



May is Mental Health Awareness Month and the First Week of May [1-7] is **Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week**

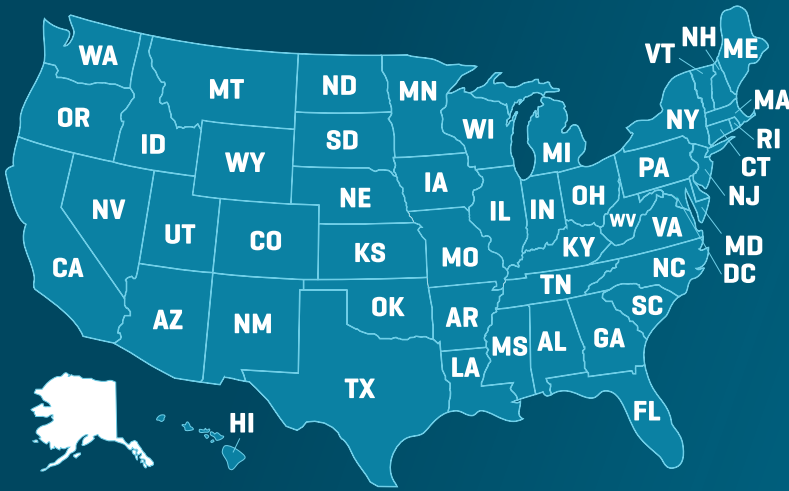
1 in 5

U.S. adults live with a mental illness.¹

Some people living with a mental health condition may also experience a condition called **tardive dyskinesia (TD)**, a condition associated with taking antipsychotic medication to treat bipolar disorder, depression, schizophrenia, or schizoaffective disorder.^{2,3,5,6} TD is characterized by uncontrollable, abnormal, and repetitive movements of the face, torso, and/or other body parts.⁵

~600,000 people in the U.S. may be affected by TD.^{3,4}

Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week's 5th Anniversary



Over the past four years, **49 states** and **Washington, D.C.**, have declared the first week in May as TD Awareness Week.

TD can impact patients socially, emotionally, and physically.⁷

According to a survey, patients with diagnosed or suspected TD [n=350] reported the condition moderately or extremely affected them in the following areas:^{8,*}



46%

Ability to Work[†]



53%

Ability to Sleep[†]



35%

Ability to Eat and Drink[†]

*The survey evaluated 1,000 patients on medications such as antipsychotics

†Base: Patient ATU 2021: Target patients (n=350). Responses based on survey question: "Since first experiencing involuntary movements, how has your ability to perform the following daily activities been affected, if at all?" Rating scale: 1 to 5 when 1 means "not affected at all," and 5 means "extremely negatively affected."

Learn more about TD, living with TD, and how to treat TD by visiting TalkAboutTD.com.

This material was developed by Neurocrine Biosciences

Sources: **1.** National Alliance on Mental Illness. Mental health by the numbers. Accessed December 2021. <https://www.nami.org/mhstats> **2.** Task Force on Tardive Dyskinesia. *Tardive Dyskinesia: A Task Force Report of the American Psychiatric Association*. American Psychiatric Association; 1992. **3.** Clout L.J, Zutshi D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2014;11(1):166-176. **4.** Data on file. Neurocrine Biosciences **5.** American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. 5th ed. American Psychiatric Association; 2013:712. **6.** Guy W. *ECDEU Assessment Manual for Psychopharmacology*. 1976. National Institute of Mental Health; 1976. **7.** Ascher-Svanum H et al. Tardive dyskinesia and the 3-year course of schizophrenia: results from a large, prospective, naturalistic study. *J Clin Psych*. 2008;69(10):1580-1588. **8.** Data on file. Neurocrine Biosciences