<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disorder</th>
<th>Overview</th>
<th>Signs/ symptoms</th>
<th>Oral manifestations</th>
<th>Drugs prescribed</th>
<th>Treatment plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Anxiety  | Irrational feelings of threat to a persons well being. | Shortness of breath, dizziness, accelerated heart rate, sweating, numbness, tingling, flushing of skin, fear, depression with PTSD, alcohol abuse | Hypersensitivity, xerostomia, probable gingival and dental abrasion | Benzodiazepines | -Help patient remain calm  
-Use effective pain control  
-Schedule morning appointments  
-Be alert of symptoms of panic attacks |
| Bipolar  | A mood disorder with episodes of mania and depression. | Increased self esteem, distractibility, agitation, short attention span, insomnia, suicidal | Dental caries, periodontal disease, dysgeusia, xerostomia, stomatitis, and glossitis | Anticonvulsants, antipsychotics, and lithium carbonate | -provide a comfortable environment  
-3-4 month maintenance appointments  
-use direct and simple instructions |
| Schizophrenia | A mental disorder that presents social withdrawal and bizarre behavior. | Delusions, hallucinations, alcohol abuse, unorganized thoughts, incoherence, tardive dyskinesia | Compromised oral health and xerostomia | Conventional antipsychotic drugs such as: Phentothiazines, Butyrophenones, Thioxanthenes, and atypical drugs such as: Dibenzodiazepines, Benzisoxazoles, Olanzapine | -plan a familiar and simple routine  
-create a restful atmosphere  
-provide information and instructions to caregiver |
| ADHD     | A disorder characterized by a persistent pattern of inattention and/or hyperactivity | Process information, short term memory, hyper, excessive talking, short attention span | xerostomia | Adderall-Dextroamphetamine, Amphetamine, and Ritalin | -schedule short appointments  
-schedule appointments after taking meals and medication  
-use the tell-show-do method |