

**As Introduced**

**134th General Assembly  
Regular Session  
2021-2022**

**S. B. No. 274**

**Senator Antani**

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**A BILL**

To enact section 5.2316 of the Revised Code to 1  
designate the first week of May as "Tardive 2  
Dyskinesia Awareness Week." 3

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO:**

**Section 1.** That section 5.2316 of the Revised Code be 4  
enacted to read as follows: 5

**Sec. 5.2316.** (A) The first full week of May is designated 6  
as "Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week" to encourage each 7  
individual in Ohio to become better informed about and aware of 8  
tardive dyskinesia. 9

(B) In designating "Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week," 10  
the general assembly finds all of the following: 11

(1) Many persons with serious, chronic mental illness, 12  
such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and severe depression, 13  
or with gastrointestinal disorders, including gastroparesis, 14  
nausea, and vomiting, require treatment with medications that 15  
work as dopamine receptor blocking agents (DRBAs), including 16  
antipsychotics. 17

(2) While ongoing treatment with those medications can be 18

very helpful, and even lifesaving, for many people, it can also 19  
lead to tardive dyskinesia. 20

(3) Tardive dyskinesia is a movement disorder that is 21  
characterized by random, involuntary, and uncontrolled movements 22  
of different muscles in the face, trunk, and extremities. 23

(4) Tardive dyskinesia can develop months, years, or 24  
decades after a person starts taking DRBAs and even after the 25  
person has discontinued use of those medications. Not everyone 26  
who takes a DRBA develops tardive dyskinesia, but if it develops 27  
it is often permanent. 28

(5) It is estimated that over six hundred thousand 29  
Americans suffer from tardive dyskinesia. According to the 30  
national alliance on mental illness, one in every four patients 31  
receiving long-term treatment with an antipsychotic medication 32  
will experience tardive dyskinesia. 33

(6) Years of difficult and challenging research have 34  
resulted in recent scientific breakthroughs, with two new 35  
treatments for tardive dyskinesia approved by the United States 36  
food and drug administration. 37

(7) Tardive dyskinesia is often unrecognized and patients 38  
suffering from the illness are commonly misdiagnosed. Regular 39  
screening for tardive dyskinesia in patients taking DRBA 40  
medications is recommended by the American psychiatric 41  
association. 42

(8) The general assembly can raise awareness of tardive 43  
dyskinesia in the public and medical community. 44