

Quetiapine is an atypical anti-psychotic medication that is used to manage hallucinations in Parkinson's disease and Lewy body dementia. It works by blocking dopamine and serotonin receptors in the brain, which can reduce hallucinations and other psychotic symptoms. It is less likely than other anti-psychotics to worsen motor control.

In addition to hallucinations, quetiapine may also be used to manage other symptoms of Parkinson's disease, such as tremors, rigidity, and stiffness. It can also improve sleep and mood in people with Lewy body dementia.

As with all medications, quetiapine has potential side effects, including dizziness, drowsiness, dry mouth, constipation, and weight gain.

In rare cases, it can cause a serious condition called neuroleptic malignant syndrome, which is characterised by high fever, muscle rigidity, and changes in mental status.

It is important to work closely with a specialist when taking quetiapine, especially if there are other medications being taken. The dose may need to be adjusted, and regular monitoring of side effects and overall health is necessary.

It is also important to note that quetiapine has the potential to interact with other medications and may not be safe for everyone. People with a history of liver disease, heart problems, or diabetes may need to be monitored more closely while taking this medication.

Quetiapine should be used with caution in elderly individuals, as it may increase the risk of falls and cognitive impairment. It is important to discuss all potential risks and benefits of quetiapine with a specialist.