### Bipolar Disorder Terms

**Across**

2. Neuroleptics or antipsychotics are drugs frequently used to treat psychosis. Antipsychotics principally cause changes in the brain making hallucinations disappear.

5. Symptoms may include excessive happiness, excitement, irritability, restlessness, increased energy, less need for sleep, racing thoughts, high sex drive.

6. Sign of Bipolar Disorder

10. Signs of lithium toxicity coarse hand tremors, mental confusion and muscle hyperirritability.

13. The mildest form of mania, with similar but less serious symptoms.

17. Unstable goes from joyful to angry quickly.

19. Four expected side effects of this type of therapy fine hand tremor, weight gain, mild thirst, and polyuria.

20. Symptoms may include sadness, anxiety, irritability, loss of energy, uncontrollable crying, change in appetite causing weight loss or gain, increased need for sleep, and difficulty making decisions.

**Down**

1. It sits between mania and depression, and it’s what people with bipolar disorder aim for in their treatment.

3. People with bipolar II disorder have never experienced a complete manic episode. They go through periods of high levels of energy and impulsiveness.

4. Drugs which act on mental activity, sometimes used in the treatment of bipolar disorder.

7. A chronic but milder form of bipolar disorder, characterized by episodes of hypomania and depression that lasts for at least two years.

8. Depression’s counterpart in Bipolar Disorder.


11. A serious mental illness that is characterized by extreme changes in mood, from mania to depression.

12. General term for treating mental health problems by talking with a psychiatrist, or psychologist.

14. Defined by a distinct period during which there is an abnormally and persistently elevated, expansive, or irritable mood.

15. Researchers believe that some neurotransmitters, including (______) and dopamine, don’t function properly in individuals with bipolar disorder.

16. Nonstop physical activity, can go days without eating or sleeping.