

Informed Consent for Psychotherapeutic Medications

In compliance with Sections 72528 and 73523 of title XXII, California Code of Regulations, the resident or the resident's representative must give informed consent (risk/benefit) prior to initiating non-emergency treatment with a psychotherapeutic drug (a medication used to control behavior or treat a disordered thought process).

The physician has ordered the following medications which will be utilized in an attempt to treat the following problems or symptoms related to the following psychiatric diagnosis(es) or cognitive deficit.

Medication	Diagnosis	Symptom / Behavior

The goal of the use of this/these medication(s) is to decrease the number or severity of the episodes of the above identified symptoms. Some effect may be seen soon after the initiation of therapy, but it is not infrequent for the full potential of the medications not to be seen for several months. Complete resolution of the symptoms may not be achievable.

Along with the desired effects of this/these medications(s), unintended effects (side effects or adverse reactions) may occur. These often appear during the first few days or weeks of therapy. Once they are identified, the physician will be notified and the decision to continue, decrease the dose, change the medication or discontinue the medication entirely will be made in considering the best interest of the resident (risk/benefit). If a new medication(s) in a different category (see the following pages for categories) is ordered or if an antipsychotic dose is increased a new informed consent will be obtained.

The more common unintended effects of this/these medication(s) are listed on the following pages. The list is not all inclusive. The manufacturer's listing of all effects can be found in either a package insert (manufacturer's web site) or Physician Desk Reference (PDR) which may be found in this facility or is often carried in city/county libraries. If you feel further explanation or discussion about these unintended effects is warranted, the physician should be contacted before giving consent. Other sources of information may include nursing handbooks, one version of which will be found in this facility.

The facility staff has attempted non-medication interventions which have proved not to be effective or only partially effective. The staff may continue to use these interventions in conjunction with the medication(s) ordered.

By signing below, I give consent for the above named medication(s) to be administered and understand there is the potential that unintended effects may occur (risk/benefit). This consent will include and cover a change in medication within the same category. This consent will also include and cover additional symptoms identified to be treated by the same medication(s).

Resident / Responsible party signature

Print Name, if not the resident

Date

Relationship, if not the resident

Physician Signature (if per Facility Policy) Date

Resident Name _____

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INFORMED CONSENT

Antipsychotic		
Abilify bold=atypical Clozaril Compazine Etrafon/Triavil Fanapt Geodon Haldol Invega Inapsine Loxitane Mellaril Moban Navane Orap Phenergan Prolixin (Permitil) Risperdal Saphris Serenil Seroquel Sparine Stelazine Thorazine Tindal Trilafon Vesprin Zyprexa, Symbiyax	aripiprazole clozapine prochlorperazine perphenazine/amitriptyline iloperidone ziprasidone haloperidol paliperidone droperidol loxapine thioridazine molindone thiothixene pimozide promethazine fluphenazine risperidone asenapine mesoridazine quetiapine promazine trifluoperazine chlorpromazine acephenazine perpenazine triflupromazine olanzapine	Extrapyramidal effects (EPS, EPR) - reversible Akinesia - lack or poverty of movement, Akathisia - inability to remain still, constant movement or fidgeting, insomnia, "inner anxiety" Dyskinesia - jerking or spastic movement of the arm, eye, face, leg, neck, or torso Dystonia - altered posture, shift in body alignment, muscle cramping Oculogyric crisis - backward rolling of the eyes Opisthonus - spasms of the back muscles causing bending of the torso, often painful, Parkinsonism - resting tremor, mask-like facies, shuffling gait, drooling, slowness of movement, lack of arm swing, pill rolling, lead-pipe or cogwheel rigidity, balance disturbances, a "running" walk, Pisa syndrome – leaning to one side Rabbit syndrome – fine tremor of lower lip, Torticollis – twisting movement of the neck Denervation supersensitivity – often irreversible - Tardive dyskinesia – involuntary movement of the tongue, jaw, lips, neck, or extremities. "fly catching" tongue movements, facial grimaces, sucking or smacking of lips, swallowing or chewing difficulty Neuroleptic malignant syndrome – emergency situation Single or combination occurrence of the following: irregular pulse or blood pressure (autonomic dist.), EPS, hyperthermia, rigidity, altered mental status, catatonia, acute respiratory+renal failure. / Orthostatic hypotension Metabolic disorders - hyperglycemia, hyperlipidemia, weight gain Black-box warning - 2% increase in risk for stroke, heart attack in demented elderly Although the causes of death were varied, most of the deaths appeared to be either cardiovascular (e.g., heart failure, sudden death) or infectious (e.g., pneumonia) in nature
Antidepressant		
Celexa SSRI Lexapro Luvox Paxil Prozac, Symbiyax Zoloft	citalopram escitalopram fluvoxamine paroxetine fluoxetine sertraline	excitement, nervousness, anxiety, tremor, sweating, dizziness, lightheadedness, nausea, small initial and withdrawal weight loss, long-term weight gain, seizure, first month weight loss Serotonin Syndrome – Symptom: confusion, agitation, hypomania, anxiety, coma, sinus tachycardia, hypertension hypotension, nausea, diarrhea, abdominal pain, motor abnormalities, myoclonus, hyperreflexia, muscle rigidity, restlessness, tremor, ataxia/incoordination, shivering, nystagmus, seizures, diaphoresis, unreactive pupils, tachypnea, hyperpyrexia
Cymbalta SNRI Effexor Pristiq	duloxetine venlafaxine desvenlafaxine	Cymbalta: nausea, urinary frequency, gastritis, tremor, headache, Effexor: headache, nervousness, somnolence, insomnia, diaphoresis, dry mouth, constipation,
Desyrel atypical Remeron Serzone Wellbutrin, Aplenzin	Trazodone mirtazepine nefazodone bupropion	Desyrel: fatigue, muscle pain, headache, confusion, orthostatic hypotension, drowsiness, dizziness Remeron: somnolence, increased appetite, dry mouth, myalgia, edema, dyspnea, constipation Serzone: appetite stimulation, diarrhea, headache, nausea/vomiting, confusion, Wellbutrin: headache, seizures, insomnia, sedation, tachycardia, auditory disturbances, dry mouth, constipation, nausea, anorexia, vomiting, weight loss or gain, diaphoresis
Adapin cyclic Anafranil Asendin Aventyl Elavil Etrafon Limbitrol Ludiomil Norpramin Pamelor Pertofrane Sinequan Surmontil Tofranil Triavil Vivactil	doxepin clomopramine amoxapine nortriptyline amitriptyline amitriptyline\perphenazine amitriptyline\chlordiazepoxide maprotiline desipramine nortriptyline desipramine doxepin trimipramine imipramine amitriptyline\perphenazine protriptyline	anticholinergic (dry mouth, blurred vision, urinary retention, constipation), confusion, sedation, tachycardia, postural hypotension, seizure Black Box Warning: All Antidepressants: Increased risk of suicidal ideations and action in persons under the age of 25 and decreased suicide risk for persons over the age of 65. Black Box Warning: Wellbutrin (Zyban): Increased risk of suicidal ideations and increased adverse behaviors.
Marplan MAOI Nardil Parnate	Isocarboxazid phenelzine tranylcypromine	hypertensive crisis (tyramine interaction – Chianti wine, aged cheeses, soy sauce, sour cream, chocolate, sausages, dried fish, avocados, bananas, yeast, alcohol, caffeine, and sympathomimetics [phenylpropanolamine, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine
Adderall stimulant Cylert Provigil Dexedrine Ritalin	amphetamine pemoline Modafinil dextroamphetamine methylphenidate	excitement, wakefulness, tachycardia, insomnia, nervousness, drowsiness, stomach pain, suicidal ideation

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antianxiety		
Atarax Ativan Benadryl Buspar Butisol Centrax Klonopin Librium Luminal Paxipam Serax Tranxene Valium Vistaril Xanax	hydroxyzine HCl lorazepam diphenhydramine buspirone butabarbital prazepam clonazepam chlordiazepoxide phenobarbital halazepam oxazepam chlorazepate diazepam hydroxyzine pamoate alprazolam	<i>Benzodiazepines</i> – sedation, drowsiness, dizziness, confusion, headache, incontinence, psychomotor agitation, irritability, paradoxical excitation, delirium, ataxia, addiction <i>Buspirone</i> - drowsiness, dizziness, confusion, headache, tremor, urinary retention, <i>Antihistamines</i> – anticholinergic (dry mouth, blurred vision, urinary retention, constipation), sedation, restlessness, photosensitivity <i>Barbiturates</i> – anxiety, depression, dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, physical dependence, irritability
anticonvulsant		
Catapres Calan, Isoptin Depakene, Depakote Felbatol Gabitril Inderal Isoptin Keppra Klonopin Lamictal Lithobid, Eskalith Mysoline Nalorex, ReVia, Trexan Neurontin Serpasil Tegretol Topamax Trileptal Zarontin Zonegran	clonidine verapamil valproic felbamate tigabine propranolol verapamil levetiracetam clonazepam lamotrigine lithium primidone naltrexone gabapentin reserpine carbamazepine topiramate oxcarbazepine ethosuximide zonisamide	Anticonvulsants – fatigue, somnolence, dizziness, ataxia, tremor, incoordination, sedation, hepatic enzyme, elevations, blood dyscrasia, confusion, myalgia, increased appetite Antihypertensives – hypotension, bradycardia, dizziness, falls, Benzodiazepines – sedation, drowsiness, dizziness, confusion, headache, incontinence, psychomotor agitation, irritability, paradoxical excitation, delirium, ataxia, addiction Lithium – nausea, vomiting, taste disturbance, confusion, Black-Box warnings: Depakote/valproic acid: Hepatic failure and pancreatitis resulting in fatalities has occurred in patients receiving valproic acid and its derivatives. . Serious or fatal hepatotoxicity may be preceded by non-specific symptoms such as malaise, weakness, lethargy, facial edema, anorexia, and vomiting. Lamictal: Serious rashes requiring hospitalization and discontinuation of treatment have been reported. Lithium – monitor serum levels Tegretol: Aplastic anemia and agranulocytosis have been reported.
hypnotic		
Xanax Klonopin Librium Noctec Valium Benadryl Prosom Lunesta Dalmane Paxipam Atarax, Vistaril Ativan Serax Doral Rozerem Restoril Halcion Ambien Sonata	Alprazolam clorazepate chlordiazepoxide chloral hydrate diazepam diphenhydramine estazolam eszopiclone flurazepam halazepam lorazepam oxazepam quazepam ramelteon temazepam triazolam zolpidem zaplton	Daytime anxiety or wakefulness during the last third of the night may develop during several weeks of consistent nightly dosing with temazepam. Symptoms of CNS stimulation include nightmares, talkativeness, excitement, mania, tremor, insomnia, anxiety, restlessness, euphoria, acute rage reactions, and hyperactivity. Abdominal cramps, confusion, depression, perceptual disturbances, sweating, nausea, vomiting, parasthesias, photophobia, hyperacusis, tachycardia, and trembling also occur during benzodiazepine withdrawal, but the incidence of these reactions is lower. Convulsions, hallucinations, delirium, and paranoia also can occur. Benzodiazepines should be withdrawn cautiously and slowly, using a very gradual dosage-tapering schedule Gastrointestinal adverse events resulting from zolpidem use also appear to be dose related, most commonly observed were constipation (2% vs. 1%) and diarrhea (1% with zolpidem vs. 0% for placebo) with dosages up to 10 mg/day PO. Abdominal pain, anorexia, dyspepsia and nausea/vomiting have been reported, but the incidence is similar to that of placebo in clinical trials. Other adverse events not previously listed that occurred in at least 1% of zolpidem-treated patients in long-term trials and at an incidence higher than placebo are included in the following list with reference vs. placebo. Autonomic nervous system: Xerostomia (3% vs. 1%). Body as a whole: Allergy, not specified (4% vs. 1%), back pain (3% vs. 2%), flu-like symptoms/malaise (2% vs. 0%), chest pain (unspecified) (1% vs. 0%). Cardiovascular: palpitations (2% vs. 0%). CNS: abnormal dreams (1% vs. 0%), lethargy (3% vs. 1%), depression (2% vs. 1%), lightheadedness (2% vs. 1%) and sleep disorder (1% vs. 0%). Respiratory system: sinusitis (4% vs. 2%), pharyngitis (3% vs. 1%). Skin: rash (unspecified) (2% vs. 1%).

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