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## **AUDITING PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATION THERAPY**

Name:			
DOB:			

Has the patient been given a psychiatric diagnosis?	Yes	No	Not Sure
2. Is an interdisciplinary assessment indicated for the concerns for which the medication is being used, and has it been carried out?			
3. Is medication treatment consistent with the diagnosis?			
4. If patient does not have a psychiatric diagnosis and is being treated for			
"behaviour problems" are guidelines for problem behaviours being followed?			
5. Is the patient capable of consenting to medication treatment? If capable, has he/she given consent? If not capable, has consent been obtained from his/ substitute decision maker?			
6. Has the patient and/or his/her substitute decision maker (SDM) been informed regarding anticipated therapeutic medication treatment effects and potential side effects?			
7. Has a proper medical assessment been carried out prior to iniitiating medication therapy?			
8. Have target behaviours against which to monitor medication effectiveness been defined?			
9. Is there a plan to measure these target behaviours objectively and systematically?			
10. Is the patient being regularly monitored for side effects?			
11. Is the patient receiving too many psychotropic agents?			
12. Is the patient being under-medicated?			
13. Is the patient being over-medicated?			
14. Is medication therapy being changed too rapidly?			
15. Are PRN and stat doses of medications being used excessively?			
16. Are patients treated with antipsychotic agents being regularly evaluated for tardive dyskinesia and metabolic syndrome?			
17. Have the psychotropic medication therapy and psychiatric diagnosis or special behavioural pharmacological justification for the medication been reviewed in the past year?			
18. Has a date been set for the next review?			
Comments/Action Plan (for issues flagged):			
Date (dd/mm/yyyy): Signature:			

This tool was developed in recognition of the complexities of psychotropic medication use in adults with developmental disabilities (DD). Research has demonstrated that such medications are often overprescribed or otherwise inappropriately prescribed. This tool is intended to help primary care providers to audit psychotropic medication use in their patients with DD, so that such medications are used following best practice guidelines in this population.

Underlying the use of this tool is the concept of partnership with patients and caregivers in use of psychotropic medications, monitoring effectiveness, and any side effects of these medications.

As recommended in the *Primary Care of Adults with Developmental Disabilities: Canadian Consensus Guidelines* <sup>1</sup>:

- Medications should be reviewed every three months, including indications, dosages, efficacy and side effects [Guideline 5].
- Regularly audit the use of prescribed psychotropic medication, including those used PRN [Guideline 22].
- Review the psychiatric diagnosis and the appropriateness of prescribed medications for this diagnosis whenever there is a behaviour change [Guideline 27].
- Adults with DD may be unable to communicate side-effects and may also respond to psychotropic medications differently from those in the general population [Guideline 27].
- Reassess the need for ongoing use of antipsychotic medications at regular intervals and consider dose reduction or discontinuation when appropriate [Guideline 28].

Adapted from Sovner 1985 and Deb 2006 by the Behavioural and Mental Health Working Group, chaired by Dr. E. Bradley, Surrey Place Centre.

<sup>1.</sup> Sullivan WF, Berg JM, Bradley E, Cheetham T, Denton R, Heng J, Hennen B, Joyce D, Kelly M, Korossy M, Lunsky Y, McMillan S. Primary care of adults with developmental disabilities: Canadian consensus guidelines. Can Fam Physician 2011;57:541-53.

<sup>2.</sup> Sovner R, Hurley AD. Assessing the quality of psychotropic drug regimens prescribed for mentally retarded persons. Psych Aspects Ment Retard 1985 August/September; 4 (8/9):31-38.

<sup>3.</sup> Deb S, Clarke D, Unwin G. Using medication to manage behaviour problems among adults with a learning disability. 2006;36. www.ld-medication.bham.ac.uk/1qrg.pdf