

Clinical High Dose Antipsychotic Prescribing Procedures

The association between violence and mental illness is well studied, yet remains highly controversial. Currently, there does appear to be a trend of increasing violence in hospital settings, including both civilly and forensically committed populations. In fact, physical aggression is the primary reason for admission to many hospitals. Given that violence is now often both a reason for admission and a barrier to discharge, there is a pressing need for violence to be re-conceptualized as a primary medical condition, not as the by-product of one. Furthermore, treatment settings need to be enhanced to address the new types of violence exhibited in inpatient environments and this modification needs to be geared toward balancing safety with treatment. This book focuses on violence from assessment, through underlying neurobiology, to treatment and other recommendations for practice. This will be of interest to forensic psychiatrists, general adult psychiatrists, psychiatric residents, psychologists, psychiatric social workers and rehabilitation therapists.

Quality improvement in health care is now a stated objective of health services worldwide, yet effective delivery is not always apparent. This book discusses research methods that should help to improve the delivery of quality.

The second edition of this popular volume has been thoroughly updated, offering new information on the advances in research and management since the publication of the first edition a decade ago.

Since the publication of the Institute of Medicine (IOM) report *Clinical Practice Guidelines We Can Trust* in 2011, there has been an increasing emphasis on assuring that clinical practice guidelines are trustworthy, developed in a transparent fashion, and based on a systematic review of the available research evidence. To align with the IOM recommendations and to meet the new requirements for inclusion of a guideline in the National Guidelines Clearinghouse of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), American Psychiatric Association (APA) has adopted a new process for practice guideline development. Under this new process APA's practice guidelines also seek to provide better clinical utility and usability. Rather than a broad overview of treatment for a disorder, new practice guidelines focus on a set of discrete clinical questions of relevance to an overarching subject area. A systematic review of evidence is conducted to address these clinical questions and involves a detailed assessment of individual studies. The quality of the overall body of evidence is also rated and is summarized in the practice guideline. With the new process, recommendations are determined by weighing potential benefits and harms of an intervention in a specific clinical context. Clear, concise, and actionable recommendation statements help clinicians to incorporate recommendations into clinical practice, with the goal of improving quality of care. The new practice guideline format is also designed to be more user friendly by dividing information into modules on specific clinical questions. Each module has a consistent organization, which will assist users in finding clinically useful and relevant information quickly and easily. This new edition of the practice guidelines on psychiatric evaluation for adults is the first set of the APA's guidelines developed under the new guideline development process. These guidelines address the following nine topics, in the context of an initial psychiatric evaluation: review of psychiatric symptoms, trauma history, and treatment history; substance use assessment; assessment of suicide risk; assessment for risk of aggressive behaviors; assessment of cultural factors; assessment of medical health; quantitative assessment; involvement of the patient in treatment decision making; and documentation of the psychiatric evaluation. Each guideline recommends or suggests topics to include during an initial psychiatric evaluation. Findings from an expert opinion survey have also been taken into consideration in making recommendations or suggestions. In addition to reviewing the available evidence on psychiatry evaluation, each guideline also provides guidance to clinicians on implementing these recommendations to enhance patient care.

Schizophrenia is one of the most complex and disabling diseases to affect mankind. Relatively little is known about its nature and its origins, and available treatments are inadequate for most patients. As a result, there are inevitable controversies about what causes it, how to diagnose it, and how best to treat it. However, in the past decade, there has been an explosion of new research, with dramatic discoveries involving genetic etiology and epidemiological risk factors. There has also been a catalog of new drugs coming to market, and controversy about the relative advantages and disadvantages of newer compared with older therapies. In addition, developing technologies in genomics, molecular biology and neuroimaging provide streams of new information. This book represents a definitive, essential, and up-to-date reference text on schizophrenia. It extensively and critically digests and clarifies recent advances and places them within a clinical context. The Editors (one American and one British), highly respected clinical psychiatrists and researchers and acknowledged experts on schizophrenia, have again assembled an outstanding group of contributors from the USA, UK, Europe and Australia. It will be of value to practising psychiatrists and to trainees, as well as to clinical and neuroscience researchers interested in keeping up with this field or coming into it. The book consists of four sections: descriptive aspects, biological aspects, physical treatments, and psychological and social aspects. It reviews the theoretical controversies over symptomatology, classification and aetiology (particularly pertinent as DSM-V is being developed), the relationship of schizophrenia to the other psychoses, the significance of positive and negative symptoms and pre-morbid personality. It describes a variety of approaches to integrating the vast research data about schizophrenia, including neurodevelopmental, genetic, pharmacological, brain imaging and psychological findings. The biological treatment section reviews the comparative efficacy of various drugs, the management of drug-resistant patients and both neurological and metabolic complications. The final section looks at psychological therapies, social outcomes, and the economics of schizophrenia. Highly Commended in the Psychiatry section of the 2012 BMA Book Awards.

Now in its eighth edition, *The Maudsley Prescribing Guidelines* is the most widely used guide to psychiatric prescribing in the UK. Fully updated throughout, this new edition presents sections on topics of current interest such as antipsychotics and hyperlipidaemia, antipsychotic-induced hyponatraemia, borderline personality disorder, depression in multiple sclerosis, and melatonin for the treatment of insomnia in children and adolescents. Providing practically useful advice for common clinical situations, this is an essential text for prescribers, nursing staff, pharmacists, GPs, and those in related professions.

Although monotherapy is generally recommended as the treatment of choice, treatment resistance of patients with psychosis, cognitive, mood and anxiety disorders represents a significant clinical problem. In this context, augmentation and combination strategies are commonly employed to address this problem. Although multiple medication use common in psychiatric practice, reasons, efficacy and safety for polypharmacy, and augmentative strategies have remained unclear. It remains unclear if there is an evidence base to support polypharmacy. Furthermore, excessive and inappropriate use of psychotropic medications has been recognized as a public health problem. This volume set is the first comprehensive, clinically oriented, reference on the multiple

medication use to treat psychotic, cognitive, mood and anxiety disorders.

The essential reference for anyone responsible for prescribing drugs for patients with mental health disorders. Widely and regularly used: the place to check for all relevant information on which drugs to prescribe, which side effects to look out for, how best to augment or switch drugs, such as antipsychotics, antidepressants, and anxiolytics. The book provides brief but detailed reviews of psychiatric disorders and relevant psychopharmacology, with general guidance based on the data reviewed and current clinical practice. Sections cover plasma monitoring, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, depression, anxiety, children and adolescents, substance abuse and special patient groups. Each section has a full reference list so that the evidence base can be checked quickly, if required. The book covers prescribing drugs outside their licensed indications and their interaction with substances such as alcohol, nicotine and caffeine. Trainees will gain important information regarding the rational, safe and effective use of medications for patients with mental illness. Experienced clinicians will find excellent guidance regarding more complex issues that they may not encounter regularly.

The revised 13th edition of the essential reference for the prescribing of drugs for patients with mental health disorders The revised and updated 13th edition of *The Maudsley Prescribing Guidelines in Psychiatry* provides up-to-date information, expert guidance on prescribing practice in mental health, including drug choice, treatment of adverse effects and how to augment or switch medications. The text covers a wide range of topics including pharmacological interventions for schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, depression and anxiety, and many other less common conditions. There is advice on prescribing in children and adolescents, in substance misuse and in special patient groups. This world-renowned guide has been written in concise terms by an expert team of psychiatrists and specialist pharmacists. The Guidelines help with complex prescribing problems and include information on prescribing psychotropic medications outside their licensed indications as well as potential interactions with other medications and substances such as alcohol, tobacco and caffeine. In addition, each of the book's 165 sections features a full reference list so that evidence on which guidance is based can be readily accessed. This important text: Is the world's leading clinical resource for evidence-based prescribing in day-to-day clinical practice and for formulating prescribing policy Includes referenced information on topics such as transferring from one medication to another, prescribing psychotropic medications during pregnancy or breastfeeding, and treating patients with comorbid physical conditions, including impaired renal or hepatic function. Presents guidance on complex clinical problems that may not be encountered routinely Written for psychiatrists, neuropharmacologists, pharmacists and clinical psychologists as well as nurses and medical trainees, *The Maudsley Prescribing Guidelines in Psychiatry* are the established reference source for ensuring the safe and effective use of medications for patients presenting with mental health problems.

When the first edition of *Pediatric Psychopharmacology* published in 2002, it filled a void in child and adolescent psychiatry and quickly establishing itself as the definitive text-reference in pediatric psychopharmacology. While numerous short, clinically focused paperbacks have been published since then, no competitors with the scholarly breadth, depth, and luster of this volume have emerged. In the second edition, Christopher Kratochvil, MD, a highly respected expert in pediatric psychopharmacology, joins the outstanding editorial team led by Dr. Martin and Dr. Scahill. In the new edition, the editors streamline the flow of information to reflect the growth in scientific data since the first edition appeared. The overall structure of the book remains the same, with major sections on underlying biology; somatic interventions; assessment and treatment; and special considerations.

The new edition of this popular handbook has been thoroughly updated to include the latest data concerning treatment of first-episode patients. Drawing from their experience, the authors discuss the presentation and assessment of the first psychotic episode and review the appropriate use of antipsychotic agents and psychosocial approaches in effective management.

Dementia is associated with a sizeable public health burden that is growing rapidly as the population ages. In addition to cognitive impairments, individuals with dementia often come to clinical attention because of symptoms of a behavioral disturbance (e.g., irritability, agitation, aggression) or psychosis. The burden on caregivers is substantial and is increased when dementia is associated with behavioral and psychological symptoms, and particularly with agitation or aggression. Treatment of psychotic symptoms and agitation in individuals with dementia has often involved use of antipsychotic medications. In recent years, the risks associated with use of these agents in the older adult population have become apparent. There has been a growing need to develop guidelines for appropriate use of antipsychotic medications in dementia. The American Psychiatric Association Practice Guideline on the Use of Antipsychotics to Treat Agitation or Psychosis in Patients With Dementia seeks to fulfill this need to improve the care of patients with dementia who are exhibiting agitation or psychosis. The guideline focuses on the judicious use of antipsychotic medications when agitation or psychosis occurs in association with dementia. It is intended to apply to individuals with dementia in all settings of care as well as to care delivered by generalist and specialist clinicians. The guideline offers clear, concise, and actionable recommendation statements to help clinicians to incorporate recommendations into clinical practice, with the goal of improving quality of care. Each recommendation is given a rating that reflects the level of confidence that potential benefits of an intervention outweigh potential harms. Findings from an expert opinion survey have also been taken into consideration in making recommendations or suggestions. In addition to reviewing the available evidence on use of antipsychotics in treating agitation or psychosis in patients with dementia, the guideline provides guidance to clinicians on implementing these recommendations to enhance patient care.

This work explores and discusses the ethical dilemmas clinicians face in everyday forensic psychiatry practice. We discuss and reflect on ethical issues involving treatment decisions such as antipsychotic polypharmacy, high doses antipsychotics and prescribing anti-libidinal medications. Ethical issues surrounding the use of technology for the management of mentally disordered offenders are explored in depth. The use of the polygraph test, a controversial method of truth facilitation for sex offenders, is discussed. Similarly, we discuss the use of "tagging" for serious offenders that despite being used in the United States of America for a while it has been heavily criticized and opposed. Tagging is gradually being introduced in the UK and other European countries, making consideration of the ethical issues and dilemmas surrounding its use both timely and necessary. This work is a valuable guide for clinicians working in forensic psychiatry settings, particularly when faced with ethical dilemmas concerning decisions around interventions.

The *Maudsley Prescribing Guidelines* began as a ten-page pamphlet designed for use by prescribers in the Maudsley NHS Trust. This seventh edition has been fully updated and expanded to meet the needs of prescribers, nursing staff, pharmacists, GPs and other professions allied to medicine.

Audit is an essential activity for all psychiatrists. Involvement in audit must be evidenced by consultants for revalidation and by trainees in their Annual Review of Competence Progression (ARCP). This book will therefore be relevant for psychiatrists of all grades. It aims to help ease the audit process by offering tried and tested recipes for conducting audits in clinical services. All the audits in this book have been undertaken by the authors and it therefore provides useful practical advice for carrying out the audits in day-to-day practice.

The current state of medicine has witnessed the long-term adverse effects of certain medications, an increased rate of polypharmacy, and a cultural shift that emphasizes patient-centered practice. The term "deprescribing" refers to the optimization of the pharmacological regimen by reducing or ceasing medications that incur more risks than benefits. Many people consider stopping their psychiatric medications, but prescribers may not know how to do this in a collaborative, systematic way. *Deprescribing in Psychiatry* presents a framework for deprescribing to guide the prescriber-patient dyad through the process of deciding if and when to reduce psychiatric medication, how to go about doing it, and at the same time, acknowledge the inherent risks in such an endeavour. As the first book on the subject, *Deprescribing in*

Psychiatry stands to serve as a definitive text in this burgeoning field and as a 'rallying call' to raise crucial and topical questions in psychiatric practice, promote innovation, and act as a resource on the current state-of-the-art care. It describes the ins and outs of how clinicians can work closely with their patients to consider whether or not to try decreasing medications. It also discusses the anticipated future research directions, considerations for the field, and emphasizes collaboration with the patient, transparency, and the acknowledgement of uncertainty in psychiatric practice.

Prescription of high dose antipsychotics remains a common practice, contrary to available evidence. Studies have found that, on average, high daily doses of antipsychotics are no more effective or are less effective than are moderate doses, and have indicated that higher doses are associated with a greater incidence of side effects which may be worse than with a moderate dosage range in the treatment of schizophrenia. The objectives of the study were to examine the safety of high dose antipsychotic use in treating patients with psychotic illnesses in hospital settings in Edmonton and to examine different variables which are associated with treatment resistant schizophrenia in patients who received high-dose antipsychotics and which could be of predictive value for determining poor response to antipsychotics. Results showed that a statistical difference was reached with regard to the non-improvement with high doses versus regular doses, confirming that increasing the doses above recommended ranges does not lead to further amelioration of symptoms. Also, a statistical difference was reached with regard to concurrent medical conditions being more frequent in the high dose group versus regular dose group. The high dose group had a higher number of previous episodes.

Antipsychotic Long-acting Injections (LAIs) were introduced in the 1960s to improve treatment adherence in schizophrenia. Subsequently, first-generation antipsychotic LAIs became widely used in many countries. Since the initial publication of Antipsychotic Long-acting Injections in 2010, new trial data have been published on long-acting injection (LAI) preparations of the drugs Risperidone, Paliperidone, and Olanzapine. Furthermore, a new LAI preparation of the drug Aripiprazole has recently been approved for clinical use in the United States and is likely to be approved in Europe soon. The second edition of this successful book has been fully updated to include this new data, with reference to both observational studies and randomized controlled trials, as well as other new developments in the clinical use of antipsychotic LAIs. New chapters have been added covering the comparison between oral and injectable antipsychotics, Olanzapine LAI, Aripiprazole LAI, and the practicalities of organizing a specialized clinic for long-acting injectable antipsychotics. Existing chapters have also been thoroughly updated to take into account the most recently published research. Antipsychotic Long-acting Injections, Second edition brings together clinical and research findings on LAIs in a comprehensive volume, with chapters written by international experts.

Developed by experts on schizophrenia and exhaustively reviewed by APA members, the "American Psychiatric Association Practice Guideline for the Treatment of Patients With Schizophrenia" provides therapists with a set of patient care strategies that will aid their clinical decision making. The guideline describes the best and most appropriate treatments available to patients with schizophrenia, including psychopharmacological treatments, ECT, and psychosocial and community interventions. It delineates the process of treatment planning and identifies areas in which research may improve our understanding and management of this condition. This guideline will also help managed care organizations develop more scientifically based and clinically sensitive criteria for the utilization and reimbursement of psychiatric services. Armed with these guidelines, clinicians can improve the care of their patients with schizophrenia and enable them to lead happier and more productive lives.

IN THIS STIRRING AND BEAUTIFULLY WRITTEN WAKE-UP CALL, psychiatrist Daniel Carlat exposes deeply disturbing problems plaguing his profession, revealing the ways it has abandoned its essential purpose: to understand the mind, so that psychiatrists can heal mental illness and not just treat symptoms. As he did in his hard-hitting and widely read New York Times Magazine article "Dr. Drug Rep," and as he continues to do in his popular watchdog newsletter, The Carlat Psychiatry Report, he writes with bracing honesty about how psychiatry has so largely forsaken the practice of talk therapy for the seductive—and more lucrative—practice of simply prescribing drugs, with a host of deeply troubling consequences. Psychiatrists have settled for treating symptoms rather than causes, embracing the apparent medical rigor of DSM diagnoses and prescription in place of learning the more challenging craft of therapeutic counseling, gaining only limited understanding of their patients' lives. Talk therapy takes time, whereas the fifteen-minute "med check" allows for more patients and more insurance company reimbursement. Yet DSM diagnoses, he shows, are premised on a good deal less science than we would think. Writing from an insider's perspective, with refreshing forthrightness about his own daily struggles as a practitioner, Dr. Carlat shares a wealth of stories from his own practice and those of others that demonstrate the glaring shortcomings of the standard fifteen-minute patient visit. He also reveals the dangers of rampant diagnoses of bipolar disorder, ADHD, and other "popular" psychiatric disorders, and exposes the risks of the cocktails of medications so many patients are put on. Especially disturbing are the terrible consequences of overprescription of drugs to children of ever younger ages. Taking us on a tour of the world of pharmaceutical marketing, he also reveals the inner workings of collusion between psychiatrists and drug companies. Concluding with a road map for exactly how the profession should be reformed, Unhinged is vital reading for all those in treatment or considering it, as well as a stirring call to action for the large community of psychiatrists themselves. As physicians and drug companies continue to work together in disquieting and harmful ways, and as diagnoses—and misdiagnoses—of mental disorders skyrocket, it's essential that Dr. Carlat's bold call for reform is heeded.

The American Psychiatric Association Practice Guideline on the Use of Antipsychotics to Treat Agitation or Psychosis in Patients With Dementia American Psychiatric Pub

The Frith Prescribing Guidelines for People with Intellectual Disability provides comprehensive guidance on prescribing for patients with intellectual disability as well as general information on the clinical care of this important population. The guidelines have been conceived and developed by clinicians working in intellectual disability services. They are based on both the latest evidence and expert opinion to provide a consensus approach to prescribing as part of a holistic package of care, and include numerous case examples and scenarios. New to this third edition is improved coverage of children and the role of primary care teams. The Frith Prescribing Guidelines for People with Intellectual Disability remains a practical guide for busy clinicians and a valuable reference for all primary and secondary health care professionals caring for people with intellectual disability.

Updated with bonus material, including a new foreword and afterword with new research, this New York Times bestseller is essential reading for a time when mental health is constantly in the news. In this astonishing and startling book, award-winning science and history writer Robert Whitaker investigates a medical mystery: Why has the number of disabled mentally ill in the United States tripled over the past two decades? Interwoven with Whitaker's groundbreaking analysis of the merits of psychiatric

medications are the personal stories of children and adults swept up in this epidemic. As *Anatomy of an Epidemic* reveals, other societies have begun to alter their use of psychiatric medications and are now reporting much improved outcomes . . . so why can't such change happen here in the United States? Why have the results from these long-term studies—all of which point to the same startling conclusion—been kept from the public? Our nation has been hit by an epidemic of disabling mental illness, and yet, as *Anatomy of an Epidemic* reveals, the medical blueprints for curbing that epidemic have already been drawn up. Praise for *Anatomy of an Epidemic* "The timing of Robert Whitaker's *Anatomy of an Epidemic*, a comprehensive and highly readable history of psychiatry in the United States, couldn't be better."—Salon "Anatomy of an Epidemic offers some answers, charting controversial ground with mystery-novel pacing."—TIME "Lucid, pointed and important, *Anatomy of an Epidemic* should be required reading for anyone considering extended use of psychiatric medicine. Whitaker is at the height of his powers." —Greg Critser, author of *Generation Rx*

Succinct, user-friendly, thoroughly referenced and prepared by leading experts in the field, this book is the only single textbook you will need to succeed in the Royal College of Psychiatrists' MRCPsych and other related higher examinations. Chapters follow the structure and syllabus of the examination ensuring that you receive the necessary essential information to pass and indeed succeed. Approachable and succinct text with colour illustrations and key summary points further help to clarify complex concepts and provide you with useful revision tools. The evidence-based approach used throughout is important to help you relate theory and research to clinical practice. The book is carefully structured and sequenced to building upon the basic sciences underpinning psychiatry, through to an in-depth description of pharmacological and psychological treatments used.

Comprehensive, concise and easily accessible, this is the first health economics dictionary of its kind and is an essential reference tool for everyone involved or interested in healthcare. The modern terminology of health economics and relevant terms used by economists working in the fields of epidemiology, public health, decision management and policy studies are all clearly explained. Combined with hundreds of key terms, the skilful use of examples, figures, tables and a simple cross-referencing system between definitions allows the often complex language of health economics to be demystified.

Obesity has become the most common chronic disease of the present day, with significant increases in prevalence in populations across the world and all age groups. This has resulted in a dramatic increase in obesity-related metabolic and cardiovascular complications, making it an important public health issue. Type 2 diabetes associated with obesity or 'diabesity' is today the most common form of type 2 diabetes. It is also associated with a number of other cardiovascular risk factors, which constitute the metabolic syndrome. Effective management of 'diabesity' is crucial to the reduction of morbidity and premature mortality due to cardiovascular disease. This book comprises chapters written by leading international experts on various aspects of obesity-related diabetes. As a practical reference guide, it is suitable for all professionals with an interest in this field. Emerging problems such as childhood 'diabesity' and the impact of obesity on polycystic ovary syndrome will be of interest not only to paediatricians and endocrinologists, but also to general practitioners and other healthcare professionals. The contemporary approach to the clinical assessment of obesity and its management in both primary and secondary care settings is also described.

A major shift in approaching Schizophrenia has been witnessed among psychiatrists with the belief now that early diagnosis and intervention may have a positive influence on the outcome of schizophrenia. The search for key diagnostic clusters to enhance early diagnosis is underway as well as concerted efforts to find biomarkers of disease and disease progression. To address this, this issue of the *Psychiatric Clinics of North America* presents distinguished academic clinicians and neuroscientists who provide comprehensive overviews of the present state of knowledge on the epidemiology, early clinical characteristics, and diagnostic changes, proposed pathogenesis, neurobiology, and treatment requirements for this disorder. The current state of knowledge is substantial, academically credible, and scientifically based. Topics on the subject of early intervention in and diagnosis of schizophrenia include: Nosology of Schizophrenia: Defining Illness Boundaries Based upon Symptoms; Neurodevelopmental Hypothesis of Schizophrenia; Predicting Risk and the Emergence of Schizophrenia; Is Early Intervention for Psychosis Feasible and Effective?; Can Neuroimaging Be Used to Define Phenotypes and Course of Schizophrenia?; Reliable Biomarkers and Predictors of Schizophrenia and Its Treatment; From Study to Practice: Enhancing Clinical Trials Methods Toward 'Real World' Outcomes; Relapse Prevention in Schizophrenia; Antipsychotic Polypharmacy; Cognitive Remediation: Retraining the Brain in Schizophrenia; Peers and Peer-led Interventions; Homelessness; and The Emerging Role of Technology and Social Media in Caring for People with Schizophrenia. Each presentation in this publication includes an Overview, Implications for Practice, with Summarizations of Important Clinical and Learning Points.

This practical reference examines the advantages and disadvantages of polypharmacy in psychiatry, and provides up-to-date clinical guidelines on the appropriate use of combinations of pharmacological therapy in major psychiatric disorders—including multidisciplinary approaches to treatment, such as social work and psychopharmacology, and an examination of the psychotherapeutic and historical aspects of polypharmacy. Consolidates all available and current material on polypharmacy and psychiatry into one comprehensive volume. *Polypharmacy in Psychiatry* discusses therapy of schizophrenia and the use of atypical antipsychotic agents, anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder and the roles of serotonin, opioids, and glutamate, bipolar disorder and the use of novel anticonvulsants, clinical depression and the use of thyroid hormone and lithium augmentation, serotonin reuptake inhibitors, and neuroleptic agents, psychiatric disorders in children, such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, tic disorders, mood and anxiety disorders, and conduct disorders. The medically ill psychiatric patient, the elderly. *Polypharmacy in Psychiatry* also discusses the use of alternative and herbal medications, psychosocial aspects of polypharmacy, the psychology of polypharmacy, cultural components of polypharmacy, historical background. Featuring more than 700 works cited, this invaluable reference is essential reading for psychiatrists; psychopharmacologists; behavioral neurologists; psychiatric nurse practitioners; social workers; clinical psychologists and other psychotherapists; and upper-level undergraduate and graduate students in these disciplines.

Inpatient mental health care is an essential part of community-based mental health care in the UK. Patients admitted to acute mental health wards are often experiencing high levels of distress and acute mental illness and need to be assessed, managed, and treated by a wide team of mental health care professionals. Inpatient care is often a traumatic experience for patients and their relatives which can define their relationship with mental health care services. Reforming inpatient psychiatry is a priority for both patients and staff, yet there are few reference texts on this psychiatric specialty. The *Oxford Textbook of Inpatient Psychiatry* bridges this gap by offering a comprehensive and pragmatic guide to the UK's inpatient mental health care system today. Written and edited by a multidisciplinary team, this innovative resource discusses the real-life experiences and challenges of a wide range

of professionals working on acute mental health wards. Organized into 8 sections this resource covers nursing, team leadership, multidisciplinary work, psychology, and medical aspects. Individual chapters address key topics such as the management of children and adolescents, and contain information on up-to-date research and best practice. Focusing on the dignity and autonomy of patients, this unique resource offers a model for clinical and organizational practice both at a national and international level. Treatment resistant schizophrenia (TRS) is common, affecting approximately a third of patients diagnosed. Despite the prevalence of TRS, the best approach to practical management is often unclear to clinicians and patients. Treatment Response and Resistance in Schizophrenia offers a practical, clinically focused guide to TRS and the real-world challenges faced by those impacted. Over 14 chapters this resource covers the principles and practice of TRS, from the definition, epidemiology, and clinical assessment, to the pharmacological, physical, and psychological management of treatment resistance. All chapters have been written by internationally leading experts in the field to ensure busy clinicians have high-quality, applicable content that is rooted in real clinical experiences. A chapter of case studies is included to link real-life scenarios to each of the instructive chapters, illustrating approaches to practical management and application. Part of the Oxford Psychiatry Library, this useful pocket book is an invaluable resource and quick reference for psychiatrists, psychiatry trainees, and other mental health practitioners, as well as clinical psychologists, primary care physicians, and specialist nurses.

Fundamentals of Clinical Psychopharmacology provides up-to-date, evidence-based and unbiased information about psychopharmacology. It spans the range of the discipline, from mode of action and side effects of drugs to meta-analyses of clinical trials. It is anchored to practice guidelines produced by the UK National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Schizophrenia is often associated with an inadequate response to pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatments. How to treat patients who have an unsatisfactory response to anti-psychotics, including clozapine - which is unequivocally the most powerful antipsychotic medication for this recalcitrant population - remains a clinical conundrum. A range of adjunctive medications have been tried with mixed results; there has also been renewed interest in the role of neuromodulatory strategies, electroconvulsive therapy, and cognitive and vocational approaches. Perhaps a bright spot for the future lies in the evolution of pharmacogenetic approaches for individualized care. In this book, leading experts from Europe, Australia and the Americas provide a timely appraisal of treatments for the most severely ill schizophrenia patients. This clinically focused book is informed by the latest research on the neurobiology and treatment of schizophrenia. It is comprehensive in scope, covering current treatment options, various add-on approaches, and a range of psychosocial treatments. The contributors are respected experts who have combined their clinical experience with cutting-edge research to provide readers with authoritative information on fundamental aspects of clinical care for schizophrenia.

Exercise-Based Interventions for People with Mental Illness: A Clinical Guide to Physical Activity as Part of Treatment provides clinicians with detailed, practical strategies for developing, implementing and evaluating physical activity-based interventions for people with mental illness. The book covers exercise strategies specifically tailored for common mental illnesses, such as depression, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and more. Each chapter presents an overview of the basic psychopathology of each illness, a justification and rationale for using a physical activity intervention, an overview of the evidence base, and clear and concise instructions on practical implementation. In addition, the book covers the use of mobile technology to increase physical activity in people with mental illness, discusses exercise programming for inpatients, and presents behavioral and psychological approaches to maximize exercise interventions. Final sections provide practical strategies to both implement and evaluate physical activity interventions. Covers interventions for anxiety, depression, eating disorders, alcohol use disorder, and more Provides the evidence base for exercise as an effective treatment for mental illness Demonstrates how to use mobile technology to increase physical activity in people with mental illness Features practical strategies for implementation and assessment Covers treatment approaches for patients of all ages

Assertive Outreach in Mental Healthcare: Current Perspectives explores experiences, successes, interventions, and service user stories as well as lessons learned from the implementation experience surrounding assertive intervention. It provides a synthesis of expert experience in the field as well as experiences of grass roots team practitioners. This book makes a valuable contribution to the field by addressing in depth a wide range of topics critical to the delivery of assertive outreach services and providing practitioners with a manual into which they can feed lessons learned from other teams for continuous service improvement. This book is an essential reference for anyone with an interest in assertive outreach and community treatment approaches in mental health. Special features: Provides a contemporary analysis of current service developments in the area Written by experts in the field Covers cross-cutting issues relevant to all areas of community mental health care Includes multiple perspectives: service user, researcher, service manager, commissioner, clinician and carer Covers both service delivery and therapeutic interventions Explores how the assertive outreach model is applied in the UK and Europe

This book presents the basic theoretical and historical concepts and it describes current perspectives and data, focusing on good practices in community psychiatry in Greece and in other parts of Europe. Concepts such as the biopsychosocial model, psychiatric reform, psychosocial rehabilitation and the recovery model, as well as new case management models are approached from a critical, anthropocentric perspective. The current socioeconomic crisis in Europe brings with it new realities in mental health systems. New forms of social suffering are forcing the psychiatric community to re-examine what is considered normal. In order to respond to the complexity of the newly emerging needs, social and community psychiatry has been compelled to broaden the objectives of intervention and research alike, developing new and dynamic relations with complementary scientific fields such as social anthropology, psychoanalysis and microeconomics. The present work is the result of collaboration between professionals from across these different fields.

Clinical audit is at the heart of clinical governance. Provides the mechanisms for reviewing the quality of everyday care provided to patients with common conditions like asthma or diabetes. Builds on a long history of doctors, nurses and other healthcare professionals reviewing case notes and seeking ways to serve their patients better. Addresses the quality issues systematically and explicitly, providing reliable information. Can confirm the quality of clinical services and highlight the need for improvement. Provides clear statements of principle about clinical audit in the NHS.

Helps with complex prescribing needs The evidence base for drug treatments in psychiatry ranges from meta-analyses and randomised controlled clinical trials to single case reports, and from NICE guidelines to individual SPCs. Where do you look for information when transferring a patient from one drug to another? Where do you find a clear overview when dealing with a complex patient (e.g, with co-morbid epilepsy or liver disease or HIV infection)? Where can you seek advice on prescribing psychotropics during pregnancy? The Maudsley Prescribing Guidelines in Psychiatry! The leading clinical reference for handling prescribing problems as encountered in daily practice and for formulating prescribing policy. Evidence-based and written by experts This book is the essential guide for anyone responsible for prescribing, dispensing or administering drugs for patients with mental health disorders. All the evidence has been reviewed and summarized succinctly by an expert team of psychiatrists and pharmacists. New content and improved format This new edition makes greater use of tables and boxes to facilitate quick reference and includes new sections on cytochrome-mediated interactions and psychiatric side effects of non-psychotropic drugs. Clinically relevant Chapters address plasma monitoring, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, depression and anxiety, children

and adolescents, substance abuse and special patient groups. Each section has a full reference list. The book covers prescribing drugs outside their licensed indications and their interaction with substances such as alcohol, nicotine and caffeine. Useful for all levels of experience Trainees will gain important information regarding the rational, safe and effective use of medications for patients with mental illness. Experienced clinicians will find excellent guidance regarding more complex issues that they may not encounter regularly. Why the Maudsley Prescribing Guidelines in Psychiatry? Long recognized as an international trailblazer in mental health care, the Maudsley Hospital earned its reputation for excellence in both in-patient and community care. It is highly regarded for its research, and pioneered the use of clinical neuroscience. You can trust The Maudsley Prescribing Guidelines in Psychiatry to be scientifically sound and clinically effective.
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