

overdose of illicit drugs, not with prescribed medication and one was admitted, and one felt worse, and one did not have any response.

However, 22 out of 50 patients were prescribed antipsychotic medication. 11 out of 22 patients had ECG and blood done by the Crisis Team and 4 done by other parties (hospital and primary care). 3 had recent blood tests but no ECG. 2 patients did not have physical health monitoring and the reason was not documented. 2 patients were started on antipsychotic by the Crisis Team, but the dose was not changed.

In terms of side effects, 8 out of 50 reported some side effects.

6 of them were prescribed antidepressants. They reported difficulty in sleeping and palpitations with Venlafaxine, nausea with Fluoxetine, nonspecific side effects with Citalopram, and sedation with Trazadone. 2 patients felt dizziness, diarrhoea, and muscle spasms with Mirtazapine. One patient had a metallic taste with Zopiclone. For side effects with antipsychotics, only one patient reported side effects with Olanzapine.

Conclusion.

- The Crisis Team is working at excellent standards on most areas of psychotropic prescribing and monitoring
- The Crisis Team needs to improve physical health monitoring of their patients.

Clinical Audit of the Awareness of Safety Guidelines on Lithium Prescribing Within the Acute Hospital- James Cook University Hospital

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Aims. Lithium is a useful drug and is of particular benefit in patients with chronic mood disorders like bipolar affective disorder and recurrent depression. Lithium requires careful monitoring and dose adjustment for safe use due to its narrow therapeutic index and high potential for toxicity. Monitoring must carry on even when mental health patients taking Lithium are admitted to acute hospital. Therefore, the main aim of this clinical audit was to evaluate the level of awareness of the lithium safety guidance amongst medical staff working within the Acute Hospital, James Cook University Hospital. Ideally 100% of staff should have the appropriate knowledge.

Methods. Questionnaire consisted of 6 items which were derived from key points within the Trust guidelines for Lithium. It was designed to highlight the key points in the document and check the level of awareness of the respondents. Respondents were drawn from James Cook University Hospital and South Tees Liaison Psychiatry team. A total of 25 respondents were included in the study.

Results. 96% (24/25) of the respondents were aware that renal and thyroid function should be checked for patients on Lithium. 84% (21/25) were aware of the potential impact of Lithium on Kidney function (eGFR) and 68% (17/25) were aware of signs of Lithium toxicity.

60% (15/25) of acute staff were aware about referring patients with deranged Lithium levels to the Liaison Psychiatry team. 40% (10/25) were aware of the drugs that could potentially increase lithium levels like Diuretics, Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, ACE (angiotensin converting enzyme) inhibitors. Only

24% (6/25) of acute trust staff were aware about checking lithium levels on admission.

Conclusion. Ideally, a 100% compliance and positive response rate should be achieved as these relate to completion of expected safety checks. Lithium is a potentially high-risk drug with a narrow therapeutic index. Possibility of its acute and chronic side effects, including lithium toxicity, makes it essential to follow safety guidelines on lithium prescribing and hence ensure patient safety.

In view of this, the clinical audit results clearly show that there is significant room for improvement to achieve a 100% positive response rate for awareness of safety guidelines on Lithium prescribing.

Overall, there were an average of 57% positive responses and 42% negative responses for awareness of various aspects of the safety guidelines for Lithium.

A robust action plan which included teaching sessions on creating awareness about lithium monitoring was planned because of this audit.

The Impact of COVID-19 on the Quality of Admission Clerkings on an Old Age Psychiatry Ward – an Audit

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Aims. On 11th February 2020 a novel coronavirus was named SARS-CoV-2, with the World Health Organisation announcing that the associated disease would be known as COVID-19. As doctors providing an inpatient psychiatric service, there were various changes in our daily practice secondary to the pandemic. These included reduced staffing levels due to illness, the need to wear personal protective equipment during all patient contact and high levels of anxiety surrounding transmission. We hypothesised that the resultant pressure on our service might impact the quality of admission clerkings to our ward, (a 17 bed functional Old Age Psychiatry ward), and therefore resolved to audit the data. We determined that “quality” of the clerking should be equated to completeness, i.e. the degree to which all desired information is included.

Methods. Admission clerkings to the ward are to be completed on a pro forma built within the electronic patient record system (“Paris”). This pro forma is based on guidelines for the admission of patients to psychiatric inpatient units produced by the Royal College of Psychiatrists. The standard for the audit was set as 90% compliance with each individual section of the pro forma.

All admissions across three periods were extracted from the electronic record using the inbuilt reporting function. The periods were 1st April to 1st July in 2019 (pre-pandemic, n = 15), 2020 (early pandemic, n = 29) and 2021 (late pandemic, n = 22). Data were extracted manually from each admission clerking and recording anonymously on an excel spreadsheet, with either “yes” or “no” confirming or denying compliance with each domain (e.g. presenting complaint).

Results. All domains showed improved compliance from 2019 to 2021 other than recording of the mental state examination which saw a 9.09% decrease (which is not statistically significant).