

discontinuation became refractory when re-challenged with lithium.

Describing three clinical cases of delirious mania following conclusions can be derived:

- Patients with bipolar disorder and comorbid chronic kidney injury currently or formerly receiving long-term therapy with lithium are at increased risk for delirious mania.
- Abrupt lithium discontinuation in patients with bipolar disorder and comorbid chronic medical conditions (especially chronic kidney disease) increases risk for mania refractory to conventional treatment with medications.
- In such patients, definitive treatment is ECT.

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Appreciating Historical Racial and Ethnic Nuance in Developing Novel Approaches to Effective Communication of Mental Illness in the Black Community

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ABSTRACT: There are many barriers to mental health care in the Black Community. These barriers lead to racial disparities in access to treatment and quality of life, along with inappropriate treatment and misdiagnosis in mental and physical health. These disparities directly lead to increased morbidity, mortality and poor mental health in the our communities. Many would question if Black people are not interested in mental health and don't see it as a needed concern. This talk will address that all cultures are not the same and that there is a fundamental need to address communities on their terms and not make them conform into a "majority culture" approach and perception of mental health care, but rather focus on the individual patient and community needs for mental health care. Often psychiatrists and other mental health professionals are trained in a very academic scientific approach to identification and treatment of mental illness. Too often this model does not fit the needs of all patients due to it not taking into account ethnic differences in communication of mental health and desired outcomes of the patient. This often leads to a lack of understanding on with both sides, the mental health professional and the patient. Too often a patient may see the physician, be given a diagnosis, starts taking a prescription, but then not be able to explain what is their diagnosis, the name of the medication, what it is for, nor what is the medication supposed to do for them. This could lead to unexpected poor outcomes due to the lack of effective communication. This talk will attempt to explain the barriers of communication to the Black community while appreciating and supporting cultural nuance

and effective communication. This is needed to help bring mental health to the community in a digestible way and to meet the communities needs on their level. To do this, psychiatry needs to shift it's focus to understanding cultural characteristics, such as how Black patients may have different cultural needs and may benefit from a unique, customized approach to their mental health. There is a need for psychiatry to take into consideration the spiritual aspects of patients and how many focus not only on needing to improve themselves, but also on how their mental health and behavior are impacting their family and the community as a whole. The traditional model of interview, diagnosis with medication, and follow up for medication adjustment is not fitting all communities leading to the detriment of their mental health.

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Pooled Analyses of Patient-Reported Sleep Onset and Maintenance from Two Phase 3 Studies of Lemborexant

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ABSTRACT: Study Objective(s): The dual orexin receptor antagonist, lemborexant (LEM), is being investigated for the treatment of insomnia disorder. Drugs targeting the orexin system, like LEM, may decrease wakefulness and promote sleep with fewer potential adverse effects (AEs) than some currently available pharmacological insomnia therapies. LEM has been studied in 2 pivotal phase 3 trials for insomnia disorder, SUNRISE-1 (NCT02783729; E2006-C000-304) and SUNRISE-2 (NCT02952820; E2006-C000-303). Analyses presented here are derived from patient-reported (subjective) efficacy data pooled from SUNRISE-1 and SUNRISE-2 during 1-month of treatment in adult and elderly (age ≥65y) subjects with DSM-5 insomnia disorder.

METHOD: SUNRISE-1 was a 1-month, double-blind, randomized, placebo (PBO)- and active-controlled (zolpidem tartrate extended-release 6.25mg [ZOL; not reported], parallel-group study in 1006 subjects (age ≥55y). SUNRISE-2 was a 12-month (6-month PBO-controlled, 6-month active treatment), double-blind study in 949 subjects (age ≥18y). In both studies, subjects were randomized to PBO,