

Aim of this audit was to determine whether blood clozapine levels are being performed in patients on clozapine when there has been a change in patient's smoking status from two localities, East and West Hull community mental health team.

Because there is a risk of significant blood clozapine change within 3–5 days post starting or stopping smoking which consequently increases the risk of toxicity, we also looked at whether a medical review was undertaken post change in smoking status in order to review if any adjustment was required in current clozapine dose.

**Methods.** A list of Hull CMHT patients on clozapine was obtained from local clozapine clinic. The data comprised patients who were on clozapine from both localities of CMHT between October 2022 to October 2023.

Data was obtained retrospectively from Trust's patient electronic record system.

Eligibility criteria was set for the patient on clozapine to be a current smoker, or have been a smoker over last 12 months. Non-smokers and the ones on clozapine without a change in smoking status over the duration period were excluded.

58 patients were identified to be smokers and taking clozapine. Change in smoking status was documented in 21 instances, and therefore included in final analysis of results.

**Results.** 42.86% patients had a clozapine blood level check post smoking status change.

19% of patients from our sample had a medical review after change in smoking status within the duration time of audit.

**Conclusion.** We concluded that compliance with current MHRA guidelines in relation to blood clozapine levels and change in smoking status is quite poor in Hull CMHT and measures are needed for improvement.

We recommend that every patient with a change in smoking status must have blood clozapine level checked within a week of any change in smoking status and a medical review in two weeks. We identified some scope of improving current clozapine monitoring form on electronic system and recommend changes by adding a section where change in smoking status is recorded.

Abstracts were reviewed by the RCPsych Academic Faculty rather than by the standard *BJPsych Open* peer review process and should not be quoted as peer-reviewed by *BJPsych Open* in any subsequent publication.

## Patient-Led Lifestyle Questionnaire to Help Improve Lifestyle Interventions Offered to Patients

Dr Kuljit Mandair<sup>1\*</sup> and Dr Louisa James<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Black Country Healthcare Foundation NHS Trust, Black Country, United Kingdom and <sup>2</sup>Hereford and Worcestershire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust, Worcestershire, United Kingdom

\*Presenting author.

doi: 10.1192/bjo.2024.601

**Aims.** Maintaining a healthy lifestyle plays a vital role in the prevention and management of many mental conditions. There is also evidence that these patients have a lesser standard of health promotion and physical care and despite national awareness and guidelines early mortality rates have not improved.

The aim of this audit cycle was to firstly establish whether lifestyle interventions are being offered to patients (in a Home Treatment Team) and secondly how could this be further improved. A patient-led lifestyle intervention was introduced whereby the aim was to help patients feel empowered by being able to select an area of lifestyle they would like to improve. A coaching style framework was used and the patient was assisted

in setting a lifestyle related goal to help with their mental health recovery.

**Methods.** An audit was carried out on 20 Physical Health Forms in January 2023 looking at the documentation of lifestyle interventions offered in the following lifestyle domains: smoking, alcohol, substance misuse, diet, exercise and the measuring of waist circumference and weight. This is a form that is usually completed by Psychiatric nurses based in the Worcester South Home Treatment Team during initial patient assessments.

The audit showed low levels of interventions offered to patients for lifestyle domains and therefore staff education on the importance of lifestyle and the importance of measuring waist circumference was delivered within a team meeting setting. A patient led lifestyle questionnaire was also initiated. After implementing this for 3 months, a re-audit was completed of 20 physical health forms in May 2023.

**Results.** The re-audit results showed an increase in lifestyle interventions offered to patients in all lifestyle domains. There was a 30% increase in patients being offered interventions in exercise, a 40% increase in patients being offered interventions in diet, 20% increase in patients having waist circumference measured, 5% increase in patients being offered substance misuse interventions, 10% increase in patients being offered interventions for alcohol misuse and a 30% increase in patients being offered interventions for smoking.

**Conclusion.** There is growing evidence that by addressing lifestyle factors we can improve overall patient care outcomes by raising awareness and including lifestyle modification to be a part of the treatment plan. Using a coaching framework can be an effective part of the management plan by helping patients to feel empowered and future focused to improve their lifestyle and therefore their own health.

Abstracts were reviewed by the RCPsych Academic Faculty rather than by the standard *BJPsych Open* peer review process and should not be quoted as peer-reviewed by *BJPsych Open* in any subsequent publication.

## Unsuccessful Presentations for Involuntary Admission to an Irish Approved Centre During 2019 and 2021

Dr Cathal McCaffrey\*, Dr Mark Daubaras,  
Dr Shahrizal Ab Karim and Dr Alyson Lee

Lakeview Unit, Naas, Ireland

\*Presenting author.

doi: 10.1192/bjo.2024.602

**Aims.** Ireland's *Mental Health Act 2001* (MHA) outlines the procedure and criteria for referring patients for involuntary admission. After consultant psychiatrist examination, if appropriate, a referred individual is admitted involuntarily under an admission order (AO). Involuntary admission is only appropriate if the person meets criteria for a "Mental Disorder". It's unlawful to detain a person solely because they suffer from personality disorder, are socially deviant, or are addicted to drugs/intoxicants. AOs aren't completed if these criteria aren't met, referral forms are incorrect, or individuals agree to voluntary admission. We aimed to determine (1) the rate of unsuccessful referrals for involuntary admission to an Irish approved centre (Lakeview Unit) during 2019 and 2021, (2) the reasons AOs weren't completed, (3) the source of unsuccessful referrals and (4) the time such referrals were made.

**Methods.** Unsuccessful referrals for involuntary admission during 2019 and 2021 were identified. Data were collected retrospectively by chart review. We identified the documented reason AOs were not completed, and the time and source of these unsuccessful