

# Antipsychotic prescribing varies considerably for amphetamine induced psychosis

## Antipsychotic prescribing patterns in amphetamine induced psychosis

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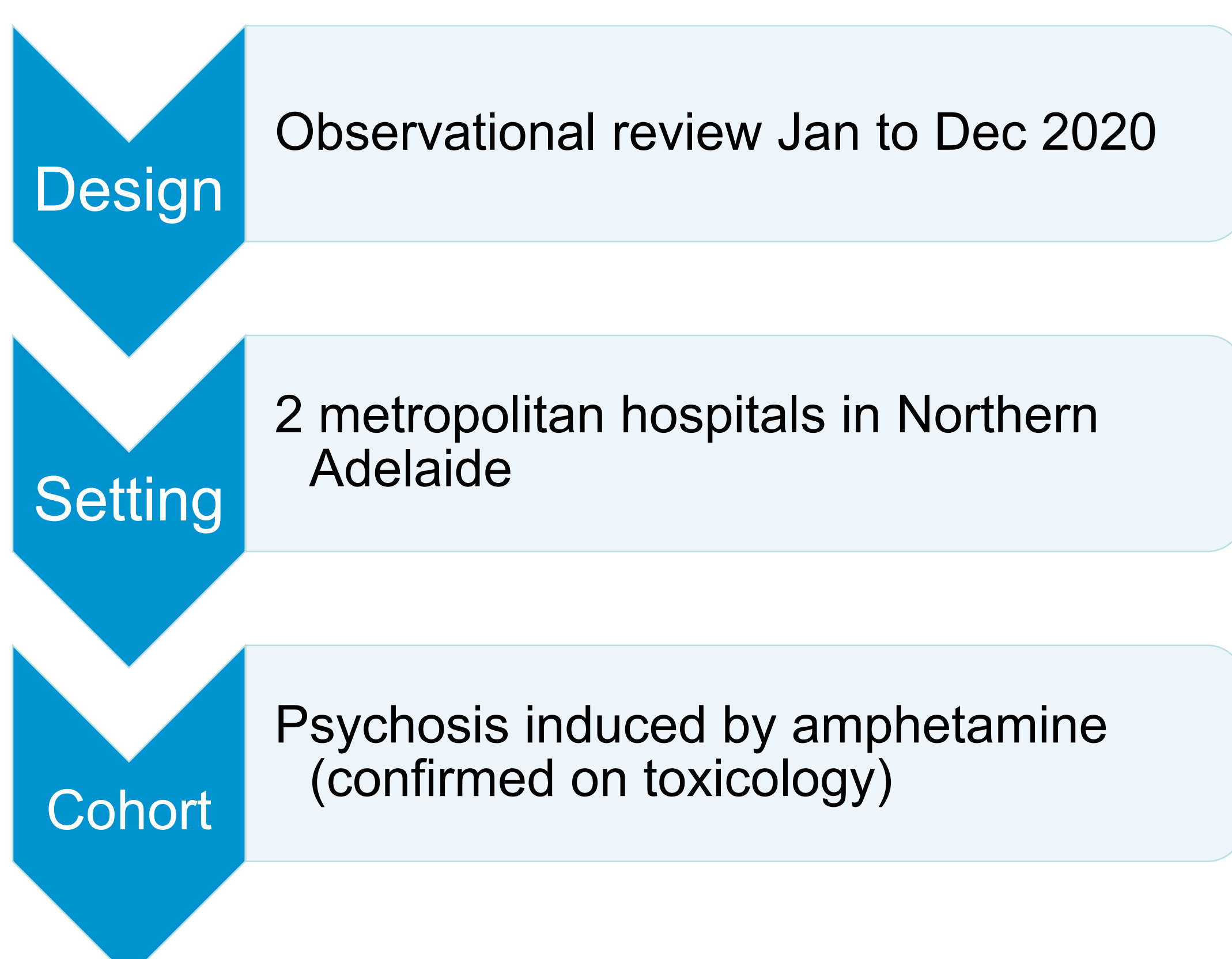
### Background

- There is limited available evidence to guide antipsychotic treatment for relapse prevention in psychosis induced by amphetamines
- As a result antipsychotic treatment is often based on clinical experience and established schizophrenia treatment guidelines

### Aim

- To assess current patterns of antipsychotic prescribing in patients presenting with amphetamine induced psychosis

### Method



### Results

- 63 patients presenting to the Emergency Department with amphetamine induced psychosis
- 25 (52%) patients prescribed a new antipsychotic (**Figure 1**):
  - Risperidone 60% (median dose: 2mg/day)
  - Olanzapine 28% (median dose: 10mg/day)
- Duration of treatment specified for 15 patients (60%) (**Figure 2**)

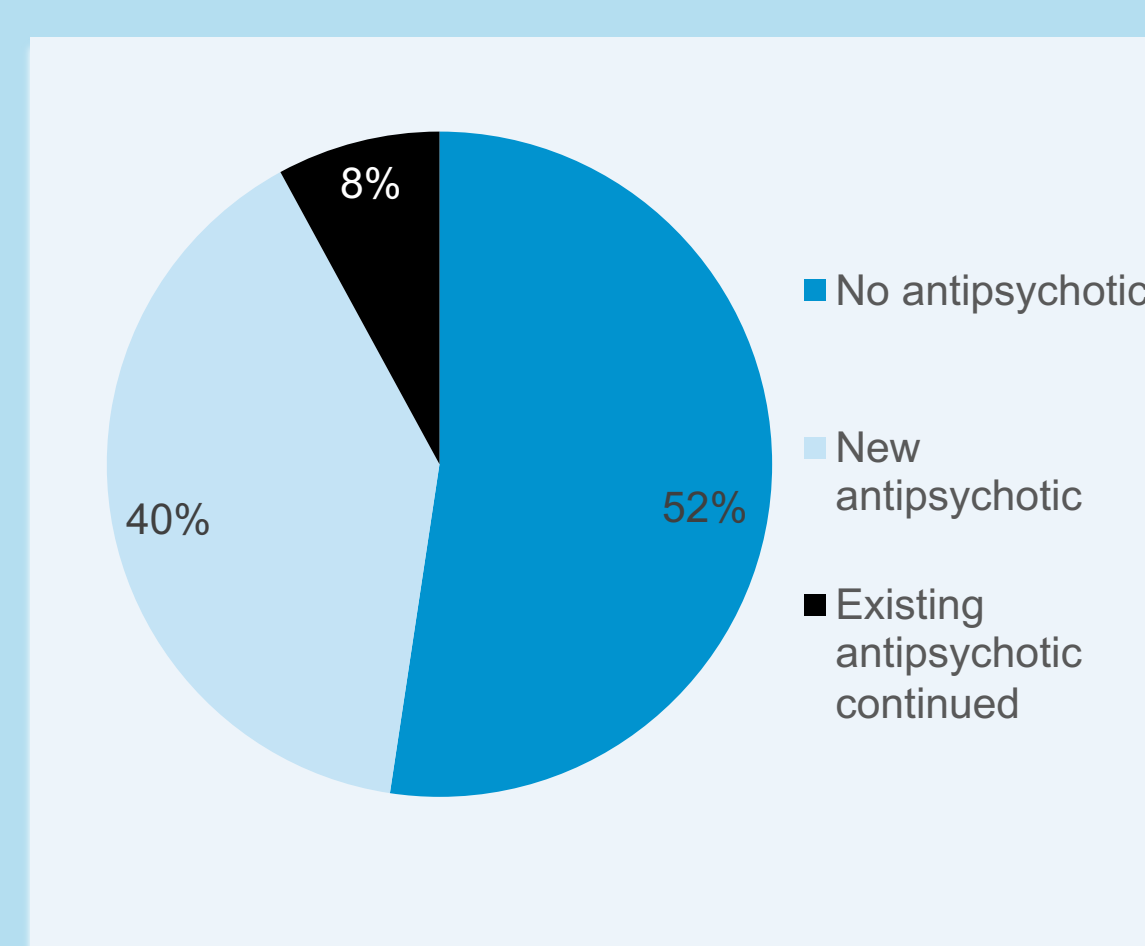


Figure 1: Proportion of patients prescribed an antipsychotic on discharge

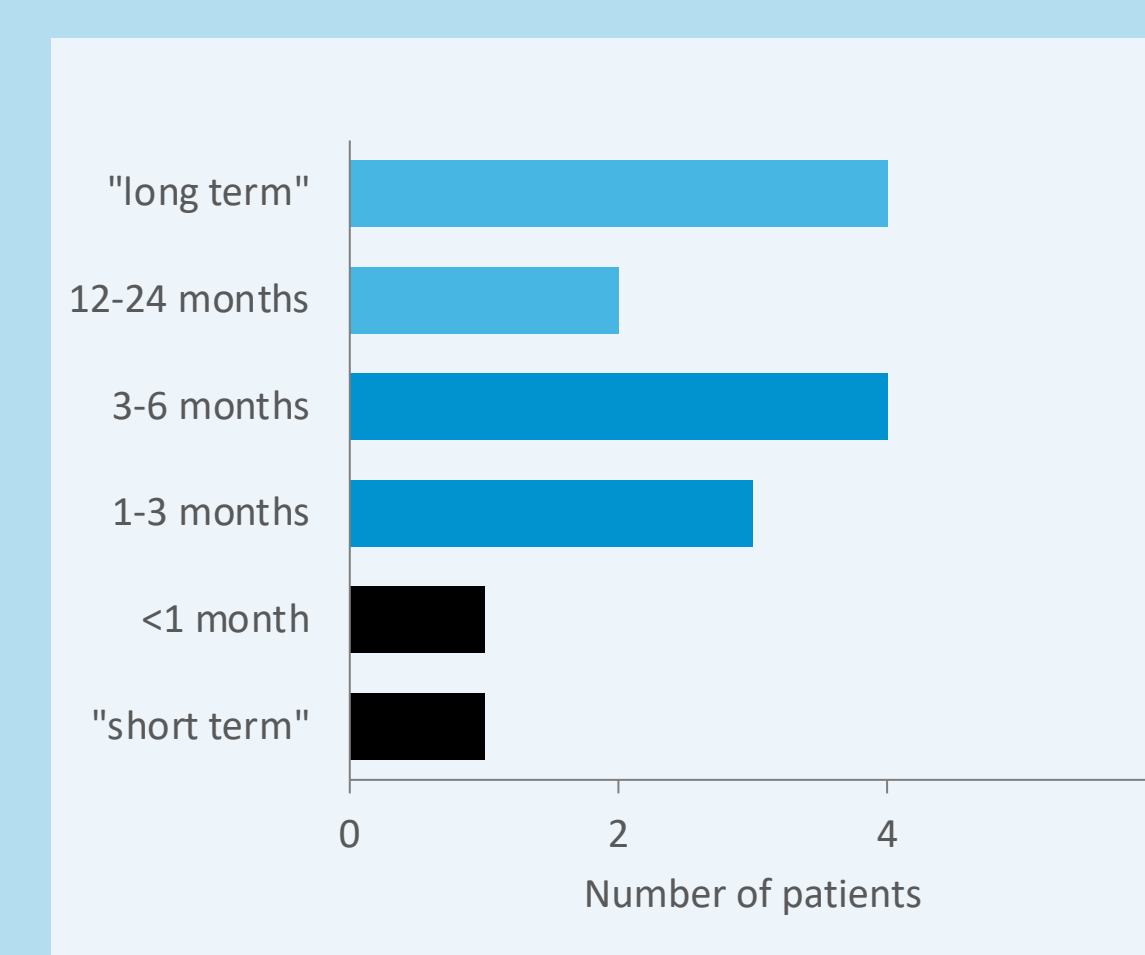


Figure 2: Recommended duration of antipsychotic treatment when specified

### Discussion

- There is a wide variation in antipsychotic prescribing for psychosis induced by amphetamines with more than half of patients not receiving antipsychotic treatment
- The intended duration of treatment is often poorly documented and varies considerably

### Conclusion

- Further research into outcomes associated with antipsychotic prescribing within this population is urgently warranted to inform evidence-based treatment

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For more information

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