Prescribing Guide Dosing, Special Populations

<u>Dosing</u> <u>Timing:</u> Usually once daily at night or prior to sundowning. Beware of sedation-related adverse events if given earlier than bedtime.

Starting Dose | Max Dose for | Special | Dosage | (mg/day) | Forms**

	(mg/day)	(mg/day)	Forms**
Aripiprazole	2-5	10	ODT, L , IM
Haloperidol	0.25	2	L,IM
Olanzapine	2.5-5	7.5	ODT, L , IM
Quetiapine	12.5-25	150	XR
Risperidone	0.25-0.5	2	ODT, L

Quetiapine
 12.5-25
 150
 XR

 Risperidone
 0.25-0.5
 2
 ODT, L

 *per CMS regulations for long-term care facilities. Doses for acute treatment sometimes exceed maintenance doses.

 **ODT = orally dissolving tablet, L = liquid, IM = short-acting

Topical forms, e.g. compounded creams, not recommended. No evidence to guide proper dosing. Absorption is unknown and un-

intramuscular, XR = extended release.

Dosage forms:

predictable.

Regular tablets can be crushed and mixed with food if needed.

IM antipsychotics used only in emergencies when oral is refused.

Guidance for Special Populations

<u>Frontotemporal dementia:</u> Some evidence for trazodone. Mixed for SSRIs. See Jowa Geriatric Education Center website for details

SSRIs. See Iowa Geriatric Education Center website for details. Parkinson's disease (PD) and Lewy body dementia (LBD): -Movement disorder treatments (dopamine agonists, carbidopalevodopa, anticholinergics) can cause psychosis or delirium. Prior to antipsychotic use, consider reducing the dose of these drugs to see in

- antipsychotic use, consider reducing the dose of these drugs to see if the psychosis or behaviors resolve or become manageable.

 -People with PD and LBD are very sensitive to adverse effects, particularly movement side effects and neuroleptic malignant syndrome. If antipsychotics are used, expert guidelines recommend quetiapine or clozapine due to lower movement side effect risk.
- **Renal Impairment:** Reduce risperidone dose. Titrate slowly. **Hepatic Impairment:** Possibly reduce dose of olanzapine, quetiapine, risperidone. Caution with all.

Monitoring for Response and Adverse Effects Monitoring for Response -Clearly document treatment target symptoms. If the drug does not

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help, discontinue the drug. These symptoms may also change over time, with or without drug treatment. -Do not expect an immediate response. Sedation may explain much of any immediate effect that is seen. Response may take 2-4 weeks. -Do not increase doses too quickly if the patient doesn't respond right away. At a stable dose, drug blood levels may rise for several

days to a week or more before reaching a steady state level. Increased doses lead to increased side effects.

Monitoring for Adverse Effects

Other possible adverse effects include: falls, constipation, urinary tract infection, urinary incontinence or retention, stroke, arrhythmias, and neuroleptic malignant syndrome.

Monitoring

Side Effect

Central Nervous System

Confusion, delirium, or other cognitive

Psychotic symptoms

Cardiovascular / Metabolic

Sedation

worsening

Orthostatic

Edema

hypotension

Weight gain

Diabetes

Hyperglycemia /

Triglyceride ↑

(akathisia), unusual movements (tardive dyskinesia). Movement Side Effects Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS) at baseline, every 6 months, or if movement side effects are suspected.

after dose increase.

Observation for tremor, gait changes, difficulty swallowing, signs of parkinsonism, restlessness

Observation, sedation scale if needed.

Observation for worsening symptoms.

Observation for signs of dizziness or falls.

Observation for swelling of extremities.

overweight. Watch for increased appetite. Blood glucose at baseline, 3 & 6 months, then q6

Observation for mental status or behavior changes.

Orthostatic blood pressure (if feasible). Monthly, or if

signs of dizziness occur. More frequent on initiation or

months. Also PRN symptoms or mental status change.

Monitor symptoms: increased thirst, urination, hunger,

Fasting blood lipid panel at baseline, 3 & 6 months, then

q6 months. Especially if patient has cardiovascular risk factors: e.g. obesity, diabetes, hyperlipidemia.

Monthly weight. Consider weekly for 1 month if

Delirium screening tool, e.g. CAM (Confusion

Assessment Method) if delirium is suspected.