## A CARLAT PSYCHIATRY REFERENCE TABLE

Comparison of Mood Stabilizers in Older Adults					
Medication	Initial Dose	Dose Range	Reference Range	Quality of Evidence	Considerations for Older Adults
Carbamazepine	100 mg either daily or BID	400–800 mg daily	4–12 mcg/mL	Very low	<ul> <li>Many drug-drug interactions from CYP3A induction</li> <li>Common adverse drug reactions (ADRs): ataxia, blurred vision, dizziness, fatigue, headache, nausea, sedation, vomiting</li> <li>Serious ADRs: agranulocytosis, aplastic anemia, atrioventricular conduction delays, hyponatremia, rashes, urinary retention</li> </ul>
Divalproex	250 mg PO QHS	500-1000 mg daily	65–90 mcg/mL	Low	<ul> <li>Superior in rapid-cycling bipolar disorder</li> <li>Divalproex products preferred over valproic acid due to better tolerability</li> <li>Common ADRs: nausea, sedation, weight gain</li> <li>Serious ADRs: hepatotoxicity, hyperammonemia, pancreatitis, Parkinsonism, thrombocytopenia</li> </ul>
Lamotrigine	25 mg daily (12.5 mg daily in patients taking VPA)	100–200 mg daily	N/A	Low	<ul> <li>Superior to lithium in preventing bipolar depression</li> <li>Common ADRs: back pain, insomnia, nausea, rash, sedation</li> <li>Serious ADRs: Stevens-Johnson syndrome (rare)</li> </ul>
Lithium	150–300 mg PO QHS	300-900 mg PO QHS	0.4-0.8 mEq/L	Low	<ul> <li>Antisuicide effect</li> <li>May protect against dementia</li> <li>Potential for drug-drug interactions</li> <li>Superior to divalproex in mania</li> <li>Common ADRs: ataxia, cognitive impairment, edema, hypothyroidism, tremor, weight gain</li> <li>Serious ADRs: nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, nephrotoxicity, sick sinus syndrome, toxicity</li> </ul>

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