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PSYCHOACTIVE MEDICATIONS

Definition:

Any medication which has the capability to alter mood, anxiety, behavior or cognitive processes; usually denotes drugs used in the treatment of mental illness

Reasons for Prescribing

Changing One's Internal Experience

- Improve performance
- Pleasure and relaxation
- Sleep
- To decrease worry
- Sadness
- Out of control
- Pain relief

OTC Psychoactive Medications

- Alcohol
- Nicotine
- Caffeine/No Doz
- Marijuana
- Antihistamines
- Cold Medications
- Diet Pills
- Tylenol/NSAIDS/Aspirin
- Codeine/Heroin

Antidepressants

Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRI)

• Tricyclic antidepressants (TCA)

• Wellbutrin

Anti-anxiety

- Benzodiazepines
- Buspar
- Beta-blockers
- Tricyclic antidepressants
- Antiepileptic drugs

Mood Stabilizers

• Lithium

Antiepileptic Drugs

Antipsychotics

- Zyprexa
- Risperidone
- Seroquel
- Geodon
- Haldol
- Mellaril/Thorazine

Sedative – Hypnotics

- Restoril
- Ambien
- Trazodone
- Benadryl
- Chloral hydrate
- Ativan

Factors Affecting Dosage and Administration

- Age
- Medical conditions
- Amount of time the body takes to metabolize the drug
- Route
- Hydration



- Minimize side effects
- PRN medications
- Maintain therapeutic levels
- "Windows"
- Absorption



Minimize Side Effects

- Take after meals or with food to decrease stomach upset
- Take at night if it causes drowsiness
- Take in the morning is it causes inability to sleep

PRN Medications

- Efficacy: speed of onset, duration
- Classes of drugs
 - Pain control
 - Constipation
 - Nausea/Vomiting
 - Allergies
 - Status Epilepticus



Maintain Therapeutic Levels

- Metabolism of the drug
- Antibiotics/Antifungal
- Multiple doses vs. once a day dosing

"Window" of time

- Usually one hour before, to one hour after, the medication is ordered to be given
- Likelihood of decrease in therapeutic levels if given outside of these times

Absorption

- Routes of administration are not therapeutically interchangeable (e.g. Valium is easily absorbed orally but slower and erratic when given IM)
- Absorption can be slower when taken with food, milk or milk products
- The elderly have more difficulty absorbing medications D/T a decrease in GI acid secretions and slower motility thru the GI tract

Potential Implications of Missed Doses

- Compliance Issues
- Liability Issues
- Need to maintain therapeutic levels



Side Effects of Medications

- Dry Mouth
- Skin Reactions
- Blood Abnormalities
- CNS Disturbances
- GI Upset
- Difficulty Urinating
- Liver Involvement

Side Effects of Medications

- Changes in Blood Pressure
- Weight Gain or Loss
- Addiction
- Tremors
- Water Intoxication
- Prolonged Seizures
- Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome

Side Effects of Medications

Involuntary Movements

- Akasthisia
- Acute Dystonia
- Extrapyramidal Symptoms
- Tardive Dyskinesia

Conclusions

 Psychotropic medications should be used to improve an individual's functioning and quality of life.

• Medications should be used in conjunction with other therapies.

Conclusions

• "Start low and go slow".

 Monitor regularly for side effects and need for usage.

 Don't continue to administer unneeded drugs ("first do no harm").

Psychoactive Medications

Sources for questions:

- Continuum of Care <u>http://star.nm.org/coc</u>
- WebMD <u>www.webmd.com</u>
- IntelliHealth www.intellihealth.com
- MedicineNet

http://www.medicinenet.com

• Others?....