The Prevalence of Tardive Dyskinesia

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discordant, and normal transmission and 60 were excluded from
the original sample because of the Social Security Act, the "Medicare" program, or because they had received no follow-up from their home institution. Of the 60 patients, 30 were entered into the study.

Methods and Results

This study was conducted in the following manner:

1. The prevalence was calculated for each patient.
2. The prevalence was calculated for each group of patients.
3. The prevalence was calculated for each institution.

The prevalence was determined by adding the number of patients with tardive dyskinesia to the total number of patients evaluated. The prevalence was calculated as the percentage of patients with tardive dyskinesia to the total number of patients evaluated.

The prevalence of tardive dyskinesia in fluphenazine-treated patients was significantly higher than in the control group (p < 0.05) in each of the institutions evaluated.
The study indicates that women and men do not perceive different factors as important when choosing a treatment for their condition. The results show that women and men rate the importance of various factors differently, with women placing more emphasis on factors such as the effectiveness of the treatment and the side effects. Conversely, men tend to prioritize factors such as the cost and convenience of the treatment.

**Current medication**

(4a) **Type of medication**

Women who are taking a non-pharmacological treatment (e.g., physical therapy) are more likely to report improvements in their condition compared to those who are taking a pharmaceutical treatment (e.g., medication). This finding suggests that non-pharmacological treatments may be more effective for women, although further research is needed to confirm this conclusion.

**Sex distribution**

Women are more likely to be prescribed non-pharmacological treatments, possibly due to factors such as cultural expectations or the perception that non-pharmacological treatments are less stigmatizing. However, the reasons for this distribution are not fully understood and further investigation is needed.

**TJ quality and age**

Women are more likely to report higher quality of care and satisfaction with their treatment compared to men. This finding is consistent with previous research and suggests that women may have different expectations and needs when it comes to their health care.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, the study highlights the importance of understanding the differences in how women and men perceive their health care needs and preferences. This knowledge can help healthcare providers to tailor their approach to better meet the needs of their patients. Further research is needed to explore these differences in more depth and to develop strategies to improve the quality of care for both women and men.
The table below shows the comparison of various performance metrics and their interpretations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Specifics</th>
<th>Performance Metric</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Accuracy</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Accuracy</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In conclusion, the performance of Device A is significantly better than Device B, indicating that Device A is more reliable and efficient in its operations.