Atypical Review and Discussion





The HISTORY of Treatment of Mental Illness

The following treatments were considered the



during their time.

Early man believed that mental illness was the result of demonic possession.

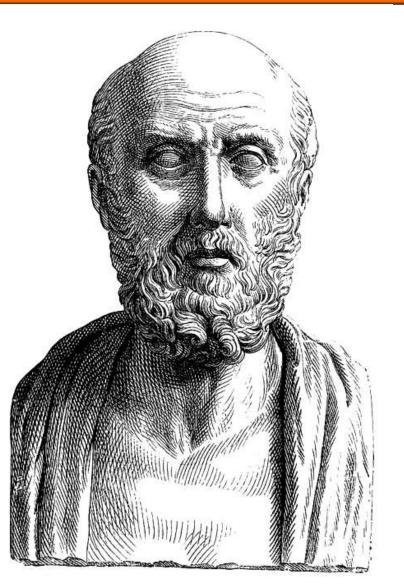
Evidence was discovered from about 5000 BC that crude stone instruments were used to chip holes into the skull to allow the Demons to escape!



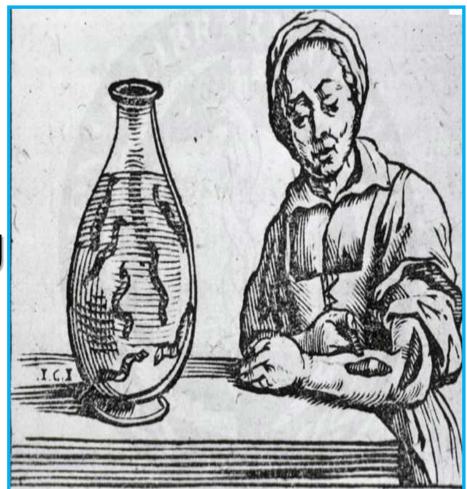
He disputed that it was not caused by "Demons"

He along with the Romans believed that there was an imbalance of four essential fluids,

Blood, Phlegm, Bile and Black Bile



To balance these fluids patients were given emetics, laxatives, and were bled using leeches or cupping



1933 Insulin Shock treatment was introduced in Berlin.

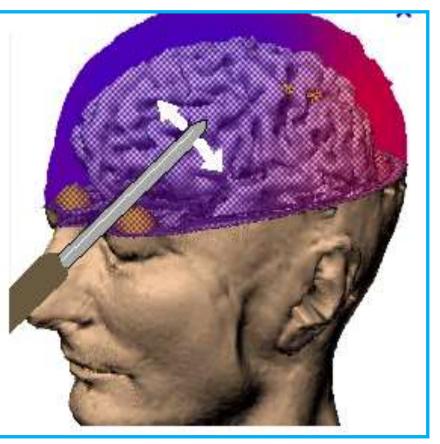
Use to correct chemical imbalance



1935 up until 1950s Lobotomy was popular

Also, produced a...

25% death rate



In the **1950's**

Thorazine

(Chlorpromazine) was introduced.

A Major Tranquilizer

Allowing many to come out of the locked rooms.





1980s – Atypical Antipsychotics were introduced. *Risperdal, Seroquel, Geodon, Loxitane, Zyprexa, Abilify*

What are the **ONLY** indications for today's antipsychotics?

1. Schizophrenia

4.

- 2. Bipolar 1 Disorder
- 3. Adjunct therapy in Major Depression
 - Autistic disorder in Children

Indications from F-Tag 329 that were removed:

Psychosis NOS

Atypical psychosis

Brief psychotic disorder

Dementing illness with associated behaviors

INAPPROPRIATE INDICATIONS

- wandering
- poor self-care
- restlessness
- impaired memory
- mild anxiety
- insomnia
- inattention or indifference to surroundings
- sadness or crying alone that is not related to depression or other psychiatric disorders
- fidgeting
- nervousness
- uncooperativeness (e.g. refusal of or difficulty receiving care).

Are we really treating Delusions and Psychosis? Could it be that the patient is being;

Hostile, Aggressive or Uncooperative?

Why does a person strike out?

In most cases it is due not having the ability to communicate their needs and wants

OR

Could it be **PAIN?**

No Antipsychotic

is indicated for

Dementia or

Dementia with Psychosis

BLACK BOXED WARNING !

Black Box - A black box warning is the most serious medication warning required by the FDA often because there are serious side effects including risks of death.

ALL Atypical Antipsychotics are <u>BLACK</u> BOXED

"Increased mortality in elderly patients with dementia related psychosis."

Data shows that the use of antipsychotic medications in older patients with Dementia increases the relative risk of death by $70\%^*$.

It has been estimated that for every **100 dementia** patients treated with an antipsychotic medication, only about **15** patients will benefit and



Antipsychotics are associated with an increased risk of **CVA(stroke)**, diabetes and mortality in persons with dementia.

*Independent Drug Information Service Antipsychotic medications in primary care www.rxfacts.org

Antipsychotic medications <u>may be considered</u>

for the elderly resident with dementia

<u>BUT</u>

only after

medical, physical, functional, psychological, emotional psychiatric, social and environmental causes have been identified and addressed.

Risk vs Benefit **Example**;

This patient's behaviors are aggressive (explicitly what are they and how often do they or did they occur) in nature and do not allow for assisted self-care (which care is affected) essential for this resident's well-being.

Resident has had recurrent behaviors with previous dose reduction (when - date).

Resident is without side-effects of therapy and these continue to be monitored per facility protocol.

Did you KNOW?

Statistics show that individual interactions produce better results than antipsychotics

Possible Alternatives Anxiety/Aggression Antidepressants

Paxil (paroxetine)* – 10mg + 10mg wkly, Target 40mg

Zoloft (sertraline)** – 25mg + 50mg wkly, Max 200mg

Celexa (citalopram) – 10mg daily, Max of 20mg >60yr

Effexor XR (venlafaxine)* – 37.5mg daily, up to 75mg 1 wk. w/ food. GAD Max 225mg

Lexapro (escitalopram)* – 10-20mg daily

Possible Alternatives Anxiety/Aggression Antidepressants Cymbalta (duloxetine) – 20-60mg daily Indications Depression, **Gen Anxiety Disorder** Neuropathy, Fibromyalgia, Musculoskeletal Pain, OA, and UI*

* Off Label

Possible Alternatives Anxiety/Aggression Anxiolytics

Ativan (lorazepam) – 0.5mg PRN up to 2mg/day

Xanax (alprazolam) – 0.25mg PRN up to 0.75mg/day

Buspar (buspirone) - 5mg 2-3X a day, 30mg Max/day NOT A BENZO

Possible Alternatives Anxiety/Aggression Anticonvulsants

Neurontin (gabapentin) – 300mg daily, up to 900mg Divided doses

Depakote (divalproex)* – 250mg TID, 60mg/kg/day, >2000mg

Tegretol (carbamazepine)* – 200mg BID, may inc 200mg/3-4 days

Trileptal (oxcarbazepine) – 300mg BID, may inc by 600mg/wk up to 1800-2100mg

Lamictal (lamotrigine)^{*} – 25, 50, 100mg QD-2wk, Max 200mg QD

Possible Alternatives Anxiety/Aggression

Nuedexta

Dextromethorphan with quinidine is for the treatment of pseudobulbar affect, PBA sometimes seen in stroke, brain injury and Alzheimer's.

In Phase II trials *



* The mfg attempts to treat sudden, intense emotional episodes, and reduced agitation in Alzheimer's patients more than a placebo

Possible Alternatives for an Antipsychotic Medication.

Assess Pain, when we hurt we strike out! Consider a routine Acetaminophen.

General anxiety, Escitalopram (Lexapro) 10mg daily. May increase to 20mg, OR Cymbalta (duloxetine) 30 mg QD up to 60mg during the initial dosing you may consider using a "PRN" lorazepam with a defined STOP ORDER in 10-14 days until Escitalopram is titrated.

- What is the patient trying to communicate? Do They HURT?
- Remember antipsychotics are<u>15 %</u> effective and can cause strokes, diabetes and death...
- Remember, over time medical therapy do change practices.

Thank you