

Rapid Tranquillisation Use in Working-Age Adult Inpatients

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Aims. This study aimed to review if clinicians varied significantly in choosing rapid tranquillisation agents when using consistent clinical guidelines, analysing the rationale behind decision-making. It also aimed to assess confidence across varying grades and clinical experience, and to evaluate efficacy of current trust guidelines. We hypothesized that less experienced clinicians would be less willing to prescribe antipsychotics for rapid tranquillisation, and that current guidelines did not allow for consistent and uniform prescribing.

Methods. A qualitative survey was distributed to 165 clinicians within one mental health trust, including core psychiatry trainees, trust-grade doctors, higher trainees, staff-grade doctors & working-age adult consultants. This survey included a fictional but commonly occurring scenario which clinicians responded to with the aid of current trust guidance. Respondents were then asked to justify their choice and to rank their confidence in prescribing rapid tranquillisation, along with rating how useful the guideline was in aiding their decision. Thirty-six participants responded to this survey, with a response rate of around 22%. There was even representation across clinical grades.

Results. Clinicians of all grades were equally willing to prescribe antipsychotic agents for rapid tranquillisation. Higher psychiatric trainees reported greatest self-confidence when prescribing tranquillisation, with consultants surprisingly lower in confidence. Intramuscular olanzapine was most favourable, but significant variability was observed in suggested management between clinicians. Main themes for suggested amendments to the guideline included clarity, when to use the various options, further specification on dosage ranges and options for specific instances, such as if a patient is antipsychotic naïve or there is minimal physical health information.

There was marked variability in choice of agent. The majority of clinicians felt that early commencement of antipsychotic was beneficial in acutely unwell patients, although the merits of initially assessing medication-free were also raised. Key themes for tranquillisation choice included a need for a prior electrocardiogram to prescribe intramuscular haloperidol, the potential lack of efficacy with aripiprazole, the risk of respiratory depression with concurrent olanzapine and lorazepam, and a surprisingly high proportion of respondents opting for combined use of haloperidol plus a further sedative.

Conclusion. Less experienced clinicians were not found to lack confidence to prescribe antipsychotics for rapid tranquillisation. However, clinicians responding to the same clinical scenario using the same guideline resulted in marked variability in choosing rapid tranquillisation agents. This highlights a need for clearer guidelines and education on this matter to ensure a consistent treatment approach to tranquillising medication.

The Use of Skype Video Telecommunication (VTC) for Social Visits in a Medium Secure Hospital: A Service Evaluation

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Aims. The COVID-19 pandemic brought unprecedented disruptions in the ways we lived and interacted with one another. Research studies done in the immediate aftermath suggested that the COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdown restrictions may have increased feelings of isolation and loneliness, which together with disruptions in services may have precipitated psychological distress and mental health deterioration, particularly among persons with pre-existing mental health conditions. Following the introduction of first national lockdown in late March 2020, all visits to the hospital by family and friends were ceased. VTC became one of the rapid interventions implemented across several NHS Hospitals to promote continued patient contact with carers. In October 2021, we set out to undertake an evaluation project to determine the level of patient satisfaction with the use of Skype for social visits, to understand patient and staff perspectives on its pros and cons, and to understand patient preference post-COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods. All ward-based staff who had ever facilitated Skype social visits and all patients who had had at least one social visit facilitated by Skype were approached to participate in the project. Data were collected using anonymous questionnaires with both quantitative and qualitative items.

Results. A total of twenty-nine patients and thirty-nine nursing staff participated in the study.

Sixty-two per cent of patient-participants reported being satisfied with the Skype social visits and over half (52%) rated the Skype social visits as 'the same' as face-to-face visits. All participants reported patient-satisfaction with the process and speed of setting up a Skype visit, the benefits of visual contact and the reduction of travel costs. A few patient-participants noted that they relished the opportunity of seeing their home environment. Issues regarding increased demands on staffing resources, privacy, IT skills, and hardware and software glitches were identified.

Overall, Skype social visits have been a positive experience for the patients and have not resulted in any significant risk concerns. Most patients (90%) indicated that they would like Skype social visits to continue post-COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusion. The average length of stay (LOS) of patients is often longer in forensic compared to general adult mental health units and about 4.5 years at the study site. This evaluation found that the introduction of Skype for the purposes of social visits was considered a useful development by both patients and staff. The study findings were fed back to all stakeholders and certain changes have been implemented as a result.

Impact of COVID-19 Related Work Model Changes on Service Pathways for New Patient Assessments at East Kent Neuropsychiatry Service: Service Evaluation Comparing One Year Pre-COVID-19 Lockdown With One Year Post-Lockdown

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Aims. Neuropsychiatry Service in East Kent typically receives referrals for patients with brain injury, progressive neurological conditions, epilepsy specific neuropsychiatric conditions, rare forms of dementia, and functional neurological conditions. COVID-19 pandemic disrupted routine functioning of the service requiring multiple service innovations including introduction of remote access assessments, skills development clinics, and video-conferencing based psychoeducation groups. We conducted a service evaluation with governance approval to understand the impact of COVID-19 work model changes on referral sources, patient attendance, discharge destinations and the mental health professionals' involvement in the management of the patients referred to the service.

Methods. We applied to Service Evaluation and Audit Group of Kent and Medway NHS Partnership Trust for permission to collect service data using routinely collected clinical and business administration information. We used an approved data collection form for anonymized data collection. We analysed data for new patient assessments conducted over one-year prior to COVID-19 lockdown announced on 23rd March 2020 and compared it with one-year post-COVID lockdown period ending on 22 March 2021. We used Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to carry out descriptive and statistical analysis of the data from two service evaluation period.

Results. The total number of new patient assessments conducted during the two designated service evaluation periods was 365. 233 new patient assessments (64%) were conducted during the one-year pre-COVID-19 lockdown and 132 (36%) new patient assessments were conducted during the one-year post-COVID-19 lockdown.

Neurology teams in the local area were the main source of referrals during the two study periods, referring 59% and 51% of total referrals during the two evaluation periods respectively. Other referral sources included local memory service, inpatient psychiatric units, community mental health teams, neuropsychology, neurerehabilitation, palliative care and acute medicine. The primary management model was multidisciplinary. 49% of assessment contacts were made by specialist nursing during the first evaluation period. 48% of assessment contacts were made by the medical staff during the post-lockdown period. 13.3% of patients did not attend their appointments during the first period, dropping to 9.8% in the Post-Lockdown period.

Most patients who completed treatment were discharged to GP care (89% pre-COVID-19 and 94% post-lockdown). 12% patients from Pre-Lockdown period were still receiving care at the end of one year and 35% were still receiving care in at the end of post-lockdown period.

Conclusion. The service evaluation identifies systemic differences in service use characteristics during Pre-lockdown and Post-lockdown periods.

What Is the Future of Primary Mental Health Care?: A Post COVID-19 Service Evaluation

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Aims. During the COVID-19 pandemic, many service lines needed to be transformed to enable more telemedicine and virtual

consultations. This enabled seamless care across many service boundaries as all services adapted to operate virtually. During COVID-19, the mental health of many patients deteriorated. With easing of restrictions, we wanted the patient voice to be heard and to ensure our service was patient-centred. We undertook a service evaluation to understand our patients preferences. Our cross-sectional study evaluated patient preferences for their care which we felt was important as earlier during pandemic, patients did not have the choice to choose between virtual vs face-to-face consultations. We felt this was important to our patients so they could exercise choice of consultation and this would enable the patient voice to be heard.

Methods. 591 patients across three practices in primary care were identified from the Serious Mental Illness (SMI) and on the depression register. They were asked about their preference of care: telemedicine vs face-to-face consultations. Using a simple questionnaire, in order to record their preference on the patient screen. Of these a total of 495 patients (83%) participated in the study.

Results. Of the 495 respondents, 308 (52%) declined virtual telemedicine consultations and 175 (29%) patients were content with virtual consultations. Of the 175 patients who wanted telemedicine were 20 to 40 years of age. Reasons given included convenience (allows family and work commitment) and overall time management (reluctancy to travel). The 308 patients (52%) wanted face-to-face consultations because they wanted human contact, validation of their mental health problems, reassurance and were uncomfortable about discussions on the phone. They also had poor mobility especially the elderly who chose traditional models of care.

Conclusion. As services are restored to the new norm of patient care, patient choice should remain paramount if services are to remain patient centric. During the COVID-19 pandemic, many services transformed to virtual consultation of necessity without recognising the impact on patients themselves. Patients with serious mental health and depression are inherently vulnerable and our evaluation goes to show that despite the popularity of telemedicine. Patient choice should enable patients to access face-to-face care for greater patient satisfaction.

Quantitatively Evaluating the Impact of Eliminating Risk Assessment Checklists for Granting Leave in a Specialist Personality Disorder Ward

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Aims. Springbank Ward, in the CPFT NHS trust, is a specialist unit for patients with a diagnosis of emotionally unstable personality disorder (EUPD). Psychiatric wards often use restrictive practices to try and minimise suicide risk. Using risk assessment checklists to decide whether to grant leave is one example. Research shows that it is not possible to predict suicide or self-harm risk at an individual level, regardless of the assessment method used, so we questioned the utility of such an approach. A previous evaluation of our leave protocol showed that patients and staff would favour a less restrictive and more personalised approach. We introduced a new protocol that eliminated use of checklists, replacing them with an optional 1:1 conversation with staff before leaving the ward. Our aim in this service evaluation was to determine whether there was any significant change