

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUG UTILIZATION AT
OUTPATIENT CLINIC OF
HOSPITAL TENGKU AMPUAN RAHIMAH,
KLANG**

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Pharmacological treatment of psychiatric patient is important and need to be studied continuously as it significance for therapeutic success in Schizophrenia patients. Drug utilization study provides a deep insight on how Antipsychotic can be used in medical practices in order to ensure that patients been given the best therapeutic effects. To advance understanding in usage of Antipsychotic agents in clinical setting, this study carried out.

Generally, antipsychotic drugs have two general classes, traditional antipsychotics or typical antipsychotics and atypical antipsychotics or newer generation of antipsychotics. Both classes of antipsychotics exert effect on different receptors. For typical antipsychotics, it acts on dopamine neurotransmitter system and known as neuroleptic. Atypical antipsychotics provide psychotic symptom relief without movement problems as it is designed in laboratory to provide that effect

1.1 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Antipsychotic drugs available in clinical setting are wide and vary according to countries. There are difficulties to choose which agent is the best for patients and each class has their own benefits and risks that need to be considered when prescribing. Drug utilization study focus more on factors that need to be considered prior prescribing and dispensing associated with potential risks when administered drugs (Sushma et al., 2015).

1.2 HYPOTHESIS

Based on present studies, I hypothesised that the high numbers of Antipsychotic drugs available in clinical setting will contribute to high numbers of prescribing errors.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1. To determine the prescribing patterns of Antipsychotic drugs in OPD of HTAR
2. To describe drug use pattern of Antipsychotic drugs in term of number of drugs prescribed, dose and drug interactions