

212 - References

References

Schizophrenia and related psychoses CHAPTER 1 Summary Antipsychotics are almost certainly associated with a small but important increased risk of venous thromboembolism and associated hazards of pulmonary embolism, stroke and myocardial infarction. Risk appears to be greatest during the early part of treatment and in younger people and is probably dose-related. Practice points ■ ■ Monitor closely all patients (but especially younger patients) starting antipsychotic treatment for signs of venous thromboembolism: ■ ■ calf pain or swelling ■ ■ sudden breathing difficulties ■ ■ signs of myocardial infarction (chest pain, nausea, etc.) ■ ■ signs of stroke (sudden unilateral weakness, etc.). ■ ■ Use the lowest therapeutic dose. ■ ■ Encourage good hydration and physical mobility. References

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