TARDIVE DYSKINESIA (TD) FACT SHEET

According to a survey* of 2,500 patients taking antipsychotic medications, those diagnosed with TD (n=322) reported the condition moderately to extremely affects their**

What Causes TD?

Many people with serious, chronic mental illness, such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and severe depression, require treatment with medications that block dopamine receptors in the brain, such as antipsychotics.

Research suggests the overall prevalence of TD following prolonged treatment with antipsychotics is:

Up to 30%

TD is estimated to affect approximately 600,000 people in the United States.

Specific TD movements may include:
- Lip smacking, puckering, or pursing
- Tongue darting or protrusion
- Excessive blinking
- Jaw swinging, chewing, or grimacing
- Twisting or dancing fingers and toes

Movements may appear to be:
- Rapid and jerky
- Slow and writhing

Rapid and jerky

Slow and writhing

Even though TD can look or feel different from day to day, the symptoms may be persistent and often irreversible.

References


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*The survey, which was conducted by an independent market research company, evaluated 2,500 patients on medications such as antipsychotics, including 322 patients diagnosed with TD, 726 undiagnosed patients that had experienced symptoms consistent with TD and 1,452 asymptomatic patients.

**Responses based on survey questions:
† How has your ability to perform the following daily activities been affected?
‡ How have the following areas of your life been affected, if at all?
Rating scale: 1-5 from “not at all affected to extremely negatively affected.”

Where there was once no hope, today there are options available to help those living with TD manage their symptoms. Learn more by visiting www.TalkAboutTD.com and following @TalkAboutTD on Twitter and Facebook.

47% Ability to Work
61% Ability to Sleep
39% Ability to Exercise
68% Self-esteem