# Navigating Psychotropic Medications

Understanding Effects and Monitoring Risks in the IDD Population





## Understanding IDD and Mental Health in HCBS

Importance of Addressing Mental Health Needs in HCBS population

Challenges and Opportunities in Treatment

Need for Advocacy



## What are psychotropic medications?

Psychotropic medications are medications that affect the mind, emotions, and behavior.

Commonly prescribed classes of psychotropics include:

01

Anti-Depressants 02

Anti-Anxiety 03

**Mood Stabilizers** 

04

Anti-Psychotics

## Why is collaboration so important when creating individualized treatment plans?

#### Complex indications

Indications for medication use in IDD population are complex

#### Behavioral symptoms

Behavioral and psychological symptoms of IDD

#### Drug risk discussion

Psychotropic medication risk and benefit discussion

#### Nobody should feel alone in the process

Lean on your team(s) for support in decision-making & navigation.

## "We must include people with IDD in the conversation about their psychotropic medication use"

Dr. Scott Heller

## Let's take a deeper dive.

Into commonly prescribed classes of psychotropic medications.



## Anti-Depressants

Increase the levels of serotonin, norepinephrine and/or dopamine present in the patient's brain.

#### Potential Side Effects

- Drowsiness
- Dizziness

- Weight Gain
- Dry Mouth

Nausea

#### Commonly Prescribed:

#### **SSRIs**

- 1) Prozac (Fluoxetine)
- 2) Paxil (Paroxetine)
- 3) Zoloft (Sertraline)
- 4) Lexapro (Escitalopram)

#### **SNRIs**

- 1) Effexor (Venlafaxine)
- 2) Cymbalta (duloxetine)
- 3) Pristiq (desvenlafaxine)

#### Tricyclic

- 1) Elavil (amitriptyline)
- 2) Pamelor (Nortriptyline)
- 3) Sinequan (Doxepin)

## Anti-Anxiety

Typically, these are sedatives that promote relaxation and decrease brain activity.

#### Potential Side Effects

- Drowsiness
- Dizziness

- Decreased Coordination
- Risk of Dependency

#### Commonly Prescribed:

#### **SSRIs**

- 1) Prozac (Fluoxetine)
- 2) Paxil (Paroxetine)
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#### **SNRIs**

- 1) Effexor (Venlafaxine)
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#### Tricyclic

- 1) Elavil (amitriptyline)
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- 3) Sinequan (Doxepin)

#### Benzodiazepines

- 1) Ativan (Lorazepam)
- 2) Klonopin (Clonazepam)
- 3) Xanax (Alprazolam)

## Mood Stabilizers

These are commonly used to treat depression, mania, hypo-mania and bipolar disorders.

#### Potential Side Effects

Nausea

- Drowsiness
- Rash

Diarrhea

Dizziness

#### Commonly Prescribed:

#### Anticonvulsants

- 1) Depakote (Divalproex)
- 2) Tegretol (Carbamazapine)
- 3) Lamictal (Lamotrigine)

#### Lithobid (Lithium)

-- side effects for Lithium may include: tremors, weight gain, excessive thirst & urination.

#### NOTE:

Lab monitoring is required to check liver function (Divalproex) and lithium and calcium levels.

Toxicity

## Anti-Psychotics

First Generation: Typical

These medications act as dopamine antagonists.

#### Potential Side Effects

- Anticholinergic
- Arrhythmias

- Lower Seizure Threshold
- Extrapyramidal Symptoms (EPS)

#### Commonly Prescribed:

- 1) Haldol (Haloperidol)
- 2) Thorazine (Chlorpromazine)
- 3) Mellaril (Thioridazine)

## Anti-Psychotics

### Second Generation: Atypical

These medications act as seratonin-dopamine antagonists.

#### Potential Side Effects

- Weight Gain
- Metabolic Syndrome
- Some EPS
- Arrhythmias

#### Commonly Prescribed:

#### **Oral Medications**

- 1) Abilify (Aripiprazole)
- 2) Clozaril (Clozapine)
- 3) Seroquel (Quetiapine)
- 4) Zyprexa (Olanzapine)
- 5) Invega (Paliperidone)
- 6) Geodon (Ziprasidone)

#### Long-Acting Injectables

- 1) Risperdal
- 2) Abilify
- 3) Invega

## Patient Monitoring

- Role of Caregiver in Monitoring for Medication Side Effects
- Common Tests
  - Abnormal Involuntary
     Movement Scale (AIMS)
  - Dyskinesia Identification
     System Condensed User
     Scale (DISCUS)
- Treatment Options





### Conclusion

- Be proactive in your education
- You are not alone Lean on your team
- You may be their most important advocate today
- Always speak up and document what you observe



