

## **GLOSSARY**

### **Typical Antipsychotics**

Older antipsychotic medication with a higher risk of causing involuntary movements or muscle stiffness. Examples include chlorpromazine, haloperidol, flupentixol

### **First Generation Antipsychotics**

See typical antipsychotic

### **Atypical Antipsychotics**

Newer antipsychotic medication with a much lower risk of causing involuntary movements or muscle stiffness. Examples include clozapine, olanzapine, risperidone and quetiapine

### **Positive Symptoms**

A cluster of symptoms including delusions, hallucinations and disordered thinking that can occur at any time in people with schizophrenia but are more common in the acute phase of the illness.

### **Negative Symptoms**

A cluster of symptoms including apathy, slowness and social withdrawal that can occur at any time in people with schizophrenia but are more common in people with long-term illness

### **Delusions**

Unusual ideas or beliefs that are out of keeping with the person's cultural or social background.

### **Hallucinations**

Disturbances of perception, for example hearing voices when none are about.

### **Extrapyramidal side effects**

A cluster of symptoms that resemble some features of Parkinson's disease. For example, difficulty in initiating movement, slowness of movement, lack of facial expression and muscle stiffness.

### **Mood Stabiliser**

Medicine given to try and prevent excessive mood swings. Examples include lithium, valproate or carbamazepine

### **Electro-convulsive Therapy (ECT)**

A treatment where a small controlled current is passed through the brain with the purpose of causing a seizure