

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY

Sept 14

[Michael Jr was born today]

CAUTION: Can be used by therapists to control turbulent relational dynamics.

- o rescue wish
- o therapist's failure to contain.
- o clinician lacks trust in self
- o pressure from family & outside

"Worry when it seems like treatment is going well"

Pharmacology

Study of how drugs affect human body.

Psychopharmacology

Study of how drugs affect brain & mental processes

Remained Disciplined in your use of counter-transference

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF MENTAL ILLNESS:

- 71% emotional weakness
- 65% from bad parents
- 45% victim's fault, can will it away
- 43% incurable
- 35% consequences of sinful behavior
- 10% has a biological basis/brain based

GENERAL PRINCIPALS

1. use of drugs can/is foundation of treatment that can include ~~also~~ therapy & bx.

2. must remain current & aware of emergent agents & side effects.

3. Pharmacology cannot be oversimplified. (1 dx \neq 1 rx)

4. MANY factors

A. drug selection

B. administration (route)

C. meanings ascribed, i.e. cure, sin, etc

D. Family, culture, church

5. Patient & relatives need instructions

reasons for Rx

expectations

risks/side effects

theoretical basis

Psychotropic
Psychoactive
Psychotherapeutic

6. Effective dosing for time period.

A. subtherapeutic dosage.

B. incomplete trials



SAME THING

- o These 3 are split in 4 categories classes
- o Antipsychotics
- o Antidepressants
- o Antimanic/Mood Stabilizer
- o Anti-Anxiety

7. Side effects must be tracked closely

Anti-Anxiety drugs can be sedative at high doses

hypnotics can be used for day/time sedation

& may function differently @ different levels.

currently, drugs cross classes, as new uses are discovered

Drugs must be viewed by category, action, indications & contra indications.

Psychopharmacological Actions

- A. how does the body handle a drug
- B. effects of drugs on biology
- C. metabolism & excretion

receptor mechanism

the cellular component to which the drug binds & through which the drug creates the impact.

a drug can be against or for a receptor, stimulate or antagonize

Pharmacodynamics

considerations:

1. receptor mechanism of drug
2. dose-receptor curve
3. Therapeutic Index
4. Dev. of Tolerance
5. Dev. of Dependence
6. Withdrawal Phenomenon

SIDE EFFECTS

can create an aversion to drug treatment