



This initiative aims to educate and equip those serving individuals with SMI to improve early identification and response to abnormal involuntary movements through consistent screening. To better understand current practices and barriers, NASMHPD surveyed state leaders on the use of the AIMS and other screening tools.

Why This Matters

- Only **2 in 5** patients are screened before receiving a TD diagnosis.¹
- Although newer antipsychotic medications lower the risk of TD, they do not eliminate it.²
- **Improving routine screening** promotes earlier detection, timely intervention, and better patient outcomes.³



Main Barriers

Limited Provider Time



No Screening Protocol



Low Provider Awareness +
Limited Treatment Knowledge



Key Findings

51% of survey respondents indicated they do not collect data on abnormal involuntary movements



72% of respondents indicated **NO** provider training on the administration of AIMS

Most respondents indicated **psychiatrists** as the primary provider **formally screening** for abnormal involuntary movements.



Most respondents wanted to see **more education and training** around AIMS in the future to better improve awareness and encourage screening.



Proposed Solutions

Implement EHR screening reminders.
Explore video-based movement analysis and smartphone-enabled assessments.
Review screening reimbursement policies.

Identify champions and establish a policy.
Measure and monitor performance.
Identify reimbursement mechanisms that support TD screening activities.

Facilitate continuing education.
Facilitate peer learning and mentorship.
Establish consultation programs.

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References

1. Harris Insights & Analytics. (2025). Tardive dyskinesia (TD) patient survey [Research report prepared for Neurocrine Biosciences]. Neurocrine Biosciences.
 2. Carbon, M., Hsieh, C. H., Kane, J. M., & Correll, C. U. (2017). Tardive Dyskinesia Prevalence in the Period of Second-Generation Antipsychotic Use: A Meta-Analysis. *The Journal of clinical psychiatry*, 78(3), e264–e278.
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 3. Raza, M., & Mars, J. A. (2026). Tardive Dyskinesia. In StatPearls. StatPearls Publishing.
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