

| Antipsychotics Associated with Hyperprolactinemia | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------|--|-----------------|
| Drug Name | Drug Class | Level | Pathophysiology | Dose-Dependent? |
| Clozapine | Second-generation | Very low | Minimal and transient D2 blockade in the tuberoinfundibular pathway preserves dopamine's inhibitory control of pituitary lactotrophs. | No / minimal |
| Quetiapine | Second-generation | Low | Short-lived D2 receptor occupancy limits sustained removal of dopamine inhibition on prolactin release. | Yes (mild) |
| Asenapine | Second-generation | Low | Moderate pituitary D2 blockade reduces dopamine inhibition but serotonergic effects blunt prolactin elevation. | Yes |
| Olanzapine | Second-generation | Low-moderate | Partial and sustained D2 blockade in the tuberoinfundibular pathway decreases dopamine-mediated inhibition of lactotrophs. | Yes |
| Ziprasidone | Second-generation | Low-moderate | Dopamine inhibition is reduced, but serotonergic modulation limits prolactin elevation compared with high-risk agents. | Yes |
| Lurasidone | Second-generation | Moderate | Sustained D2 receptor blockade in the pituitary removes tonic dopamine suppression of prolactin secretion. | Yes |
| Iloperidone | Second-generation | Moderate | Consistent D2 blockade in the tuberoinfundibular pathway increases prolactin via loss of dopaminergic inhibition. | Yes |
| Haloperidol | First-generation (high-potency) | Moderate-high | Potent and sustained D2 blockade in the pituitary causes marked prolactin elevation through complete dopamine inhibition. | Yes |
| Chlorpromazine | First-generation (low-potency) | Moderate-high | Chronic D2 blockade disrupts dopamine control of prolactin secretion, though less potently than high-potency agents. | Yes |
| Paliperidone | Second-generation | High | High pituitary D2 receptor occupancy with limited CNS penetration preferentially disrupts tuberoinfundibular dopamine signaling. | Yes |
| Risperidone | Second-generation | Very high | Strong and sustained blockade of pituitary D2 receptors removes dopamine's inhibitory control, producing pronounced prolactin elevation. | Yes |
| Amisulpride | Second-generation | Highest | Poor blood-brain barrier penetration results in disproportionately high pituitary D2 blockade, causing severe prolactin elevation even at low doses. | |