Jeffrey Panko NP
PSYCHIATRY

Jeffrey Panko, PMHNP-BC
Phone 646-549-4694 | Fax 646-558-4238
JMPankoNP@JeffreyPanko.com
jeffreypanko.com

PATIENT EDUCATION

Milsaperidone

Bysanti / Oral tablets

A guide for adults taking milsaperidone.
Follow the directions on your prescription and your provider's recommendations.

INCREASE GRADUALLY AS PRESCRIBED

CALL BEFORE RESTARTING AFTER A GAP

Formulations: Bysanti tablets come in several strengths for gradual dose increases. It is taken twice daily. Your provider may use a different schedule or lower dose because of liver function, interacting medicines, or how your body processes the medicine.

What it is used for

Milsaperidone treats schizophrenia in adults and acute manic or mixed episodes of bipolar I disorder. A mixed episode includes manic symptoms with depressive symptoms. The condition being treated determines the target dose and follow-up plan.

How it works

Milsaperidone and its active metabolite affect dopamine and serotonin receptors. These effects can reduce psychotic symptoms and mania. Effects on other receptors contribute to dizziness, blood-pressure changes, and other side effects.

What to expect over time

Some symptoms improve earlier than others. Changes in hallucinations, mood, or organized thinking often develop over several weeks. Track practical goals, such as regular sleep and daily activities, and report side effects or limited benefit.

Taking your medication

- Take twice daily, with or without food.
- Follow the titration schedule exactly. Starting too high or increasing too quickly can cause a major drop in blood pressure.
- If you miss a dose, take it when you remember unless it is almost time for the next dose. Then skip it. Do not double a dose.
- If you miss more than three days of treatment, contact your provider before restarting. You need to repeat the starting titration.

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MILSAPERIDONE / 02

Side effects and safety

Possible side effects

- Dizziness, especially when standing
- Dry mouth or nasal congestion
- Sleepiness or fatigue
- Faster heartbeat, increased appetite, or weight gain

Keeping track of treatment

Some side effects resolve with time; others may require a change of medication. Discuss persistent or bothersome side effects with your provider.

Expect periodic checks of weight, blood pressure, blood sugar, cholesterol, and movement symptoms. Some changes, such as higher blood sugar, may occur before you feel different.

Report new mouth, tongue, face, or limb movements. Tardive dyskinesia is a movement disorder that can persist after medication is stopped.

Heart-rhythm risk may require an ECG and potassium or magnesium checks. Tell your provider about fainting, dehydration, or prolonged diarrhea. Blood counts may need monitoring if you have had low white blood cells.

If you take too much

For a suspected overdose, call Poison Control at **1-800-222-1222** immediately, even if you feel well. Call 911 for a seizure, collapse, trouble breathing, or inability to wake.

Before you start

Discuss heart-rhythm problems, fainting, low blood pressure, diabetes, seizures, low blood counts, liver disease, and upcoming cataract surgery. It is not recommended with severe liver impairment.

Antipsychotics increase the risk of death in older adults with dementia-related psychosis. Bysanti is not approved for that condition.

Discuss pregnancy plans. Breastfeeding is not recommended during treatment and for six days after the last dose, or eight days if you are a CYP2D6 poor metabolizer. Confirm your interval with your provider.

Medicines and interactions

Review all your medications with your provider, including over-the-counter medicines and supplements. Have new medications checked before taking them.

Strong CYP2D6 or CYP3A4 inhibitors, including certain antidepressants, antibiotics, and antifungals, require dose adjustment.

Avoid other medicines that prolong the QT interval. Alpha-blocking medicines and other blood-pressure treatments can add significant dizziness or fainting.

Alcohol, opioids, sleeping pills, and sedating antihistamines can increase impairment.

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MILSAPERIDONE / 03

Living with your treatment

When to get help

Emergency symptoms. Get emergency care for fever with severe muscle stiffness and confusion, a seizure, fainting with an irregular heartbeat, or trouble breathing. Fever and stiffness can signal neuroleptic malignant syndrome, a rare but serious reaction.

Prompt medical advice. Report involuntary movements, severe restlessness, trouble swallowing, or unusual thirst and urination promptly. Fever or a sore throat may require a blood-count check. A painful erection lasting four hours needs emergency care.

If you feel unsafe or have thoughts of self-harm, call 911 or go to an emergency department.

Your questions answered

Why does the dose start low?
The gradual schedule reduces the risk of dizziness and fainting from a sudden blood-pressure drop. Do not speed it up if symptoms are still present.

Can I restart my usual dose after a gap?
Not after more than three missed days. Contact your provider for the restart schedule before taking another dose.

Is it interchangeable with iloperidone?
The medicines are related, but a switch still requires prescribing instructions. Do not substitute tablets or calculate a replacement dose yourself.

Everyday tips

Stand up slowly. Avoid driving until you know how the medication affects alertness and coordination.

Stay hydrated and take breaks in hot weather. Some antipsychotics interfere with temperature regulation.

Discuss appetite or weight changes early, and keep scheduled monitoring visits.

Storage and safety

Keep medication in its labeled container, away from excess heat and moisture and out of reach of children and pets. Do not share it. Ask a pharmacy about disposal of unused medication.

Sources

FDA: Bysanti prescribing information (February 2026)

Educational handout; does not replace your prescription or provider's recommendations.