

Tardive dyskinesia (TD) is an involuntary movement disorder associated with the use of antipsychotic medication that may be necessary to treat individuals living with mental illnesses such as bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder, schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder.^{1,2*}

TD is characterized by uncontrollable movements of the face, torso, limbs and fingers or toes.²⁻⁵

*Certain prescription medicines (metoclopramide and prochlorperazine) used to treat gastrointestinal disorders may also cause TD.^{6,7}

TD is estimated to affect at least **800,000** adults in the United States.^{3,8}

Of those living with TD, approximately **60%** remain undiagnosed.⁸

It is important that people who have taken antipsychotic medication be monitored by a healthcare provider for drug-induced movement disorders, such as TD.^{4,9}

The abnormal, involuntary and repetitive movements of TD can negatively impact people physically, socially and emotionally.¹⁰

According to a survey, people with a confirmed TD diagnosis (n = 75) reported that the condition extremely negatively affected them in areas such as the following^{8†}:



57%
Social life[†]

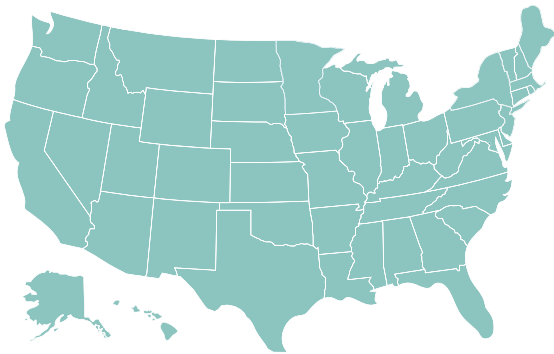


51%
Mental health[†]



45%
Ability to perform their job[†]

Earlier recognition and treatment of TD can make a positive impact for many people living with a mental illness, including in the lives of their loved ones and care partners. U.S. Food and Drug Administration-approved treatment options are available for TD.



Make an Impact!

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



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[†]Base: TD Patient ATU 2024; Responses based on survey question: "Since first experiencing [CONDITION], how have the following areas of your life been affected, if at all?" Please use a scale of 1 to 7 when 1 means "Not at all affected" and 7 means "Extremely negatively affected."

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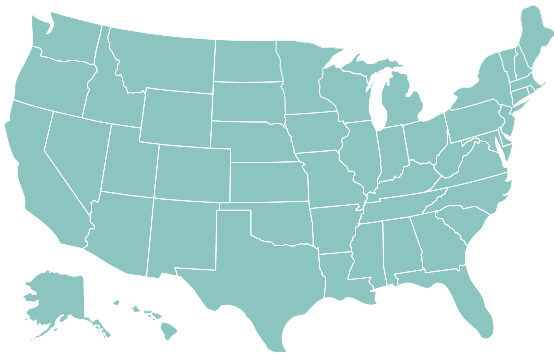


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