, as well as to enhance understanding and use of this important class of drugs. No competing interests to announce. 1Southan C, Sharman JL, Benson HE, Faccenda E, Pawson AJ, Alexander SP, et al. IUPHAR/BPS Guide to FARMALOGOLOGY in 2016: to curate quantitative interactions between 1,300 protein targets and 6,000 ligands. Nucl Acids Res 2016; 44: D1054- D1068. 2Alexander SPH, Davenport AP, Kelly E, Marrion N, Peters JA, Benson HE, et al. Brief Guide to PHARMACOLOGY 2015/16: G Protein Connected Receptors. Br J Pharmacole 2015; 172: 5744– 5869. 3Alexander SPH, Kelly E, Marrion N, Peters JA, Benson HE, Faccenda E, et al. 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