

Lithium For Bipolar Disease

Bipolar I disorder is characterized by severe, recurrent mood changes and behavioral changes. A manic episode is a key feature of bipolar I disorder and is required for diagnosis of bipolar I disorder. Hypomanic episodes, major depressive episodes, and psychotic features may also be present but are not necessary for diagnosis. 1efffb21ca

Kidney disease (22 July 2019). International Journal of Bipolar Disorders. "Clinical use of lithium salts: guide for users and prescribers"; 7 (1): 16. doi:10. 1186/s40345-019-0151-2 Kidney diseases, or renal diseases, technically referred to as nephropathies, are pathological conditions affecting the kidneys—the organs that facilitate removal of waste products and toxins from the bloodstream, regulate the body's concentration of electrolytes, maintain the appropriate acid-base balance of plasma, and produce urine as a byproduct of metabolism 1efffb21ca

Lithium salts are classified as mood stabilizers. Lithium... 1efffb21ca Centuries passed and very little was studied or discovered. It wasn't until the mid-19th century that a French psychiatrist by the name of Jean-Pierre Falret wrote an article describing "circular insanity" and this is believed to be the first recorded diagnosis of bipolar disorder. Years later, in the early 1900s, Emil Kraepelin, a German psychiatrist, analyzed the influence of biology on mental disorders, including bipolar... 1efffb21ca When used colloquially, the term kidney disease may refer to chronic kidney disease (CKD), an umbrella term for any progressive loss of kidney function over at least three months, from any cause. In contrast, kidney damage over a shorter period of time is known as acute kidney injury. 1efffb21ca == See also == 1efffb21ca

Lithium (medication) Lithium is taken orally (by mouth). Certain lithium compounds, also known as lithium salts, are used as psychiatric medication, primarily for bipolar disorder and for major depressive disorder Certain lithium compounds, also known as lithium salts, are used as psychiatric medication, primarily for bipolar disorder and for major depressive disorder 1efffb21ca

The use of psychotherapy to treat bipolar disorder has been found to reduce the relative risk of relapse at post-treatment (risk ratio=0.66) and follow-up time points (risk ratio=0.74). 1efffb21ca Bipolar disorder is a serious and debilitating mental health disorder, which causes patients to experience extreme highs and lows, such as mania and major depression. 1efffb21ca Lithium toxicity can occur due to excessive intake or decreased excretion. Excessive intake may be either a suicide attempt or accidental. Decreased excretion may occur as a result of dehydration such as from vomiting or diarrhea, a low sodium diet, or from kidney problems. The diagnosis is generally based on symptoms

and supported by a lithium level in blood serum of greater than 1.2 mEq/L. 1efffb21ca

Bipolar disorder in children Bipolar disorder in children, or pediatric bipolar disorder (PBD), is a mental disorder characterized by mood episodes similar to adults with bipolar disorder. The diagnosis of bipolar disorder in children has been heavily debated due to concerns about diagnostic criteria and the effects of treatment on young patients still in development 1efffb21ca

Treatment of bipolar disorder For maintenance treatment of bipolar disorder with lithium, a recent review concludes that the standard lithium serum level should be 0.6-1.2 mEq/L. The emphasis of the treatment of bipolar disorder is on effective management of the long-term course of the illness, which can involve treatment of emergent symptoms. being treated with lithium. Treatment methods include pharmacological and psychological techniques 1efffb21ca

Lithium (medication) 1efffb21ca == Signs and symptoms == 1efffb21ca The mechanisms of this mood disorder are not clearly understood, although some studies suggest areas for future clinical research. Structural and functional MRI studies have shown differences in brain regions in BD, such as regions involved in perceiving risk-reward and regulating emotions. A systematic review and meta-analysis of 10 studies found that lithium levels in the blood were significantly higher in BD than in controls. Symptoms of lithium toxicity can be mild, moderate, or severe... 1efffb21ca The disorder is often underdiagnosed due to its hypomanic episodes not being as disruptive as the full mania seen in Bipolar I. Bipolar II tends to be chronic and can significantly impact a person's social, professional, and emotional life. Though the causes are not fully understood, a combination of genetic, environmental, and neurobiological factors is believed to play a role. 1efffb21ca

Bipolar II disorder Diagnosis for BP-II requires that the individual must never have experienced a full manic episode. Otherwise, one manic episode meets the criteria for bipolar I disorder (BP-I). Bipolar II disorder (BP-II) is a mood disorder on the bipolar spectrum, characterized by at least one episode of hypomania and at least one episode of major depression 1efffb21ca

History of bipolar disorder The word melancholia is derived from melas/μελας, meaning "black", and chole/χολη, meaning "bile" or "gall", indicative of the term's origins in pre-Hippocratic humoral theories. The words "melancholia" (an old word for depression) and "mania" have their etymologies in Ancient Greek. A man known as Aretaeus of Cappadocia has the first records of analyzing the symptoms of depression and mania in the 1st century of Greece. Today, lithium is used as a treatment for bipolar disorder. treat those with mania or melancholia. Lithium may have been an ingredient in the Greek mineral Cyclical variations in moods and energy levels have been recorded at least as far back as several thousand years 1efffb21ca

Gastric lavage and whole bowel irrigation may be useful if done early. Activated charcoal is not effective. For severe toxicity hemodialysis is recommended. The risk of death is generally low. Acute toxicity generally has better outcomes than chronic toxicity. In the United States about 5,000 cases are reported to poison control centers a year. Lithium toxicity was first described in 1898.

Lithium toxicity Symptoms may include a tremor, increased reflexes, trouble walking, kidney problems, and an altered level of consciousness. Complications may include serotonin syndrome. Lithium toxicity, also known as lithium overdose, is the condition of having too much lithium.

Bipolar... List of investigational antidepressants Greek physician Soranus of Ephesus recommended the use of alkaline waters to treat those with mania or melancholia. Today, lithium is used as a treatment for bipolar disorder. Lithium may have been an ingredient in the Greek mineral waters. List of investigational bipolar disorder drugs

Bipolar I disorder Bipolar I disorder (also referred to as BD-I or type one bipolar disorder) is a type of bipolar spectrum disorder characterized by the occurrence of at least one manic episode. Typically, manic episodes can last at least 7 days for most of each day to the extent that the individual may need medical attention, while the depressive episodes last at least 2 weeks. People may also have one or more depressive episodes. The prevalence of bipolar disorders is about 1% worldwide. Symptoms of bipolar I disorder typically begin at age 15–25 years of age, with depression being the most common initial symptom

PBD has been proposed as an explanation for periods of extreme mood swings, called mood episodes. These episodes alternate between depression or irritability and highly elevated moods, called manic or hypomanic episodes. Mixed mood episodes can occur when someone with PBD experiences depressive and manic symptoms simultaneously. PBD mood episodes differ from general mood swings experienced by children and adolescents, as mood episodes may persist over an extended period of several weeks or years, and may cause severe disruptions to an individual's life. From a technical standpoint, the heterogeneous group of kidney diseases can be broadly divided into categories based on which anatomical structures are involved: the glomeruli, the filtering capillaries of the kidney; tubules, which carry filtered blood; the renal interstitium, the fluid-filled space between these structures; and the renal blood vessels, which deliver blood towards and away from the kidney. Glomerular disease, or glomerulonephritis, can be further divided into the nephritic and nephrotic syndromes, which are respectively characterized...

Bipolar disorder 7 times greater risk of dying by suicide than the general population. There is usually sleep disturbance during manic phases.

During periods of depression, the individual may experience crying, have a negative outlook, and demonstrate poor eye contact. If the elevated mood is severe or associated with psychosis, it is called mania; if it does not significantly affect functioning, it is called hypomania. Lithium reduces the risk of suicide, self-harm, and death in people with bipolar disorder. Among adolescents with BD, 78% engaged in self-harm. Lithium is preferred for long-term Bipolar disorder (BD), previously known as manic depression, is a mental disorder characterized by periods of depression and abnormally elevated mood, lasting days to weeks, and in some cases months. During mania, an individual behaves or feels abnormally energetic, happy, or irritable, and often makes impulsive and reckless decisions. Approximately 34% attempt suicide during their lifetime. relapses, and bipolar depression. People with BD are at 11 1efffb21ca

Common side effects include increased urination, shakiness of the hands, and increased thirst. Serious side effects include hypothyroidism, diabetes insipidus, and lithium toxicity. Blood level monitoring is recommended to decrease the risk of potential toxicity. If levels become too high, diarrhea, vomiting, poor coordination, sleepiness, and ringing in the ears may occur. 1efffb21ca There are three known forms of PBD, namely bipolar I, bipolar II, and bipolar disorder not otherwise specified (BD-NOS). The average age of onset of PBD remains unclear; reported ages range from 5 to 19 years old. PBD is typically more severe and has a poorer prognosis than cases of bipolar disorder... 1efffb21ca Although treatment for bipolar disorder was once centered around medications called mood stabilizers, which are used to prevent or control episodes of mania or depression, the United Nations Special Rapporteur in the right to health has said, 1efffb21ca == Principles == 1efffb21ca Lithium is teratogenic and can cause birth defects at high doses, especially during the first trimester of pregnancy. The use of lithium while breastfeeding is controversial; many international health authorities advise against it, and the long-term outcomes of perinatal lithium exposure have not been studied. The American Academy of Pediatrics lists lithium as contraindicated for pregnancy and lactation. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) categorizes lithium as having positive evidence of risk for pregnancy and possible hazardous risk for lactation. 1efffb21ca List of investigational post-traumatic stress disorder drugs 1efffb21ca == Signs and symptoms == 1efffb21ca Bipolar II Disorder is a mood disorder characterized by alternating periods of depression and hypomania, a less severe form of mania. Individuals with Bipolar II experience episodes of major depression, marked by symptoms like persistent sadness, fatigue, and loss of interest in activities, as well as episodes of hypomania, which involve elevated mood, increased energy, and impulsivity, but without distinguished manic episodes which are seen in Bipolar I Disorder. 1efffb21ca

Lithium cocrystal compound is in phase 2 clinical trials for Alzheimer's disease, bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder and PTSD. It is under development by Alzamend Neuro with the designation AL-001, with phase II trials for bipolar disorder and Alzheimer's disease beginning in April 2026. The lithium salicylate/L-proline cocrystal allows approximately 20% lower blood serum levels versus lithium carbonate, and thus fewer attendant side effects. Lithium cocrystal was created in 2004 at Lithium cocrystal (AL-001, Lithium salicylate/L-proline cocrystal, LiProSal, LISPRO) is a form of lithium that combines lithium salicylate and the amino acid L-proline. The ionic cocrystal (ICC) form

combines the lithium salt with an organic anion. Lithium cocrystal was created in 2004 at the University of South Florida. The compound is in phase 2 clinical trials for Alzheimer's disease, bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder and PTSD. This formulation allows more of the compound to cross the blood-brain barrier and into the central nervous system 1efffb21ca

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