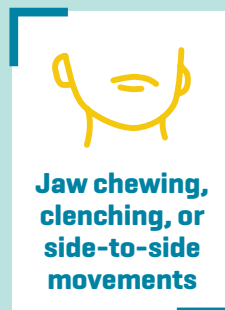
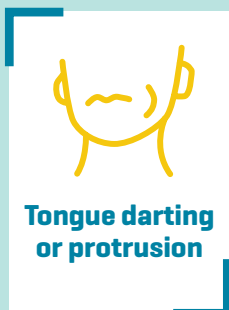
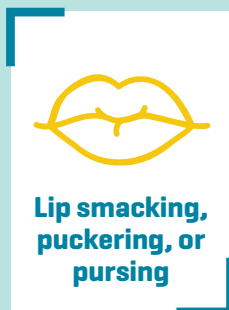


Test Your Tardive Dyskinesia (TD) Knowledge

Myth: TD movements only occur in the face and are always rapid and jerky in appearance.

Fact: Specific TD movements may include the following and could affect the face, torso, and/or other body parts.^{1,2} Movements may appear rapid and jerky and/or slow and writhing.^{1,2}



Myth: There are no known specific risk factors for why people develop TD.

Fact: TD symptoms can start after taking antipsychotics for a few months.^{3,4} In addition to taking mental health medicine, the following factors may also play a role in your risk for TD:

- Having a mood disorder, such as depression or bipolar disorder⁵
- Older age (55+)⁶
- Substance use disorder⁷
- Being postmenopausal⁸

Myth: It takes a couple of years, at least, for TD to develop.

Fact: TD may develop after a few months of taking certain types of mental health medicine [antipsychotics] to treat bipolar disorder, depression, schizoaffective disorder, or schizophrenia.^{3,5,9}

Myth: Once you stop taking your mental health medicines your TD symptoms will stop.

Fact: TD is a chronic condition that is often persistent and generally does not go away without treatment.^{5,10} Do not stop taking your medicines without talking to your healthcare provider.

Myth: There are no FDA-approved treatment options for adults who live with TD.

Fact: There are FDA-approved treatments for TD. If you or someone you know is experiencing symptoms, it's important to talk to a healthcare professional about potential treatment options.

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.

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