

TDAW

Tardive Dyskinesia (TD): A Timeline

TD Awareness Week 2022 marks five years since the first legislative declaration by California in 2018. In honor of the fifth anniversary, take a look at how much progress has been made in TD education and awareness.

Late 1950s

Involuntary movements caused by antipsychotics that were different from other conditions such as drug-induced parkinsonism were first reported in medical literature.¹

The term “tardive dyskinesia” was first introduced in 1964, highlighting the delay between the initiation of antipsychotic treatment and the onset of the abnormal movements [hence, the name “tardive”].¹

1960s



1970s-2000s

Healthcare providers continue to research and diagnose TD.

During the 70th anniversary of Mental Health Awareness Month and second annual TD Awareness Week, **27 states make declarations.**



2018

California declares the first week of May as TD Awareness Week!

2017

For the first time, the US Food and Drug Administration approves two treatments for TD—an important advancement for those living with the condition.



2019



2020

With the emergence of the pandemic, advocacy organizations and legislators quickly move TD Awareness Week events online, leading to more states recognizing TD Awareness Week.

2021

Legislators and advocates continue to raise awareness of TD, host virtual educational events across the nation leading to **49 states and Washington, D.C.**, declaring TD Awareness Week! The US Senate also passes a TD Awareness Week [May 2-8, 2021] resolution for the first time.

2022

In the fifth year of TD Awareness Week, efforts continue to increase and broaden awareness about the condition and reach **all 50 states.**



Learn more about TD, living with TD, and how to treat TD by visiting [TalkAboutTD.com](https://www.talkabouttd.com)

This material was developed by Neurocrine Biosciences.

Source:

1. Wolf MA, Yassa R, Llorca PM. [1993]. Complications extrapyramidales induites par les neuroleptiques: perspectives historiques [Neuroleptic-induced movement disorders: historical perspectives]. *Encephale*. 1993;19(6):657-661.

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