



# Tardive Dyskinesia [TD] Awareness Week 2023

**May 1-7, 2023**

## **Toolkit & Resources**

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND  
ORGANIZATIONS

**TDAW**

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## About Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week

Tardive dyskinesia (TD) is an involuntary movement disorder that is characterized by uncontrollable, abnormal, and repetitive movements of the face, torso, and/or other body parts.<sup>1-4</sup> TD is associated with prolonged use of certain mental health medicines (antipsychotics) that can be used to treat bipolar disorder, depression, schizophrenia, and schizoaffective disorder.<sup>2,5</sup> TD affects approximately 600,000 people in the U.S., and approximately 70%, or 7 out of 10 people living with TD, have not yet been diagnosed.<sup>6</sup> TD movements can also impact daily tasks such as eating, sleeping, drinking, and even leaving the house.<sup>6</sup>

Now in its sixth year, TD Awareness Week (May 1-7) encourages stakeholders and representatives to advance education, care, and support for TD, including sharing how to recognize symptoms, understanding the burden of the condition, and increasing access to in-person screenings with healthcare providers.

Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc. is dedicated to providing education on TD. More information is available on [Neurocrine.com/TD-Awareness/](https://www.neurocrine.com/TD-Awareness/). Along with increasing access to in-person screenings, these resources can help people with TD get the necessary education and support. For more information, follow and join the conversation online by sharing **#TDAwarenessWeek**.

## How to Raise Awareness During TD Awareness Week

There are several ways to get the word out about TD during this awareness week. For example, you can create a **blog post** from the template in this toolkit, **post on social media** using the **graphics** and so much more! We encourage you to use this guide and to **contact** 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.

### REFERENCES:

**1.** Cloud LJ, Zutshi D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2014;11(1):166-176. doi:10.1007/s13311-013-0222-5 **2.** American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. 5th ed. Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Association; 2013. **3.** Task Force on Tardive Dyskinesia. Tardive Dyskinesia: A Task Force Report of the American Psychiatric Association. American Psychiatric Association. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 1992. **4.** Guy W. ECDEU Assessment Manual for Psychopharmacology. Revised 1976. Rockville, MD. National Institute of Mental Health; 1976. **5.** Caroff SN, Hurford I, Lybrand J, Campbell EC. Movement disorders induced by antipsychotic drugs: implications of the CATIE schizophrenia trial. *Neurol Clin*. 2011;29(1):127-148. doi:10.1016/j.ncl.2010.10.002 **6.** Data on File. Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc.

## Contact Information

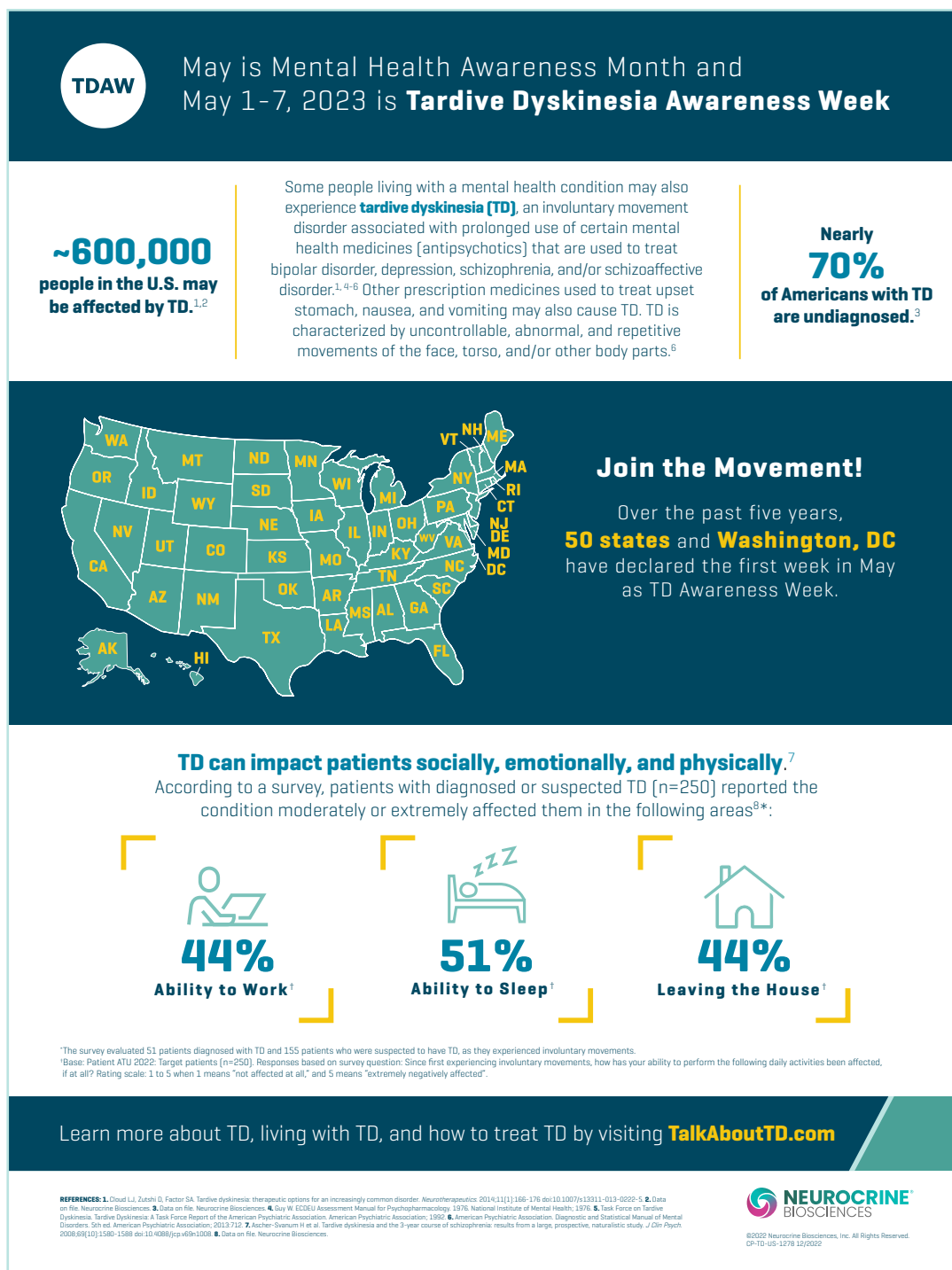
If you have any questions about the materials in this guide or how to use them, please reach out to the Neurocrine Biosciences team:

- **April Grant, Director, State Government Affairs**  
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# Educational Resources

## TD Infographic

**Download** the infographic below, which provides an overview of TD. You may distribute this infographic via email, fax, website, or by printing and sharing with others.



## TD Fact Sheet

**Download** the fact sheet below, which provides an overview of TD, including causes, risk factors, and diagnosis. You may distribute this fact sheet via email, fax, website, or by printing and sharing with others.

# Tardive Dyskinesia Overview (TD)

## What is TD?

TD is an involuntary movement disorder that is associated with taking certain mental health medicines (antipsychotics).<sup>1-4</sup> It is characterized by uncontrollable, abnormal, and repetitive movements of the face, torso, and/or other body parts.<sup>3,4</sup> This can include hand or foot movements, rocking of the torso, lip smacking, grimacing, tongue protrusion, facial movements, or blinking, as well as puckering and pursing of the lips.<sup>2-4</sup> TD is a chronic condition that is unlikely to improve without treatment.<sup>1,4</sup>

## What Causes TD?

Taking antipsychotics for prolonged use is thought to result in too much dopamine activity in the brain, which could lead to uncontrolled body movements known as TD.<sup>3,4</sup> These medicines may have been prescribed to treat one of the following conditions:<sup>3,4</sup>

- Depression
- Bipolar disorder
- Schizoaffective disorder
- Schizophrenia

Other prescription medicines used to treat upset stomach, nausea, and vomiting may also cause TD.

## How Common is TD?

TD affects approximately **600,000 people in the U.S.**<sup>1,5</sup>



Approximately **70%, or 7 out of 10 patients living with TD, have not yet been diagnosed.**<sup>6</sup>

## What Are Risk Factors for TD?



**Older Age (55+)**<sup>7</sup>



**Substance Use Disorder**<sup>8</sup>



**Being postmenopausal**<sup>9</sup>

## How is TD Diagnosed?

It is important that people who are taking antipsychotic medication be monitored for drug-induced movement disorders (DIMDs), such as TD. Screenings for DIMDs should include a physical assessment using a tool like the Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale exam, and visual examination of the body.<sup>2,10</sup> This can help diagnose the DIMD and determine next steps to finding the right treatment plan.

The American Psychiatric Association 2020 guidelines for the treatment of schizophrenia recommend screening for TD at least every:

**6 Months**  
in high-risk  
patients

and

**12 Months**  
for others at risk  
of developing TD

Visit [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com) to download a Doctor Discussion Guide to show the exact location of movements during a doctor visit.

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

### References:

1. Cloud LJ, Zutshi D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2014;11(1):166-176.
2. Guy W. ECDEU Assessment Manual for Psychopharmacology. 1976. National Institute of Mental Health.
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7. Woerner MG, et al. Prospective study of tardive dyskinesia in the elderly: rates and risk factors. *Am J Psychiatry*. 1998;155(11):1521-1528.
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10. Keepers G, A. [2021]. The American Psychiatric Association Practice Guideline for the Treatment of Patients With Schizophrenia. *American Journal of Psychiatry*. doi.org/10.1176/appi.ajp.2020.177901

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# National and State-Level Backgrounders

These backgrounders regarding national and state mental health prevalence rates can be downloaded and distributed in print or digital format. They 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 shows broad, overarching mental health statistics in the U.S.

## Download the State-Level Backgrounder

Available in color-only versions, this backgrounder is available for each state and Washington, DC. Each backgrounder has mental health statistics that are specific to each state.

### Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week

Tardive dyskinesia (TD) affects approximately 600,000 people in the United States.<sup>1,2</sup>

TD is an involuntary movement disorder that is associated with prolonged use of certain mental health medicines (antipsychotics) that are used to treat bipolar disorder, depression, schizophrenia, and/or schizoaffective disorder.<sup>1,3-5</sup> Other prescription medicines used to treat upset stomach, nausea, and vomiting may also cause TD. TD is characterized by uncontrollable, abnormal, and repetitive movements of the face, torso, and/or other body parts.<sup>4,5</sup>

**Nearly 70% of people in the U.S. living with TD are undiagnosed.<sup>6</sup>**

TD is a chronic condition that is unlikely to improve without treatment.<sup>1,5</sup> The uncontrollable movements of TD may include:<sup>1,5</sup>

-  Lip puckering or smacking
-  Tongue darting or pushing inside of cheek
-  Excessive blinking
-  Jaw biting, clenching, or side-to-side movements
-  Twisting hands or dancing fingers and toes

These involuntary movements associated with TD can impact patients physically, socially, and emotionally.<sup>7</sup> It may lead them to experience difficulties with daily activities due to the uncontrolled movements of TD, make them feel embarrassed or judged by others, and/or cause them to withdraw from society and isolate themselves.<sup>8,9</sup>

It is important that people who are taking antipsychotic medication be monitored by a healthcare provider for drug-induced movement disorders (DIMDs), like TD. Screenings should include a physical assessment and visual examination of the body using a tool like the Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS) exam.<sup>11</sup> The American Psychiatric Association 2020 guidelines for the treatment of schizophrenia recommend screening for TD at least once every 6 months in high-risk patients and at least once every 12 months for others at risk of developing TD.<sup>11</sup>

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

**Survey findings show\*:**

**1 in 5** believe that TD cannot be treated<sup>1</sup>

**52%** agree they don't know much about TD<sup>1</sup>

\*This survey included 1,000 patients diagnosed with TD and 100 patients with suspected TD, all living in the United States. Please note that the survey was conducted in 2019. Please refer to the survey report for more information.

In an effort to raise awareness of TD, states are being asked to declare May 1-7, 2023 as **Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week**.

**1 in 5** US adults live with a mental illness.<sup>12</sup>

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 5 years, and entering the sixth anniversary, **50 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](https://www.talkabouttd.com).

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TD is a chronic condition that is unlikely to improve without treatment.<sup>1,5</sup> The uncontrollable movements of TD may include:<sup>1,5</sup>

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It is important that people who are taking antipsychotic medication be monitored by a healthcare provider for drug-induced movement disorders (DIMDs), like TD. Screenings should include a physical assessment and visual examination of the body using a tool like the Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS) exam.<sup>11</sup> The American Psychiatric Association 2020 guidelines for the treatment of schizophrenia recommend screening for TD at least once every 6 months in high-risk patients and at least once every 12 months for others at risk of developing TD.<sup>11</sup>

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# Social Media

## Template Social Posts

Throughout the week, we'll be publishing content on our Neurocrine social media channels: Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn, which are linked below. We will also be interacting with content shared from this toolkit. Please tag us and use **#TDAwarenessWeek** in your posts.



Facebook



Twitter



LinkedIn

### Sample Posts

Below are suggested template posts to use on your preferred social channel. High resolution social graphics sized for Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn can be found on [page 13](#). The social copy below can be [downloaded here](#).

#### General Government/Professional Organization Use

- Tardive dyskinesia [TD] is an involuntary movement disorder associated with prolonged use of certain mental health medicines [antipsychotics]. We are proud to support the 6th annual #TDAwarenessWeek. Learn more at [TalkAboutTD.com](http://TalkAboutTD.com)
- May 1–7 is recognized as #TDAwarenessWeek which serves to educate the community on tardive dyskinesia [TD], an involuntary movement disorder associated with prolonged use of certain mental health medicines. Visit [TalkAboutTD.com](http://TalkAboutTD.com) to learn more. #MentalHealthAwarenessMonth
- May 1–7 marks the 6th annual #TDAwarenessWeek, and we're proud to support the ~600,000 people in the U.S. affected by tardive dyskinesia [TD]. Learn more about this condition: [TalkAboutTD.com](http://TalkAboutTD.com)
- Now in its 6th year, #TDAwarenessWeek encourages us to learn about tardive dyskinesia [TD], including the symptoms, impact on those experiencing the uncontrollable movements, and importance of speaking with a healthcare provider about concerns. Learn more: [TalkAboutTD.com](http://TalkAboutTD.com)
- #DYK Tardive dyskinesia [TD] is associated with prolonged use of certain mental health medicines [antipsychotics]? That's why #TDAwarenessWeek occurs during #MentalHealthAwarenessMonth, and we're proud to help educate the community on TD. Learn more: [TalkAboutTD.com](http://TalkAboutTD.com)
- Have you heard of tardive dyskinesia [TD]? Now is the perfect time to learn about the involuntary movement disorder during the 6th annual #TDAwarenessWeek, occurring May 1–7. Join us in spreading the word about TD and get more information: [TalkAboutTD.com](http://TalkAboutTD.com)
- We are committed to educating the community on tardive dyskinesia [TD], an involuntary movement disorder associated with prolonged use of certain mental health medicines, during #TDAwarenessWeek. Join us in spreading the word about TD: [TalkAboutTD.com](http://TalkAboutTD.com)

## Template Social Posts (continued)

- Approximately 7 in 10 people living with tardive dyskinesia (TD) have not yet been diagnosed. We support #TDAwarenessWeek and are committed to raising awareness about the movement disorder. Learn more: [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com)
- Those affected by tardive dyskinesia (TD) can experience physical, social, and emotional impacts to their daily lives, including their ability to work, drive, button a shirt, or even eat. Help us continue to support #TDAwarenessWeek by visiting [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com) for more.
- Tardive dyskinesia (TD) is an involuntary movement disorder, which may develop from prolonged use of certain mental health medicines (antipsychotics). To help raise awareness, we're recognizing this week (May 1–7) as #TDAwarenessWeek. Learn more: [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com).

### State Advocacy Use

- The state of **[State/State Abbreviation]** recognizes the first week of May as #TDAwarenessWeek. The week serves to educate our community on tardive dyskinesia (TD), an involuntary movement disorder. Visit [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com) to learn more.
- Tardive dyskinesia (TD) is associated with prolonged use of certain mental health medicines (antipsychotics). **[State/State Abbreviation]** encourages anyone taking antipsychotics to be screened in-person for drug-induced movement disorders, like TD. [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com) #TDAwarenessWeek
- May 1–7 is #TDAwarenessWeek, and **[State/State Abbreviation]** is proud to raise awareness about tardive dyskinesia (TD). In the U.S., ~600k people are affected by TD, a condition that may develop after prolonged use of certain mental health medicines (antipsychotics). Learn more: [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com)
- #TDAwarenessWeek is May 1–7 and is officially recognized by **[State/State Abbreviation]**. The week, occurring during #MentalHealthAwarenessMonth, serves to educate the community on tardive dyskinesia (TD), an involuntary movement disorder. Learn More: [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com)

### Elected Government Officials

- Join **[Tag Governor handle]** and I as we recognize May 1–7 as #TDAwarenessWeek, supporting those who are affected by tardive dyskinesia (TD), an involuntary movement disorder, in **[State/State Abbreviation]**. Visit [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com) for more.
- I'm proud to support #TDAwarenessWeek, which **[Gov/Legislative Body]** officially recognizes as the first week of May. This week helps educate our community on tardive dyskinesia (TD) and the impacts of the involuntary movement disorder. Learn more: [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com)

## Template Social Posts (continued)

- **[This year, Last year, or In 20XX]**, I signed the #TDAwarenessWeek proclamation encouraging **[State/State Abbreviation]** citizens to learn more about tardive dyskinesia [TD], an involuntary movement disorder affecting ~600k people in the U.S. Access resources and learn more about TD: [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com)
- **[State/State Abbreviation]** is proud to recognize this week as #TDAwarenessWeek. I encourage our community to learn about tardive dyskinesia [TD] and its physical, social, and emotional impacts by visiting [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com).
- Sending a big thank you to **[Gov/Legislative Body or Tag Governor handle]** for officially recognizing #TDAwarenessWeek to support the ~600k people who are affected by the involuntary movement disorder, tardive dyskinesia [TD]. Learn more about the condition: [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com)

### First Spouses Use:

- #DYK that **[State/State Abbreviation]** recognizes May 1–7 as #TDAwarenessWeek? Tardive dyskinesia [TD] is an involuntary movement disorder. Join **[Tag Spouse Handle/Official's Name]** and I in spreading the word and commit to learning more about TD: [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com)
- I'm joining **[Tag Spouse Handle/Official's Name]** in supporting the 6th #TDAwarenessWeek, May 1–7. Spread the word about tardive dyskinesia [TD], an involuntary movement disorder affecting ~600k people in the U.S., and access helpful resources at [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com).

### General Government/Professional Organization Use:

- Thank you, **[Tag Governor handle]** for your leadership in recognizing #TDAwarenessWeek as the first week of May and for supporting the ~600k people who are affected by tardive dyskinesia [TD], an involuntary movement disorder. Explore resources and more about TD: [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com)
- Join **[Tag Governor handle]** and me in recognizing May 1–7 as #TDAwarenessWeek. For the 6th year, this week is dedicated to highlighting the impact of tardive dyskinesia [TD], an involuntary movement disorder. Learn more: [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com)

# Template Social Graphics

## 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.



## Editable Social Media Template for TD Awareness Week State Support

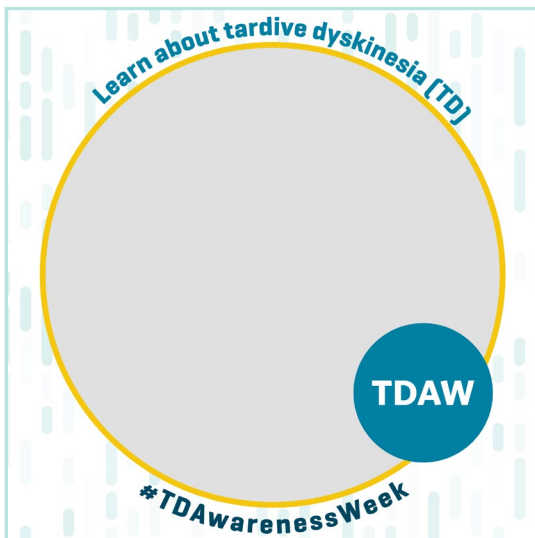
We encourage you to download this social media graphic and insert your state name to show support for TD Awareness Week. Instructions on how to update and use the graphic can be [downloaded here](#).



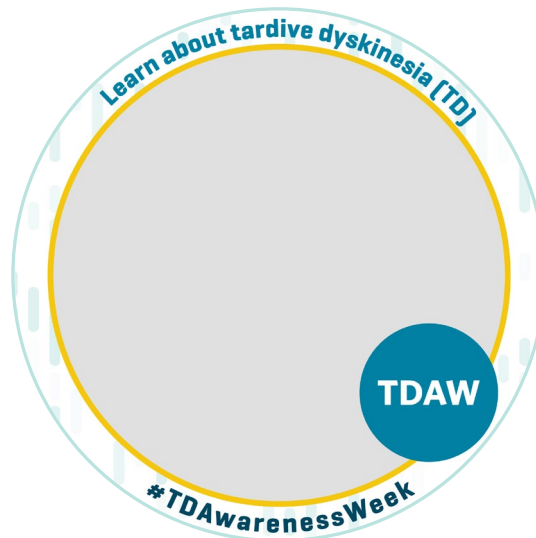
## TD Awareness Week Social Media Template Profile Picture Frame

We invite you to utilize this profile picture frame for your social media accounts during TD Awareness Week to raise awareness. [Download here.](#)

**Full TD Awareness Week Social Media Frame Image**



**Preview of TD Awareness Week Social Media Frame**





# Legislative Proclamations and Resolutions

## Sample for Legislative Proclamation

Below, and on the next page, is template language for governors and representatives to use when designating May 1-7, 2023 as Tardive Dyskinesia [TD] Awareness Week, in the form of a proclamation or resolution. Placeholders are included throughout to tailor content accordingly. This content may be distributed via social media, email, fax, and website. [Download text here.](#)

### TD AWARENESS WEEK 2023 PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Many people with serious mental health conditions, such as bipolar disorder, major depression, schizophrenia, and schizoaffective disorder, or gastrointestinal disorders, including gastroparesis, nausea, and vomiting, may be treated with medications that work as dopamine receptor blocking agents [DRBAs], including antipsychotics<sup>1-3</sup>; and

WHEREAS, While ongoing treatment with these medications can be necessary, prolonged use can also lead to tardive dyskinesia [TD], an involuntary movement disorder that is characterized by uncontrollable, abnormal and repetitive movements of the face, torso, and/or other body parts<sup>4-7</sup>; and

WHEREAS, it is estimated that TD affects approximately 600,000 people in the U.S.<sup>4,8</sup>, and approximately 70% of people with TD have not been diagnosed<sup>9</sup>, making it important to raise awareness about the symptoms and impact of TD because even mild symptoms of TD can have physical, social and emotional consequences<sup>10</sup>; and

WHEREAS, It is important that people taking DRBA medication to be monitored for TD. Regular screening for TD in these patients is recommended by the American Psychiatric Association [APA]<sup>11</sup>; and

WHEREAS, Clinical research has led to the availability of two treatments for adults with TD by the United States Food and Drug Administration; and

WHEREAS, Anyone experiencing symptoms of TD should consult their physician for support:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, **[NAME]**, Governor of the State of **[STATE]**, do hereby proclaim May 1 through May 7, 2023, as “Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week” throughout the State of **[STATE]** and I commend this observance to all our state’s residents.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Caroff SN, Hurford I, Lybrand J, et al. Movement disorders induced by antipsychotic drugs: implications of the CATIE schizophrenia trial. *Neurol Clin*. 2011;29[1]:127-148, viii.
2. American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. 5th ed. Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Association; 2013:712.
3. Frontiers in Pharmacology. A history of drug discovery for treatment of nausea and vomiting and the implications for future research. 2018
4. Cloud LJ, Zutshi D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2014;11[1]:166-176. doi:10.1007/s13311-013-0222-5
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6. Task Force on Tardive Dyskinesia. Tardive Dyskinesia: A Task Force Report of the American Psychiatric Association. American Psychiatric Association; 1992.
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11. Keepers GA [2021]. The American Psychiatric Association Practice Guideline for the Treatment of Patients With Schizophrenia. *Am J Psychiatry*. Published September 1, 2020. Accessed December 1, 2022. <https://ajp.psychiatryonline.org/doi/10.1176/appi.ajp.2020.177901>

## Sample for TD Awareness Resolution

### TD AWARENESS WEEK 2023 RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Many people with serious mental health conditions, such as bipolar disorder, major depression, schizophrenia, and schizoaffective disorder, or gastrointestinal disorders, including gastroparesis, nausea, and vomiting, may be treated with medications that work as dopamine receptor blocking agents [DRBAs], including antipsychotics<sup>1-3</sup>; and

WHEREAS, While ongoing treatment with these medications can be necessary, prolonged use can also lead to tardive dyskinesia [TD], an involuntary movement disorder that is characterized by uncontrollable, abnormal and repetitive movements of the face, torso, and/or other body parts<sup>4-7</sup>; and

WHEREAS, it is estimated that TD affects approximately 600,000 people in the U.S.<sup>4,8</sup>, and approximately 70% of people with TD have not been diagnosed<sup>9</sup>, making it important to raise awareness about the symptoms and impact of TD because even mild symptoms of TD can have physical, social and emotional consequences<sup>10</sup>; and

WHEREAS, It is important that people taking DRBA medication to be monitored for TD. Regular screening for TD in these patients is recommended by the American Psychiatric Association [APA]<sup>11</sup>; and

WHEREAS, Clinical research has led to the availability of two treatments for adults with TD by the United States Food and Drug Administration; and

WHEREAS, the House of Representatives can raise awareness of Tardive Dyskinesia in the public and medical community: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives –

1. Designates May 1 – 7, 2023, as “Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week”; and
2. Encourages each individual in the United States to become better informed about and aware of Tardive Dyskinesia.

#### REFERENCES:

**1.** Caroff SN, Hurford I, Lybrand J, et al. Movement disorders induced by antipsychotic drugs: implications of the CATIE schizophrenia trial. *Neurol Clin*. 2011;29[1]:127-148, viii. **2.** American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. 5th ed. Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Association; 2013:712. **3.** *Frontiers in Pharmacology. A History of Drug Discovery for Treatment of Nausea and Vomiting and the Implications for Future Research*. 2018 **4.** Cloud LJ, Zutshi D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2014;11[1]:166-176. doi:10.1007/s13311-013-0222-5 **5.** American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. 5th ed. American Psychiatric Association; 2013:712. **6.** Task Force on Tardive Dyskinesia. *Tardive Dyskinesia: A Task Force Report of the American Psychiatric Association*. American Psychiatric Association; 1992. **7.** Guy W. *ECDEU Assessment Manual for Psychopharmacology*. National Institute of Mental Health; 1976. **8.** Data on file. Neurocrine Biosciences. **9.** Data on File. Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc. **10.** 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. doi:10.4088/jcp.v69n1008 **11.** Keepers G. A. [2021]. The American Psychiatric Association Practice Guideline for the Treatment of Patients With Schizophrenia. *American Journal of Psychiatry*. Published September 1, 2020. Accessed December 1, 2022. <https://ajp.psychiatryonline.org/doi/10.1176/appi.ajp.2020.177901>

## Template Press Release

Below is a template press release, which each local state or national government office can tailor to share with media and the public announcing the declaration of May 1-7, 2023 as Tardive Dyskinesia (TD) Awareness Week. Placeholders are included throughout to tailor content accordingly. This content may be distributed via email, fax, website, and print. [Download text here.](#)

### **[INSERT OFFICIAL STATE LETTERHEAD]**

### **[Insert Government Official Name and Title] Recognizes Tardive Dyskinesia (TD) Awareness Week in [State Name], May 1-7**

**[Insert city], [State first three initials] – [Month] [Day], 2023 – [Insert Government Official Name and Title]** today recognized the first week of May [1-7], 2023, as Tardive Dyskinesia (TD) Awareness Week in support of May as Mental Health Awareness Month. The goal of TD Awareness Week is to help raise awareness and support for people living with the condition. Some people living with a mental health condition may also experience TD, an involuntary movement disorder that is associated with prolonged use of certain mental health medicines (antipsychotics) that can be used to treat bipolar disorder, depression, schizophrenia, and schizoaffective disorder.<sup>1-4</sup>

### **[SUGGESTED QUOTE FROM GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL]**

“Each May, we recognize Mental Health Awareness Month and the **[NUMBER]** of people in **[STATE]** who live with a mental illness. During this time, we also want to raise awareness of TD, including the physical, social, and emotional impact it can have on those who may be experiencing symptoms,” said **[Insert title and name]**.<sup>5</sup> Approximately 70 percent of people living with TD in the United States have not yet been diagnosed, demonstrating the need for increased education and screening.<sup>6</sup>

In a recent survey, 69 percent (n=250) of people with TD experiencing moderate to severe involuntary movement symptoms reported that their mental health had been impacted by their involuntary movements.\*† More than half (51 percent) of the people with TD reported that TD had affected their ability to sleep.\*‡ Even mild uncontrollable body movements from TD could have emotional and social consequences.<sup>6</sup> These movements can cause worry, frustration, and self-consciousness.<sup>5</sup>

\*Base: Patient ATU 2022. Target patients (diagnosed TD or suspected TD) n=250.

†Responses based on survey question: Since first experiencing involuntary movements, how have the following areas of your life been affected, if at all. Please use a scale of 1 to 5 when 1 means “Not affected at all,” and 5 means “Extremely negatively affected.” How would you describe the severity of your involuntary movements? Results shown include responses ≥3.

‡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? Please use a scale of 1 to 5 when 1 means “Not affected at all,” and 5 means “Extremely negatively affected.” Results shown include responses ≥3.

## Template Press Release (continued)

TD affects approximately 600,000 people in the U.S.<sup>2,6</sup> The uncontrollable movements of TD may appear mild, moderate, or severe and can occur in one or more spots in the body. These movements are often seen in the face, torso, limbs, and fingers or toes.<sup>3,4</sup> In **[Insert month]**, **[Insert title and last name of official]** signed a proclamation to declare May 1-7, 2023, as TD Awareness Week to help increase education and raise awareness around the condition.

To learn more about TD, living with TD, and how to treat TD, visit [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com).

For a PDF copy of proclamation **[XX-XX]**, click HERE **[insert link]**.

### REFERENCES:

**1.** Task Force on Tardive Dyskinesia. Tardive Dyskinesia: A Task Force Report of the American Psychiatric Association. American Psychiatric Association; Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 1992. **2.** Cloud LJ, Zutshi D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2014;11(1):166-176. doi:10.1007/s13311-013-0222-5 **3.** American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. 5th ed. Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Association; 2013. **4.** Guy W. ECDEU Assessment Manual for Psychopharmacology. Revised 1976. Rockville, MD. National Institute of Mental Health; 1976 **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 Psychiatry*. 2008;69(10):1580-1588. doi:10.4088/jcp.v69n1008 **6.** Data on File. Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc.

## Template Media Alert

Below is a template media alert each state or federal office can tailor to share with local media announcing the government official's designation of May 1-7, 2023 as Tardive Dyskinesia (TD) Awareness Week. Placeholders are included throughout to tailor content accordingly. We recommend sending this media alert a week in advance of the signing, and then again a few days before. This content may be distributed via email, fax, and website. [Download text here.](#)

### **[Insert Government Official Name and Title] Declares May 1-7 in [Name of State] as Tardive Dyskinesia (TD) Awareness Week**

**[XX County/State]** approved the **[insert Proclamation or Resolution]** sponsored by **[insert Government Official Name]** designating May 1-7, 2023, as TD Awareness Week in honor of all who live with the condition. TD is an involuntary movement disorder associated with prolonged use of certain mental health medicines (antipsychotics) that can be used to treat bipolar disorder, depression, schizophrenia, and schizoaffective disorder.<sup>1-3</sup> TD is characterized by uncontrollable, abnormal, and repetitive movements of the face, torso, and/or other body parts.<sup>1,3-5</sup>

Now in its sixth consecutive year, TD Awareness Week, which occurs during Mental Health Awareness Month, brings together advocacy organizations, legislators, and the community to recognize and drive increased support for those impacted by the condition. TD Awareness Week encourages the mental health and broader communities to learn about ways to recognize TD symptoms, understand the impact of the condition, and talk to their healthcare provider if they think they or someone they know may be experiencing bothersome uncontrolled movements.

TD may impact people's overall mental health and can have physical, social, and emotional consequences.<sup>6</sup> Approximately 600,000 Americans live with TD, but an estimated 70%, or 7 out of 10 people living with TD, have not yet been diagnosed.<sup>7</sup> It's important that people taking antipsychotic medication be monitored for drug-induced movement disorders, such as TD.

**[Insert Advocacy Group Member or Government Official]** is available for interviews to discuss this initiative, as well as other activities that support local mental health advocacy and those suffering from mental illness and TD.

To learn more about TD and for additional resources, visit [TalkAboutTD.com](https://TalkAboutTD.com).

## Template Media Alert (continued)

For a PDF copy of proclamation **[XX-XX]**, click HERE **[Insert Link]**.

**WHO: [Insert Government Official Name]** Signs **[Insert Proclamation or Resolution]** for TD Awareness Week

**WHAT: [Insert Proclamation or Resolution]** declares May 1-7 TD Awareness Week

**WHEN: [Insert Time]**

**WHERE: [Address of Signing]**

**Available for interview (via phone or Zoom): [Insert Contact Information for Who Will Be Available]**

### REFERENCES:

**1.** Cloud LJ, Zutshi D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2014;11(1):166-176. doi:10.1007/s13311-013-0222-5 **2.** Caroff SN, Hurford I, Lybrand J, Campbell EC. Movement disorders induced by antipsychotic drugs: implications of the CATIE schizophrenia trial. *Neural Clin*. 2011;29(1):127-148. doi:10.1016/j.ncl.2010.10.002 **3.** American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. 5th ed. Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Association; 2013. **4.** Task Force on Tardive Dyskinesia. Tardive Dyskinesia: A Task Force Report of the American Psychiatric Association. American Psychiatric Association; Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 1992. **5.** Guy W. ECDEU Assessment Manual for Psychopharmacology. Revised 1976. Rockville, MD. National Institute of Mental Health; 1976. **6.** 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 Psychiatry*. 2008;69(10):1580-1588. doi:10.4088/jcp.v69n1008 **7.** Data on File. Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc.

## Template Photo Caption for TD Awareness Week Designation Signings

The below template photo caption can be used for images taken when a government official signs a TD Awareness Week proclamation or resolution. It can also be shared with media outlets if a caption is needed. [Download text here.](#)

### Photo Caption

The first week of May has been declared Tardive Dyskinesia [TD] Awareness Week [May 1-7]. **[Insert Name of Government State Official]** signed a **[Proclamation or Resolution]** to recognize this important milestone in **[Insert State]** and bring more awareness to those living with mental health conditions, and related conditions such as TD, an involuntary movement disorder.

## Template Social Media Posts for TD Awareness Week Designation Signings

Draft social media posts to be used to publish across social channels to announce TD Awareness Week proclamations and resolutions signed by government officials. [Download text here.](#)

### Social Media Posts

1. Today, **[Name of Government Official]** signed **[Proclamation/Resolution] [XX]** to declare May 1-7 #TDAwarenessWeek in **[state]**. Tardive dyskinesia [TD] is a condition of uncontrollable movements, which may develop from taking certain mental health medications. Visit: TalkAboutTD.com
2. This year marks the 6th anniversary of #TDAwarenessWeek, the week during #MentalHealthAwarenessMonth that serves to educate the community on tardive dyskinesia [TD]. Today, **[name of Government Official]** signed a **[proclamation/resolution]** in **[state]** to recognize the week.

## Sample for Legislative Newsletter

Below is a template newsletter for legislators to tailor and share in their constituent newsletters to encourage tardive dyskinesia (TD) awareness and the importance of screenings. Placeholders are included throughout to tailor content accordingly. This content may be distributed via email and website. **We recommend sharing this content the morning of Monday, May 1, to kick off the week. [Download text here.](#)**

### [INSERT OFFICIAL STATE LETTERHEAD]

**[Insert Government Official Name and Title]** Recognizes Tardive Dyskinesia (TD) Awareness Week in **[State Name]**, May 1–7

During the 2023 legislative session, **[Insert Government Official Name and Title]** introduced **[Proclamation/Resolution #]** to recognize May 1 through May 7, 2023, as TD Awareness Week in **[State Name]** in support of May as Mental Health Awareness Month, to help increase education and raise awareness and support for people living with the condition.

Some people living with a mental health condition may also experience TD, an involuntary movement disorder that is associated with prolonged use of certain mental health medicines (antipsychotics) that can be used to treat bipolar disorder, depression, schizophrenia, and schizoaffective disorder.<sup>1–4</sup> The uncontrollable movements of TD—which are often seen in the face, torso, limbs, and fingers or toes, and may appear mild, moderate, or severe—can occur in one or more spots in the body.<sup>3,4</sup>

TD affects approximately 600,000 people in the U.S and nearly 70% of people in the U.S. living with TD are undiagnosed, so it's important that people taking antipsychotic medicine be monitored for drug-induced movement disorders (DIMDs) such as TD.<sup>5</sup>

- Screenings for DIMDs should include a physical assessment and visual examination of the body.<sup>6</sup> Thorough assessment is difficult using audiovisual telehealth and it's even less effective in an audio-only telehealth visit<sup>7</sup>
- The American Psychiatric Association 2020 guidelines for the treatment of schizophrenia recommend screening for TD at least every 6 months in high-risk patients and at least every 12 months for others at risk of developing TD<sup>6</sup>

There are tools available on [MIND-TD.com](https://www.mind-td.com), including how to properly screen for TD. The [MIND-TD Questionnaire](#) can help clinicians facilitate a dialogue about abnormal movements with patients at risk for TD.

### REFERENCES:

**1.** Task Force on Tardive Dyskinesia. Tardive Dyskinesia: A Task Force Report of the American Psychiatric Association. American Psychiatric Association; Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 1992.. **2.** Cloud LJ, Zutshi D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2014;11(1):166–176. doi:10.1007/s13311-013-0222-5 **3.** American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. 5th ed. American Psychiatric Association; 2013. **4.** Guy W. ECDEU Assessment Manual for Psychopharmacology. Revised 1976. Rockville, MD. National Institute of Mental Health; 1976. **5.** Data on File. Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc. **6.** Keepers GA, Fochtmann LJ, Anzia JM, et al. The American Psychiatric Association practice guideline for the treatment of patients with schizophrenia. *Am J of Psychiatry*. 2020;177(9):868–872. doi:10.1176/appi.ajp.2020.177901 **7.** Karimi M, Lee EC, Couture SJ, et al. National survey trends in telehealth use in 2021: disparities in utilization and audio vs. video services. Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. Published February 1, 2022. Accessed January 6, 2023. <https://aspe.hhs.gov/reports/hps-analysis-telehealth-use-2021>

## Template Blog Post / Email

Below is a template website post or email brief, which each local state official 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. This content may be distributed via email and website. **We recommend sharing this content the morning of Monday, May 1, to kick off the week. [Download text here.](#)**

**[IF SENDING AS AN EMAIL, INSERT SUGGESTED SUBJECT LINE]**

**[INSERT STATE]** Declares May 1-7, 2023, as Tardive Dyskinesia [TD] Awareness Week

**[IF SENDING AS AN EMAIL, INSERT THE FOLLOWING]**

Dear Constituents/All,

**[IF POSTING ONLINE, INSERT SUGGESTED TITLE]**

May 1-7, 2023, Is Tardive Dyskinesia [TD] Awareness Week **[INSERT STATE]** Supports Those Living With the Condition

**[INSERT OFFICE OF STATE OFFICIAL]** is proud to sponsor the **[proclamation/resolution]** declaring the first week of May 1-7, 2023, as Tardive Dyskinesia [TD] Awareness Week in the state of **[INSERT STATE]**.

TD is an involuntary movement disorder that is characterized by uncontrollable, abnormal, and repetitive movements of the face, torso, and/or other body parts.<sup>1-4</sup> TD is associated with prolonged use of certain mental health medicines (antipsychotics) that can be used to treat bipolar disorder, depression, schizophrenia, and schizoaffective disorder.<sup>3,4</sup> TD affects approximately 600,000 people in the U.S.<sup>1,5</sup>

By declaring the first week of May as TD Awareness Week, **[INSERT STATE]** is helping to raise awareness regarding:

- 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 screening for TD and 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 U.S. adults living with a mental illness.<sup>6</sup>

Blog post/email continues on next page; references included on page 27

## Template Blog Post / Email [continued]

### [PULL FROM STATE STATS ON PAGES 29-31:]

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.<sup>7,8</sup>

Mental health continues to be a significant challenge in the United States, and it is important to include TD in the conversation because of the physical, social, and emotional consequences this disorder can have for people already living with mental health issues.<sup>9</sup> In a recent survey, 69% (n=250) of people experiencing moderate to severe involuntary movement symptoms reported that their mental health had been impacted by their involuntary movements.\*†

\*Base: Patient ATU 2022. Target patients (diagnosed TD or suspected TD) n=250.

†Responses based on survey question: Since first experiencing involuntary movements, how have the following areas of your life been affected, if at all. Please use a scale of 1 to 5 when 1 means “Not affected at all,” and 5 means “Extremely negatively affected.” How would you describe the severity of your involuntary movements? Results shown include responses ≥3.

Thank you for your commitment to raising awareness of TD and supporting the mental health community. [OFFICE OF STATE OFFICIAL] encourages everyone across [INSERT STATE] to acknowledge the first week of May as TD Awareness Week.

There are resources that can help people and care partners understand TD and recognize its symptoms, request support, and have a conversation with their healthcare provider about ways to manage their TD, including treatment options: [TalkAboutTD.com](https://www.talkabouttd.com).

### [IF SENDING AS AN EMAIL, INSERT SIGNATURE:]

Sincerely,

[NAME]

[TITLE]

### REFERENCES:

1. Cloud LJ, Zutshi D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2014;11(1):166-176. doi:10.1007/s13311-013-0222-5
2. Guy W. ECDEU Assessment Manual for Psychopharmacology. Revised 1976. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health; 1976.
3. American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. 5th ed. Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Association; 2013.
4. Task Force on Tardive Dyskinesia. Tardive Dyskinesia: A Task Force Report of the American Psychiatric Association; Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 1992.
5. Data on File. Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc.
6. National Alliance on Mental Illness. Mental health by the numbers. Accessed January 18, 2023. <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. doi:10.4088/JCP.16r10832
8. Reinert M, Fritze D, Nguyen T. The State of Mental Health in America 2023. Mental Health America; 2022.
9. 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. doi:10.4088/jcp.v69n1008



# Appendix

## Prevalence of U.S. Adults With Any Mental Health Condition

Below, please find fast facts regarding U.S. adults living with mental health conditions and those living with tardive dyskinesia [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 illness<sup>1</sup>
- TD, an uncontrollable movement disorder, is associated with prolonged use of certain mental health medicines (antipsychotics) that can be used to treat bipolar disorder, depression, schizophrenia, and schizoaffective disorder.<sup>2-4</sup>
- Approximately 600,000 people in the U.S. may be affected by TD<sup>2,5</sup>

### Prevalence of U.S. Adults With Any Mental Illness\*

Below, please find the prevalence of mental health conditions in each state. The percentage [%] refers to the percentage 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% or 797,000 people have a mental health condition in Alabama. The below statistics have been secured from the [2023 State of Mental Health in America report by Mental Health America \[MHA\]](#) [see page 15 in the MHA report for adult prevalence of mental illness by state.].<sup>6</sup>

States	%	#
Alabama	21	797,000
Alaska	22	117,000
Arizona	24	1,300,000
Arkansas	23	514,000
California	20	6,200,000
Colorado	23	1,000,000
Connecticut	19	524,000
Delaware	21	156,000
District of Columbia	23	131,000

#### REFERENCES:

1. National Alliance for Mental Illness. Mental health by the numbers. Accessed January 18, 2023. <https://www.nami.org/mhstats>
2. Cloud LJ, Zutshi D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2014;11(1):166-176. doi:10.1007/s13311-013-0222-5
3. Caroff SN, Hurford I, Lybrand J, Campbell EC. Movement disorders induced by antipsychotic drugs: implications of the CATIE schizophrenia trial. *Neurol Clin*. 2011;29(1):127-148. doi:10.1016/j.ncl.2010.10.002
4. American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. 5th ed. Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Association; 2013
5. Data on File. Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc.
6. Reinert M, Fritze D, Nguyen T. *The State of Mental Health in America 2023*. Mental Health America; 2022.

## Prevalence of U.S. Adults With Any Mental Health Condition [continued]

States	%	#
Florida	17	3,000,000
Georgia	18	1,400,000
Hawaii	18	189,000
Idaho	25	333,000
Illinois	21	2,000,000
Indiana	22	1,100,000
Iowa	21	503,000
Kansas	26	560,000
Kentucky	22	742,000
Louisiana	21	733,000
Maine	22	234,000
Maryland	18	822,000
Massachusetts	21	1,200,000
Michigan	22	1,700,000
Minnesota	23	997,000
Mississippi	21	465,000
Missouri	21	996,000
Montana	23	195,000
Nebraska	23	335,000
Nevada	21	508,000
New Hampshire	24	260,000
New Jersey	18	1,300,000

\*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]."

## Prevalence of U.S. Adults With Any Mental Health Condition [continued]

States	%	#
New Mexico	21	337,000
New York	19	2,900,000
North Carolina	20	1,600,000
North Dakota	21	118,000
Ohio	24	2,200,000
Oklahoma	26	752,000
Oregon	27	909,000
Pennsylvania	20	2,000,000
Rhode Island	24	202,000
South Carolina	22	872,000
South Dakota	21	139,000
Tennessee	20	1,100,000
Texas	18	3,800,000
Utah	30	675,000
Vermont	24	120,000
Virginia	21	1,300,000
Washington	26	1,500,000
West Virginia	26	366,000
Wisconsin	22	982,000
Wyoming	24	103,000
National	21	52,173,000

\*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]."



# Tardive Dyskinesia [TD] Awareness Week 2023

**May 1-7, 2023**

## **Toolkit & Resources**

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND  
ORGANIZATIONS

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

**TDAW**