WHAT EDUCATORS NEED (AND WANT) TO KNOW ABOUT MEDICATIONS

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OBJECTIVES

 To list conditions and symptoms that are treated with medications

 To describe expected therapeutic and adverse effects with psychotropic medications

 To identify monitoring information educators can provide for parents and prescribers



DISCLOSURE

 The focus of today's session is on medications used for mental health conditions

 Some of the discussion will include off-label or non – Food and Drug Administration approved indications



MEDICATIONS AND EDUCATORS







PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATIONS

- Medication used mainly in treatment of mental illness
- Medication impacts
 - Behavior
 - Mood
 - Perception
 - Thoughts



Disorder



EXPECTATIONS FOR TREATMENT

CURE

To relieve or rid of illness

Antibiotics for an ear infection

SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT

Seeks to improve symptoms

Not able to eliminate the disorder

Blood pressure medication





ANTIDEPRESSANTS

- Used in treatment of
 - Anxiety
 - Behaviors
 associated with
 autism spectrum
 disorder
 - Depression
 - ObsessiveCompulsive Disorder

Dopamine Norepinephrine Serotonin Attention Alertness Appetite Motivation Sleep Energy



Anxiety

Mood

EXAMPLES OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS

Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRI)		Serotonin Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors (SNRI)	
Lexapro	Escitalopram	Cymbalta	Duloxetine
Prozac	Fluoxetine	Effexor	Venlafaxine
Zoloft	Sertraline	Pristiq	Desvenlafaxine

- Not every person responds to each medication
 - May need to trial a couple to find a fit for each patients



ANTIDEPRESSANT EFFECTS

- Therapeutic Effects
 - Appetite
 - Concentration
 - Mood
 - Movements
 - Sleep
 - Thoughts

- Adverse Effects
 - Anxiety increase initially
 - Diarrhea
 - Headache
 - Nausea
 - Sleep changes
 - Tremor
 - Vomiting
 - Suicidal thinking



ANTIDEPRESSANT TREATMENT DURATION

- Treatment may last six to twelve months after symptoms resolve
 - Often taper antidepressants to stop to prevent discontinuation syndrome

Flu-like symptoms	
Disequilibrium	
Sensory disturbances	
Hyperarousal	
Neuropsychiatric Symptoms (depression, psychosis)	



WHAT TO WATCH FOR

Early in treatment

- Adverse effects
 - Does the child appear more anxious?
 - Has there been a separation from their classmates?
 - Is the child having difficulty eating or needing to use the bathroom?
 - Can the child pay attention in class or do they appear drowsy?



WHAT TO WATCH FOR

Later in treatment

- Therapeutic effects
 - Have there been changes in the patient's symptoms?
- Adverse effects
 - Are there any adverse effects the child still appears to experience?
 - What do you notice that has changed?





USES FOR ANTIPSYCHOTIC MEDICATIONS

- Prescribed for the treatment of
 - Aggression
 - Anxiety disorders
 - Autism spectrum disorder
 - Bipolar disorder
 - Depression
 - Eating disorders
 - Hyperactivity/Impulsivity
 - Psychotic disorders
 - Self-injurious behavior
 - Sleep disorders



Identify the reason



EXAMPLES OF ANTIPSYCHOTICS

First Generation Antipsychotics		Second Generation Antipsychotics	
Haldol	Haloperidol	Abilify	Aripiprazole
Prolixin	Fluphenazine	Risperdal	Risperidone
Thorazine	Chlorpromazine	Zyprexa	Olanzapine

- Not every person responds to each medication
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ANTIPSYCHOTIC THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS

- Improvement in:
 - Agitation
 - Anxiety
 - Attention
 - Communication
 - Concentration
 - Mood
 - Sleep
 - Thoughts

 Watch for changes or improvement in symptoms the medication was prescribed for





ANTIPSYCHOTIC ADVERSE EFFECTS

- Blurred vision
- Constipation
- Dizziness
- Dry mouth
- Heart rhythm changes
- Sedation

- Movement disorders
 - Movements in face, trunk or extremities
 - Restlessness
 - Stiffness
- Metabolic disorders
 - Weight gain
 - Elevations in sugar
 - Elevations in cholesterol



HOW DO I WATCH FOR ADVERSE EFFECTS?



- What do you see that is new?
 - Are there any new movements?
 - May include the inability to sit still
 - Is the child tired?
 - Does the child seem to have new difficulty with their academics?
 - Perhaps they can not see the screen or board well
 - Do they get dizzy when they stand up?
 - Is lunch or snack a new priority?





STIMULANTS

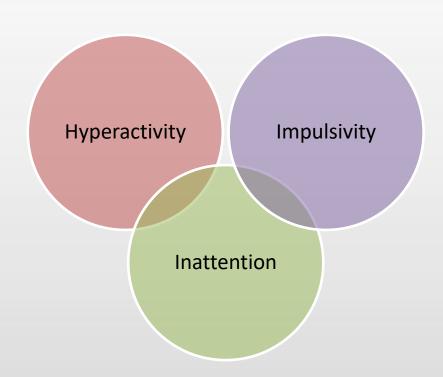
- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
 - Main use for stimulants

Dopamine

Filters extra input

Norepinephrine

Focuses attention





EXAMPLES OF STIMULANTS

Methylphenidate		Mixed Amphetamine Salts	
Concerta	Extended-release tablet	Adderall	Tablet
Daytrana	Patch	Adderall XR	Extended-release capsule
Ritalin	Tablet	Mydayis	Extended-release capsule

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STIMULANT EFFECTS

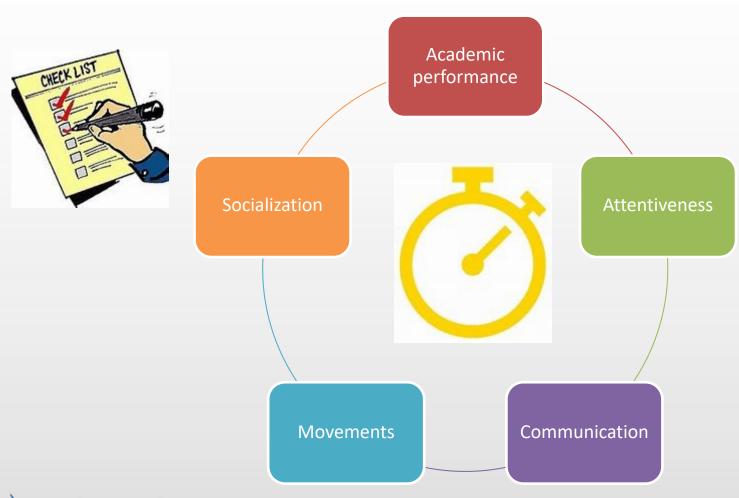
- Therapeutic Effects
 - Improved attention
 - Ability to focus on task
 - Manageable impulsivity
 - Diminished hyperactivity



- Adverse Effects
 - Anxiety
 - Cardiovascular changes
 - Blood pressure and heart rate increases
 - Constipation
 - Decreased appetite
 - Dry mouth
 - Growth changes
 - Headache
 - Insomnia
 - Nausea or Vomiting
 - Tics



WHAT CAN YOU MONITOR FOR?





TAKE HOME POINTS

- It takes a full team to care for patients
- Medications can be a piece of the puzzle
 - Feedback on how things are working or what you are seeing can be incredibly helpful
- Open lines of communication are necessary
 - What you should expect and what you are seeing







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