



Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week (TDAW) 2022

May 1-7, 2022

Toolkit & Resources

TDAW



Toolkit Table of Contents:

About Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week	3
Contact Information	4
U.S. Adults Living with Mental Health Conditions and TD Statistics	5-6
TD Infographic	7
Template Social Posts and Graphics	8-12
Test Your Knowledge Fact Sheet	13
Tardive Dyskinesia and TD Awareness Week Through the Years Timeline	14
National and State-Level Backgrounders	15
Template Post / Email	16-17



About Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week

As we approach Mental Health Awareness Month in May and recognize Tardive Dyskinesia (TD) Awareness Week during the first full week (May 1-7), it's critical that supporting people living with mental health conditions remains a focus. As 2022 marks the fifth year recognizing TD Awareness Week, we want to strengthen our efforts together as leading voices of support for the approximately 600,000 people in the U.S. affected by TD.^{1,2}

Some people living with a mental health condition may also experience TD, a condition that includes uncontrollable movements affecting the face, torso, and/or other body parts. TD may develop after a few months of taking certain medications (antipsychotics) to treat bipolar disorder, depression, schizophrenia, or schizoaffective disorder.^{1,3,4}

The uncontrollable movements of TD can have a negative impact on those living with the condition. TD movements can also impact daily tasks such as eating, sleeping, drinking, and even leaving the house.^{2,5} Acknowledging and recognizing the symptoms of TD are important to get the necessary support and potential treatment.

How to Raise Awareness and Engage Online with TD Awareness Week

There are several ways to get the word out during this awareness week and to start the conversation around TD. For example, you can create a blog post from the template below, work with your local government to illuminate a building in TDAW blue, post on social media using the below graphics and so much more! We encourage you to use this guide and to reach out to us for support or suggestions on how to implement your own efforts in supporting TD Awareness Week.

Thank you for your participation in efforts to raise awareness of Mental Health Awareness Month and TD Awareness Week.

Contact Information

If you have any questions about the materials in this guide or how to use them, please reach out to the Neurocrine Biosciences team:

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U.S. Adults Living with Mental Health Conditions and TD Statistics

Below, please find fast facts around U.S. adults living with mental health conditions and those living with TD. We encourage you to use these facts in materials to support TD Awareness Week.

- 1 in 5 U.S. adults live with a mental illness⁶
- Research suggests the overall prevalence of TD following prolonged treatment with first-generation antipsychotics is up to 30%⁷
- Approximately 600,000 people in the U.S. may be affected by TD^{1,2}

U.S. Adults Prevalence of Any Mental Health Conditions

Below, please find the prevalence of mental health conditions in each state. The percentage [%] refers to the percent of people in each state with mental health conditions and the number [#] indicates the number of people in each state with mental health conditions. For example, 21.29% or 794,000 people have a mental health condition in Alabama. The below statistics have been secured from the [2022 State of Mental Health in America](#) report by Mental Health America [MHA] [see page 20 in the MHA report for adult prevalence of mental illness by state].⁸

States	%	#
Alabama	21.29	794,000
Alaska	21.47	113,000
Arizona	20.06	1,099,000
Arkansas	20.34	460,000
California	19.49	5,864,000
Colorado	23.20	1,014,000
Delaware	20.92	157,000
Florida	17.23	2,903,000
Georgia	17.88	1,406,000
Hawaii	17.45	185,000
Idaho	22.48	293,000
Illinois	19.18	1,858,000
Indiana	22.29	1,125,000
Iowa	18.50	441,000
Kansas	20.56	442,000
Kentucky	22.54	762,000

U.S. Adults Living with Mental Illness and TD Statistics (continued)

States	%	#
Louisiana	21.21	734,000
Maine	22.10	238,000
Maryland	17.57	810,000
Massachusetts	21.15	1,157,000
Michigan	20.32	1,571,000
Minnesota	20.53	876,000
Mississippi	20.16	446,000
Missouri	22.71	1,056,000
Montana	20.81	171,000
Nebraska	20.30	290,000
Nevada	21.97	512,000
New Hampshire	22.37	243,000
New Jersey	16.37	1,122,000
New Mexico	21.39	338,000
New York	19.52	2,972,000
North Carolina	19.31	1,532,000
North Dakota	20.50	116,000
Ohio	23.64	2,112,000
Oklahoma	22.54	657,000
Oregon	23.75	783,000
Pennsylvania	19.70	1,963,000
Rhode Island	22.38	187,000
South Carolina	19.43	760,000
South Dakota	18.26	118,000
Tennessee	19.40	1,006,000
Texas	17.17	3,602,000
Utah	26.86	599,000
Vermont	22.25	112,000
Virginia	18.58	1,199,000
Washington	23.43	1,360,000
West Virginia	24.62	347,000
Wisconsin	20.19	904,000
Wyoming	22.56	98,000
National	19.86	49,564,000

*According to SAMHSA, "Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* [DSM-IV]."

TD Infographic

Download the below infographic that provides an overview of TD and its impact on patients.

TDAW

May is Mental Health Awareness Month and the First Week of May (1-7) is **Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week**

1 in 5
U.S. adults live with a mental illness.¹

Some people living with a mental health condition may also experience a condition called **tardive dyskinesia (TD)**, a condition associated with taking antipsychotic medication to treat bipolar disorder, depression, schizophrenia, or schizoaffective disorder.^{2,3,5,6} TD is characterized by uncontrollable, abnormal, and repetitive movements of the face, torso, and/or other body parts.⁵

~600,000
people in the U.S. may be affected by TD.^{3,4}

Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week's 5th Anniversary



Over the past four years, **49 states** and **Washington, D.C.**, have declared the first week in May as TD Awareness Week.

TD can impact patients socially, emotionally, and physically.⁷

According to a survey, patients with diagnosed or suspected TD [n=350] reported the condition moderately or extremely affected them in the following areas^{8,*}:



46%

Ability to Work[†]



53%

Ability to Sleep[†]



35%

Ability to Eat and Drink[†]

*The survey evaluated 1,000 patients on medications such as antipsychotics
[†]Base: Patient ATU 2021; Target patients (n=350). Responses based on survey question: Since first experiencing involuntary movements, how has your ability to perform the following daily activities been affected, if at all? Rating scale: 1 to 5 when 1 means "not affected at all" and 5 means "extremely negatively affected."

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

Sources: 1. National Alliance on Mental Illness. Mental health by the numbers. Accessed December 2021. <https://www.nami.org/infostats> 2. Task Force on Tardive Dyskinesia. Tardive Dyskinesia: A Task Force Report of the American Psychiatric Association. American Psychiatric Association; 1992. 3. Cloud L, Zutshi D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. Neurotherapeutics. 2016;13(1):169-178. 4. Data on file. Neurocrine Biosciences. 5. American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5th ed. American Psychiatric Association; 2013:712. 6. Guy W. ECTDU Assessment Manual for Psychopharmacology. 1976. National Institute of Mental Health; 1976. 7. Ascher-Svanum H et al. Tardive dyskinesia and the 3-year course of schizophrenia: results from a large, prospective, naturalistic study. J Clin Psych. 2008;69(10):1580-1588. 8. Data on file. Neurocrine Biosciences

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Template Social Posts and Graphics

We encourage you to use the hashtag **#TDAwarenessWeek** for all relevant content you post on social media. Throughout the week, we'll be publishing content on our **new** Neurocrine Twitter channel, **@Neurocrine** and will be interacting with content shared from this toolkit. Please tag us and **#TDAwarenessWeek** in your posts.

Sample Posts

Below are suggested template posts for your preferred social channel that can be tailored as appropriate. High resolution social graphics sized for Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and LinkedIn can be found on [page 12](#). The below social copy can be [downloaded here](#).

Government, Advocacy and Professional Organization Use:

- **[Group Name]** is proud to support the 5th Annual #TDAwarenessWeek. Tardive dyskinesia is a condition of uncontrollable movements, which may develop from taking certain mental health medications. Learn more at TalkAboutTD.com
- Today the **[Building]** in **[City]** is being lighted with blue to commemorate #TDAwarenessWeek. Tardive dyskinesia [TD] is a condition of uncontrollable movements affecting ~600k people in the U.S. Learn more: TalkAboutTD.com
- May 1st marks the beginning of the 5th Annual #TDAwarenessWeek. We're proud to support the ~600,000 people in the U.S. affected by TD. Learn more about this condition at TalkAboutTD.com
- The first full week of May is officially recognized as #TDAwarenessWeek. The week, occurring during #MentalHealthAwarenessMonth, serves to educate the community on tardive dyskinesia [TD], a condition of uncontrolled movements. Learn more at: TalkAboutTD.com
- #DYK: Uncontrollable movements caused by tardive dyskinesia [TD] can look or feel different from person to person, and manifest differently from day to day. This #TDAwarenessWeek, commit to learning more at TalkAboutTD.com
- Tardive dyskinesia [TD] is a condition of uncontrollable movements, which may develop from taking certain important mental health medications. To help raise awareness, many states across the country have recognized this week #TDAwarenessWeek. Learn more at TalkAboutTD.com
- This #TDAwarenessWeek, we are helping bring awareness of tardive dyskinesia [TD]. Explore first-hand stories from individuals living with the condition at TalkAboutTD.com

Template Social Posts and Graphics (continued)

- Tardive dyskinesia [TD] presents itself uniquely in everyone who develops it. This #TDAwarenessWeek, learn how you can identify TD signs, symptoms and potential treatment options at TalkAboutTD.com
- What do you know about tardive dyskinesia [TD]? This week is the 5th Annual #TDAwarenessWeek, and we are proud to help spread the word about this condition. To learn more, visit TalkAboutTD.com
- As of this year, all 50 states and D.C. have recognized the first week of May to be #TDAwarenessWeek, shining a light on tardive dyskinesia [TD], a condition that causes uncontrollable movements. Learn more about TD at TalkAboutTD.com
- Tardive dyskinesia [TD] can have a big impact on individuals' lives – in fact, those with diagnosed or suspected TD reported it can affect everyday activities, including their ability to work, eat, and sleep. Learn more: TalkAboutTD.com #TDAwarenessWeek
- This #TDAwarenessWeek, we're spreading the word about tardive dyskinesia, a condition of uncontrollable movements. Learn more at TalkAboutTD.com

Specific For Government Use:

Government – State Advocacy:

- Tardive dyskinesia [TD] is a condition of uncontrollable movements and affects ~600k people in the U.S. alone. **[State]** is proud to recognize the first full week of May as #TDAwarenessWeek. To learn more, visit TalkAboutTD.com
- #DYK: The first full week of May is officially recognized by **[State]** as #TDAwarenessWeek. The week, occurring during #MentalHealthAwarenessMonth, serves to educate the community on tardive dyskinesia [TD], a condition of uncontrolled movements. Learn More: TalkAboutTD.com
- **[State]** is proud to recognize this week as #TDAwarenessWeek. Tardive dyskinesia [TD] affects ~600k people in the U.S. and is a condition of uncontrollable movements, which may develop after taking certain important mental health medications. Learn more: TalkAboutTD.com
- The **[Gov/Legislative Body]** has declared May 1-7 #TDAwarenessWeek. For the fifth year, this week recognizes the emotional and physical impact that movement disorders like tardive dyskinesia [TD] can have on people and their families. Learn more about TD at TalkAboutTD.com

Template Social Posts and Graphics (continued)

- **[State]** recognizes the first full week of May as #TDAwarenessWeek. This year is the 5th year dedicated to raising awareness of tardive dyskinesia, an involuntary movement disorder that affects ~600,000 people in the U.S. Learn more at TalkAboutTD.com
- We and **[Tag Governor handle]** recognize the first full week of May as #TDAwarenessWeek. We are committed to raising awareness of mental health conditions and related movement disorders, like tardive dyskinesia [TD].
- Thank you **[Gov/Legislative Body or Tag Governor handle]** for your continued support in recognizing #TDAwarenessWeek and support of individuals who have been diagnosed with tardive dyskinesia, a movement disorder.

Government – Elected Officials:

- **[This year, Last year, or in 20XX]**, I signed the #TDAwarenessWeek proclamation encouraging **[State]** citizens to learn more about tardive dyskinesia [TD], a real condition of involuntary movements that affects ~600k people in the U.S. Learn more about TD at TalkAboutTD.com
- **[State]** is proud to recognize this week as #TDAwarenessWeek. Tardive dyskinesia [TD] affects ~600k people in the U.S. and is a condition of uncontrollable movements, which may develop after taking certain important mental health medications. Learn more: TalkAboutTD.com
- The **[Gov/Legislative Body]** has declared May 1-7 #TDAwarenessWeek. For the fifth year, this week recognizes the emotional and physical impact that movement disorders like tardive dyskinesia [TD] can have on individuals and their families. Learn more: TalkAboutTD.com
- Today I join **[Tag Governor handle]** in recognizing the first full week of May as #TDAwarenessWeek for people who have been diagnosed with tardive dyskinesia [TD], an involuntary movement disorder, in **[State]**. Visit TalkAboutTD.com for more.
- Thank you **[Gov/Legislative Body or Tag Governor handle]** for your leadership in recognizing #TDAwarenessWeek and support of people who have been diagnosed with the involuntary movement disorder, tardive dyskinesia.

Template Social Posts and Graphics (continued)

Government – First Spouses:

- **[State]** recognizes the first full week of May as #TDAwarenessWeek to raise awareness about tardive dyskinesia [TD], an involuntary movement disorder that can affect people living with mental health conditions. Learn more at TalkAboutTD.com
- Today I'm joining **[Tag Spouse Handle]** to bring awareness to tardive dyskinesia, a real, lasting condition of involuntary movements which affects ~600,000 people in the U.S. Learn more about the 5th anniversary of #TDAwarenessWeek at TalkAboutTD.com

For Biotech Association Use:

- Six years ago, there were no FDA approved treatments for tardive dyskinesia [TD]. Today, there are two approved treatments available for individuals. This week, we recognize #TDAwarenessWeek and the work that has been done to support those living with TD.
- Without innovation there may never have been treatments for tardive dyskinesia [TD]. This week as we support #TDAwarenessWeek, we recognize the biopharmaceutical industry and its investment in creating medicines to treat unmet medical needs.
- **[Group Name]** is proud to support the 5th Annual #TDAwarenessWeek. Tardive dyskinesia [TD] is a condition of uncontrollable movements, which may develop from taking certain mental health medications. Learn more at TalkAboutTD.com
- **[Group Name]** officially recognizes the first full week of May as #TDAwarenessWeek. The week, occurring during #MentalHealthAwarenessMonth, serves to educate the community on tardive dyskinesia [TD], a condition of uncontrolled movements. Learn More: TalkAboutTD.com

Template Social Posts and Graphics (continued)

Suggested Graphics

We encourage you to [download these graphics](#) to incorporate into your social media posts, cover images, or existing messaging to help spread awareness during TD Awareness Week.

Test Your Knowledge Fact Sheet

Bust common myths about TD by [downloading](#) the Test Your TD Knowledge fact sheet.

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}



Lip smacking,
puckering, or
pursing



Tongue darting
or protrusion



Excessive
blinking



Jaw chewing,
clenching, or
side-to-side
movements



Twisting or
dancing fingers
and toes

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)

Sources:

1. Task Force on Tardive Dyskinesia. *Tardive Dyskinesia: A Task Force Report of the American Psychiatric Association*. American Psychiatric Association; 1992. 2. Guy W. *ECDEU Assessment Manual for Psychopharmacology*. National Institute of Mental Health; 1976. 3. Kenney C, Hunter C, Davidson A. Metaclopramide, an increasingly recognized cause of tardive dyskinesia. *J Clin Pharmacol*. 2008;48(3):379-384. 4. Glazer WM, Morgenstern H, Doucette JT. Predicting the long-term risk of tardive dyskinesia in outpatients maintained on neuroleptic medications. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 1993;54(4):133-139. 5. American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th ed. Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Association; 2013:712. 6. Woerner MS, Alvir JM, Saltz BL, Lieberman JA, Kane JM. Prospective study of tardive dyskinesia in the elderly: rates and risk factors. *Am J Psychiatry*. 1999;155(11):1521-1528. 7. Miller DD, McEvoy JP, Davis SM, et al. Clinical correlates of tardive dyskinesia in schizophrenia: baseline data from the CATIE schizophrenia trial. *Schizo Res*. 2005;80(1):33-43. 8. Soeman MV. Interaction of sex, age, and neuroleptic dose. *Compr Psychiatry*. 1983;24(2):125-128. 9. Cloud LJ, Zutshi D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2014;11(1):166-176. 10. Caroff SN, Hurford I, Lybrand J, Campbell EC. Movement disorders induced by antipsychotic drugs: implications of the CATIE schizophrenia trial. *Neurologic clinics*. 2011;29(1):127-viii.

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Tardive Dyskinesia and TD Awareness Week Through the Years Timeline

Learn about when TD was first recognized and when treatments became available for the condition by [downloading](#) this fact sheet.



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.

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

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

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.

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.

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

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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National and State-Level Backgrounders

These backgrounders are intended to be for a print and/or digital capacity and provide an overview of TD prevalence rates and symptoms associated with the condition.

Download the National Backgrounder

Available in two versions, black and white and color, this backgrounder is intended to be used at a national level to show broad, overarching mental health statistics in the U.S.

Download the State-Level Backgrounder

Available in color-only versions, this local version has been developed for all 50 states and Washington D.C. These are intended to be used at a state level, as each backgrounder has mental health statistics that are specific to each state.

Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week

Raise awareness for tardive dyskinesia [TD] during TD Awareness Week's 5th anniversary

Tardive dyskinesia is an involuntary movement disorder that is associated with taking certain medications (antipsychotics) to treat bipolar disorder, depression, schizophrenia, or schizoaffective disorder.¹⁻³ TD is characterized by uncontrollable, abnormal, and repetitive movements of the face, torso, and/or other body parts.⁴

TD is estimated to affect
~600,000
people in the United States^{5,6}

Even though TD can look or feel different from day to day, TD is a real, chronic condition and symptoms may be persistent.⁷ Imagine a patient who is struggling to control their mental health and then is faced with uncontrollable movements, including:^{1,4}

- Lip puckering or smacking
- Tongue darting, sticking out, or pushing inside of cheek
- Excessive blinking or squinting again and again
- Jaw biting, clenching, or side-to-side movements
- Twisting hands or dancing fingers
- Rocking, leaning back, or torso and hip shifting
- Gripping feet or stretched toes

These involuntary movements associated with TD can impact patients socially, physically, and emotionally,⁸ making them feel embarrassed or judged by others and, in some cases, lead them to withdraw from society and isolate themselves from the outside world.^{1,6-8}

Despite the number of people impacted by the condition, many people are still unfamiliar with TD. However, for patients living with TD, their families, and their caregivers, it is important to know that they are not alone.

In an effort to raise awareness of TD, states are being asked to declare **Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week** during the first full week of May 1-7, 2022.

1 in 5
US adults live with a mental illness.⁹

May is also Mental Health Awareness Month, and as we work to increase awareness and support for those impacted by mental health conditions, it is important to remember that those living with a mental illness and taking antipsychotics for a prolonged time may develop or already have TD.

Over the past 4 years, and entering the 5th anniversary, **49 states, Washington, DC**, and a broad coalition of mental health advocacy organizations recognized the first week of May as Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week.

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

References:
¹ Task Force on Tardive Dyskinesia. Tardive Dyskinesia. A Task Force Report of the American Psychiatric Association. American Psychiatric Association; 1995. ² Chouh L, Zubieli D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. Neurotherapeutics 2014;11(1):158-71. ³ American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th ed. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 2013. ⁴ Guy W. ICD-10 Assessment Manual for Psychopharmacology. ICF, National Institute of Mental Health; 2010. ⁵ Data on the Neurocrine Biosciences. ⁶ Archer-Spencer H, et al. Tardive dyskinesia and the 5-year course of schizophrenia: results from a large, prospective, epidemiologic study. J Clin Psych 2008;69(12):1540-1549. ⁷ Borenstein C, de Haan R, Kahn P, et al. Is the social acceptability of psychotic patients decreased by tardive dyskinesia? Schizophr Bull 2004;30(2):339-344. ⁸ Citrome L. Clinical management of tardive dyskinesia: Five steps to success. J Neural Sci 2017;383:199-204. ⁹ National Alliance for Mental Illness. Mental health in the numbers. Annual January 2022. <https://www.nami.org/mental-health-in-the-numbers>



Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week

Raise awareness for tardive dyskinesia [TD] during TD Awareness Week's 5th anniversary

Tardive dyskinesia is an involuntary movement disorder that is associated with taking certain medications (antipsychotics) to treat bipolar disorder, depression, schizophrenia, or schizoaffective disorder.¹⁻³ TD is characterized by uncontrollable, abnormal, and repetitive movements of the face, torso, and/or other body parts.⁴

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- Excessive blinking or squinting again and again
- Jaw biting, clenching, or side-to-side movements
- Twisting hands or dancing fingers
- Rocking, leaning back, or torso and hip shifting
- Gripping feet or stretched toes

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Despite the number of people impacted by the condition, many people are still unfamiliar with TD. However, for patients living with TD, their families, and their caregivers, it is important to know that they are not alone.

In an effort to raise awareness of TD, states are being asked to declare **Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week** during the first full week of May 1-7, 2022.

In Alabama,
794,000 people, or
21% of adults in the state, live with a mental illness.⁹

May is also Mental Health Awareness Month, and as we work to increase awareness and support for those impacted by mental health conditions, it is important to remember that those living with a mental illness and taking antipsychotics for a prolonged time may develop or already have TD.

Over the past 4 years, and entering the 5th anniversary, **49 states, Washington, DC**, and a broad coalition of mental health advocacy organizations recognized the first week of May as Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week.

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

References:
¹ Task Force on Tardive Dyskinesia. Tardive Dyskinesia. A Task Force Report of the American Psychiatric Association. American Psychiatric Association; 1995. ² Chouh L, Zubieli D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. Neurotherapeutics 2014;11(1):158-71. ³ American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th ed. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 2013. ⁴ Guy W. ICD-10 Assessment Manual for Psychopharmacology. ICF, National Institute of Mental Health; 2010. ⁵ Data on the Neurocrine Biosciences. ⁶ Archer-Spencer H, et al. Tardive dyskinesia and the 5-year course of schizophrenia: results from a large, prospective, epidemiologic study. J Clin Psych 2008;69(12):1540-1549. ⁷ Borenstein C, de Haan R, Kahn P, et al. Is the social acceptability of psychotic patients decreased by tardive dyskinesia? Schizophr Bull 2004;30(2):339-344. ⁸ Citrome L. Clinical management of tardive dyskinesia: Five steps to success. J Neural Sci 2017;383:199-204. ⁹ Palmer, M, Frisco, D & Nguyen, T (October 2021). "The State of Mental Health in America 2020". Mental Health America. <https://www.mentalhealthamerica.net>



Template Post / Email

Below is a templated website post or email brief, which each local state official or advocacy organization can tailor to share as an email to internal and external distribution lists and/or post on respective websites. Placeholders are included throughout to tailor content accordingly. **We recommend sharing this content on Monday, May 2, in the morning to kick off the week. [Download text here.](#)**

[IF SENDING AS AN EMAIL, INSERT:
Dear Constituents/All,]

FOR STATES: [INSERT OFFICE OF STATE OFFICIAL] is proud to sponsor the resolution declaring the first full week of May [1-7], 2022, as Tardive Dyskinesia [TD] Awareness Week in the state of [INSERT STATE].

FOR LOCAL ADVOCACY CHAPTERS: We are pleased to recognize the first full week of May [1-7], 2022, as Tardive Dyskinesia [TD] Awareness Week in the state of [INSERT STATE].

FOR NATIONAL ADVOCACY GROUPS: This Mental Health Awareness Month, we are proud to recognize the first full week of May [1-7], 2022, as Tardive Dyskinesia [TD] Awareness Week to help increase awareness and support people living with this burdensome condition.

Tardive dyskinesia, or TD, is a condition of uncontrollable movements affecting the face, torso, and/or other body parts. TD may develop after a few months of taking certain medications to treat bipolar disorder, depression, schizophrenia, or schizoaffective disorder. TD affects approximately 600,000 people in the U.S.¹⁻⁴ By declaring the first week of May as TD Awareness Week, **[FOR STATE OFFICIALS/LOCAL ADVOCACY CHAPTERS: [INSERT STATE is]; FOR NATIONAL ADVOCACY GROUPS: [states around the country are]]** helping to raise awareness around:

- The impact TD can have on a person's physical, emotional, and social well-being
- The signs and symptoms associated with TD
- The importance of working with one's doctor to manage the condition, including talking about available treatment options

May is also Mental Health Awareness Month, an important time to acknowledge the 1 in 5 US adults living with a mental illness.⁵

FOR STATE OFFICIALS/LOCAL ADVOCACY CHAPTERS - PULL FROM ABOVE STATE STATS ON PAGES 5 & 6:

Specifically, approximately [XXX,XXX] adults in [INSERT STATE] are living with a mental illness, and many people with a mental illness may also have TD.^{6,7}

FOR ALL: The uncontrollable movements of TD may be disruptive to people's lives due to the symptoms themselves and the impact they can have on emotional and social well-being.⁸ Despite this, research shows a gap in awareness and need for further education.⁹ Data from the RE-KINECT study, the largest ever real-world screening study of patients with clinician-confirmed possible TD, demonstrated that the involuntary movements associated with TD could negatively impact a patient's health-related quality of life. The study found that 75% of people in this group (n=204) affirmed feeling self-conscious or embarrassed about involuntary movements.¹⁰

FOR STATES: Thank you for your commitment to raising awareness of tardive dyskinesia and supporting the mental health community. [OFFICE OF STATE OFFICIAL] encourages everyone across [INSERT STATE] to acknowledge the first full week of May as TD Awareness Week. To learn more about mental illness and TD, visit TalkAboutTD.com.

FOR LOCAL ADVOCACY CHAPTERS: Thank you for your commitment to raising awareness of tardive dyskinesia and supporting the mental health community. We encourage everyone across [INSERT STATE] to acknowledge the first full week of May as TD Awareness Week. To learn more about mental illness and TD, visit [INSERT ADVOCACY GROUP WEBSITE].

FOR NATIONAL ADVOCACY GROUPS: [INSERT ADVOCACY GROUP] commends the declaration of TD Awareness Week by states across the country and applauds their efforts to bring broader awareness to a condition that can have an impact on a person's life. To learn more about TD, visit ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Tardive-Dyskinesia-Information-Page

[IF SENDING AS AN EMAIL, INSERT SIGNATURE:

Sincerely,

NAME

TITLE]

Reference Block for Template Post / Email

1. American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. 5th ed. American Psychiatric Association; 2013:712.
2. Kenney C, Hunter C, Davidson A. Metaclopramide, an increasingly recognized cause of tardive dyskinesia. *J Clin Pharmacol*. 2008;48(3):379-384.
3. Cloud LJ, Zutshi D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2014;11(1):166-176.
4. Data on File. Neurocrine Biosciences.
5. National Alliance on Mental Illness. Mental health by the numbers. Accessed January 10, 2022. <https://www.nami.org/mhstats>
6. Carbon M, Hsieh CH, Kane JM, Correll CU. Tardive dyskinesia prevalence in the period of second-generation antipsychotic use: a meta-analysis. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 2017;78(3):e264-e278.
7. Mental Health America. The state of Mental Health in America. Accessed January 10, 2022. <https://www.mhanational.org/issues/state-mental-health-america>
8. Ascher-Svanum H, Zhu B, Faries D, Peng X, Kinon BJ, Tohen M. Tardive dyskinesia and the 3-year course of schizophrenia: results from a large, prospective, naturalistic study. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 2008;69(10):1580-1588.
9. Data on file. Neurocrine Biosciences.
10. Caroff S, Yeomans K, Lenderking W, et al. RE-KINECT: a prospective study of the presence and healthcare burden of tardive dyskinesia in clinical practice settings. *J Clin Psychopharmacol*. 2020;40(3):259-268.

References [outside of pages 16-17 references]

1. Cloud LJ, Zutshi D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2014;11[1]:166-176.
2. Data on File. Neurocrine Biosciences.
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4. Kenney C, Hunter C, Davidson A. Metaclopramide, an increasingly recognized cause of tardive dyskinesia. *J Clin Pharmacol*. 2008;48[3]:379-384.
5. Ascher-Svanum H, Zhu B, Faries D, Peng X, Kinon BJ, Tohen M. Tardive dyskinesia and the 3-year course of schizophrenia: results from a large, prospective, naturalistic study. *J Clin Psych*. 2008;69[10]:1580-1588.
6. National Alliance on Mental Illness. Mental Health by the numbers. Accessed January 10, 2022. <https://www.nami.org/mhstats>
7. Carbon M, Hsieh CH, Kane JM, Correll CU. Tardive dyskinesia prevalence in the period of second generation antipsychotic use: a meta-analysis. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 2017;78[3]:e264-e278.
8. Mental Health America. The state of Mental Health in America. Accessed January 10, 2022. <https://www.mhanational.org/issues/state-mental-health-america>



Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week (TDAW) 2022

May 1-7, 2022

Toolkit & Resources

A white circular logo containing the text "TDAW" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

TDAW