

## FACTS ABOUT RISPERIDONE (RISPERDAL)



- FDA approval for: 1) Irritability associated with Autism Spectrum Disorder (5 years or older), 2) Bipolar Disorder (10 years or older), and Schizophrenia (13 years or older)
- Dosing:
  - Autism: dosing individualized according to the response and tolerability, over a dose range of 0.5 to 3 mg/day
  - Bipolar disorder: adjust dosage at intervals not less than 24 hours and in increments of 0.5 to 1 mg/day up to a recommended dose of 2.5 mg/day
  - Schizophrenia: adjust dosage at intervals not less than 24 hours and in increments of 0.5 to 1 mg/day up to a recommended dose of 3 mg/day
- Side effects:
  - Common: Hyperprolactinemia, Weight gain, Increased appetite, Akathisia, Dystonia, Parkinsonism, sedation, and fatigue
  - Adverse: Prolonged QT interval, Sudden cardiac death, Neuroleptic malignant syndrome, and Tardive dyskinesia
- Mechanism of Action: Unknown but thought to be due to 5-HT<sub>2</sub> and D<sub>2</sub> antagonism. Risperidone also has effects at alpha 1-adrenergic, alpha 2-adrenergic, and H<sub>1</sub>-histaminergic receptors.
- Metabolism: extensively via CYP2D6 pathway
- Elimination half-life: 3 to 20 hours (orally), 2.9 to 6 days (IM)
- Comes in:
  - Generic
    - Oral Solution: 1 MG/1 ML
    - Oral Tablet: 0.25 MG, 0.5 MG, 1 MG, 2 MG, 3 MG, 4 MG
    - Oral Tablet, Disintegrating: 0.25 MG, 0.5 MG, 1 MG, 2 MG, 3 MG, 4 MG
  - Risperdal
    - Intramuscular Powder for Suspension, Extended Release: 12.5 MG, 25 MG, 37.5 MG, 50 MG
    - Oral Solution: 1 MG/1 ML
    - Oral Tablet: 0.25 MG, 0.5 MG, 1 MG, 2 MG, 3 MG, 4 MG
    - Oral Tablet, Disintegrating: 0.5 MG, 1 MG, 2 MG, 3 MG, 4 MG
  - risperidone M-Tab

- Oral Tablet, Disintegrating: 0.5 MG, 1 MG, 2 MG, 3 MG, 4 MG

- Patient should avoid activities requiring mental alertness or coordination until drug effects are realized, as drug may cause dizziness and somnolence.
- Drug may impair heat regulation. Advise patient to use caution with activities leading to an increased core temperature, such as strenuous exercise, exposure to extreme heat, or dehydration.
- Advise patients to rise from a sitting/lying position slowly, as drug may cause orthostatic hypotension.
- This drug may cause constipation, dyspepsia, akathisia, agitation, anxiety, and weight gain.
- Patient should report signs/symptoms of extrapyramidal effects or neuroleptic malignant syndrome.
- Advise diabetic patients to monitor for signs/symptoms of hyperglycemia and to report difficulties with glucose control.
- Patient should not drink alcohol or use medicines that cause drowsiness while taking this drug.
- Advise patients using injectable form to call healthcare professional if a dose is missed, as drug should be given on a regular schedule.