

Understanding Tardive Dyskinesia



Tardive Dyskinesia impacts up to 30% of people who've used antipsychotics for long-term treatment of serious mental illnesses like bipolar disorder or schizophrenia.¹



TD can cause involuntary and repetitive movements of the face or torso such as chewing, blinking or rocking.

For the **500,000 Americans** affected by TD, **the disease can worsen the stigma of mental illness** and cause embarrassment and withdrawal from society.²



Help patients and caregivers affected by tardive dyskinesia. Raise awareness about TD.

#TDAwarenessWeek

¹ Carbon M et al. Tardive Dyskinesia Prevalence in the Period of Second-Generation Antipsychotic Use: A Meta-Analysis. J Clin Psychiatry. 2017 Mar;78(3):e264-e278. doi: 10.4088/JCP.16r10832.

² Cloud LJ, Zutshi D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. Neurotherapeutics. 2014;11(1):166-176.