

Antipsychotic Medications Used for Children		
Medication	Indication(s)	Age group (years)
FDA-approved for children		
First-generation antipsychotics		
Chlorpromazine (Thorazine)	Schizophrenia Bipolar disorder	1–12
Perphenazine (Trilafon)	Schizophrenia	>12
Pimozide (Orap)	Tourette's syndrome	>12
Prochlorperazine (Compazine)	Schizophrenia	>2
Trifluoperazine (Stelazine)	Schizophrenia	>6
Second-generation antipsychotics		
Aripiprazole (Abilify)	Schizophrenia Bipolar disorder monotherapy or with lithium/valproate Irritability associated with autism	13–17 10–17 6–17
Olanzapine (Zyprexa)	Schizophrenia Bipolar disorder	13–17
Quetiapine (Seroquel)	Schizophrenia Bipolar disorder (acute mania)	13–17 10–17
Risperidone (Risperdal)	Schizophrenia Bipolar disorder Irritability associated with autism	13–17 10–17 5–16
Paliperidone (Invega)	Schizophrenia	12–17
Not FDA-approved for children, but sometimes used off-label		
Asenapine (Saphris)		
Iloperidone (Fanapt)		
Lurasidone (Latuda)		
Amisulpride (Amipride)		
Ziprasidone (Geodon)		
Clozapine		
Paliperidone (Invega)		

Source: Hari Nair, MD, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Mount Sinai-St. Lukes's/Roosevelt Health System, New York, NY.

References: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Future Research Needs for First- and Second-Generation Antipsychotics for Children and Young Adults. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK84660>. Published February, 2012. Accessed December 9, 2012; Kumar A et al, *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2013;10:CD009582; Haddad PM & Sharma SG, *CNS Drugs*, 2007;21(11):911–936.

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