

AUDIT ON MONITORING PHYSICAL HEALTH OF PATIENTS ON MOOD STABILISERS FOLLOWING NICE GUIDELINES



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ABSTRACT

Intellectual disability (ID) is a complex diagnostic entity, grouped within the mental disorders in ICD-10 (WHO 2007).

Patients with Intellectual disabilities and co-morbid mental illness are at increased risk of suffering from physical health problems.

Medications such as mood stabilisers can increase the risk further if the patient's physical health is not monitored regularly. This can lead to compromised quality of life for the patient and in some cases increased morbidity.

By completing the audit we can look at our current practice against NICE standards.

The outcome of the audit will determine the necessary changes we need to make to our current practice to provide quality service to the patients.

We sought to explore this in a sample of people with Intellectual disability and test the extent to which prescribing practice was consistent with good practice guidelines.

INTRODUCTION

People with ID constitute a heterogeneous population encompassing a broad range of communicative, cognitive-perceptual and social deficits.

Furthermore, mental illness, personality disorder and behavioural disorder requiring clinical intervention are over-represented in this population (Bernal & Hollins 2005).

As the severity of ID increases, mental illness becomes progressively more difficult to diagnose with certainty. One or more of a wide range of behaviours such as aggression, over-activity and self-injury are exhibited by up to 60% of people with ID (Harris 1993; Sigafoos et al. 1993; Branford 1994; Deb et al. 2001). These behaviours often have an unclear aetiology and clinicians use the term 'challenging behaviour' (CB) to describe them.

There are a number of people known to Intellectual Disability services taking mood stabilisers that includes people who have a clearly identifiable mood disorder and also those who don't have the clear features but mood instability contributing to this presentation(people with more significant ID)

Medications such as mood stabilisers can increase the risk further if the patient's physical health is not monitored regularly. This can lead to compromised quality of life for the patient and in some cases increased morbidity.

AIMS

The aim is to find out if the physical health monitoring is adhered to in accordance to NICE guidelines in individuals with Intellectual disability who are on mood stabilisers and known to LD services

The proforma is based on standards contained in NICE Guidelines, "Bipolar Disorder: Assessment and management (CG 185) published in September 2014 and NICE Guidelines, "Bipolar disorder- The management of bipolar disorder in adults, children and adolescents, in Primary and Secondary care" published in July 2006 (CG 38).

METHODS AND MATERIALS

We sought to explore if the physical health monitoring for prescribing mood stabilisers in a sample of people with ID was consistent with good practice guidelines.

Data were collected in following ways:

1. Reviewing the clinical records of individuals with ID who were under the care of mental health services in the CLDT- Wrexham, and prescribed a mood stabiliser drug.
2. Obtaining information from the patients carers who came to outpatients
3. Calling the GP surgery and enquiring the details
4. Accessing the Welsh clinical portal in order to assess the blood tests
5. Obtaining information from the residential homes/ nursing homes/ accommodation

THE INCLUSION CRITERIA:

1. Adult patient (>18 years old) known to ID services
2. On Mood stabilisers
3. Wrexham county residents only included

DATA COLLECTION

Data was collected by trainee doctors in Psychiatry. This was a retrospective audit, looking at data from Intellectual Disability psychiatry case load. We identified about 16 patients on mood stabilisers.

RESULTS

ANTIPSYCHOTIC MONITORING	
BASELINE MONITORING	100%
3 MONTH MONITORING	100%
ANNUAL MONITORING	100%

LITHIUM MONITORING	
BASELINE MONITORING	100%
3 MONTH MONITORING	100%
6 MONTHLY MONITORING	All except TFT 100%
ANNUAL MONITORING	100%

SODIUM VALPROATE MONITORING	
BASELINE MONITORING	100%
6 MONTH MONITORING	100%
ANNUAL MONITORING	100%

CARBAMAZAPINE MONITORING	
BASELINE MONITORING	100%
MONITORING AFTER 6 MONTHS	All except Serum Carbamazepine levels 100%
6 MONTHLY MONITORING	All except Serum Carbamazepine levels 100%
ANNUAL MONITORING	100%

LAMOTRIGINE MONITORING	
BASELINE MONITORING	100%
ANNUAL MONITORING	100%

PROFORMA

ANTIPSYCHOTIC MONITORING									
BASELINE MONITORING	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion
3 MONTH MONITORING	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion
6 MONTHLY MONITORING	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion
ANNUAL MONITORING	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion

PROFORMA

LITHIUM MONITORING									
BASELINE MONITORING	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion
3 MONTH MONITORING	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion
6 MONTHLY MONITORING	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion
ANNUAL MONITORING	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion

SODIUM VALPROATE MONITORING									
BASELINE MONITORING	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion
6 MONTH MONITORING	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion
ANNUAL MONITORING	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion

CARBAMAZAPINE MONITORING									
BASELINE MONITORING	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion
6 MONTHLY MONITORING	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion
ANNUAL MONITORING	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion

LAMOTRIGINE MONITORING									
BASELINE MONITORING	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion
ANNUAL MONITORING	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion	Phase risk of completion

DISCUSSION/CONCLUSION

Physical health monitoring for prescribing mood stabilisers in a sample of people with ID was almost consistent with good practice guidelines. This has shown that majority of the monitoring has been complied.

There are few lacunae, such as TFT not being monitored every 6 months for patients on Lithium, Serum Carbamazepine levels not being monitored as per guidelines

Moreover the details are not readily available for the Consultant/ team when needed, thus making it very tedious for them to search/ contact the GP, etc.

Hence we have come up with a proforma that can be attached to patient case notes. This is to ensure a continuity of care for the patients.

REFERENCES

1. NICE clinical guideline 38, Bipolar disorder, The management of bipolar disorder in adults, children and adolescents, in primary and secondary care.
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