Exam 2 Treatment Guidelines

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| Disease | Treatments |
| Alzheimer’s Dementia - ONSETModerate - severeDementia with lewy bodies – mod-severeFrontotemporal dementia | 1st line: Acetylcholine esterase inhibitorsE.g Donepezil 5-10mg OD ON, Galantamine 4-12mg BD, Rivastigmine 1.5-6mg BD- should delay progressive decline in functioning. - Slow titration up + try another AChEI if one doesn’t work. - patches may be better tolerated1st line – Memantinestart at 5mg, inc by 5mg a week until 20mg- monotherapy in those unresponsive/ c/I to AChEI’s 1st line – donepezil/ rivastigmine 2nd line – GalantamineDo not use AChEI’s |
| EpilepsyGeneralised tonic-clonic seizuresFocal seizuresStatus epilepticus  | Individualised strategy based on many factors including seizure type + epilepsy syndrome. Monotherapy wherever possible. If Monotherapy with 1 medication doesn’t work -> monotherapy with another type. **1st line – Sodium Valproate** – in boys/ men, girls under 10, women unable to get pregnant. - also first line in absence, myoclonic, tonic or atonic seizures**2nd line – Lamotrigine or Levetiracetam** – in girls/ women of childbearing potential- can be used if sodium valproate c/I **1st line- Lamotrigine or levetiracetam** **2nd line Carbamazepine, lamotrigine, then levetiracetam**In community**1st line – buccal midazolam/ rectal diazepam.** Call ambulance if seizure lasts 5 mins post medicationTime seizureIn hospital**0-5 min – high conc oxygen, pabrinex** (if alcohol abse), **glucos**e (if hypoglycaemic)**5-20 min** **– IV lorazepam** 0.1mg/kg or 2nd line – diazepam. - if cannot get iv access – buccal midazolam**20-40 min – alert anaesthetist** + ICU2nd line – IV AED eg phenytpin, phenobarbital**40-60 min – general anaesthesia** eg propofol, midazolam, thiopental sodium. Monitor EEG.  |
| Parkinson’s Early stages where symptoms affect QoLEarly stages where symptoms don’t affect QoLManagement of imupulse disorders due to dopamine therapyManagement of non- motor symptomsNon-pharmacological treatment for motor/ non-motor symtpoms | Individualised strategy based on symptoms, co morbidities etc**1st line – Levdopa (max 800mg/day)** combined with a dopadecarboxylase inhibitor eg carbidopa, benserazide- **Co-careldopa (Sinemet), Co-beneldopa (madopar)****Add on: COMT inhibitor, Dopamine agonist or MAO-B inhibitors**eg Entacapone, tolcapone. Ropinorole, rotigotine. Selegiline, rasagiline. Can be given as combination with co-careldopa (stanek, stalevo) Offer choice of dopamine agonist, levodopa + MAO-B inhibitorsGradually reduce dopamine agonist, monitor improvement and withdraw if needed. Or CBT**Daytime sleepiness**: do not drive, inform DVLA, **modafinil** if change of treatment doesn’t help**Restless leg/ REM disorder:** clonazepam/ melatonin**Noctural akinesia:** Dopamine agonoist/ levodopa **Orthostatic hypotension:** review medications eg antihypertensives, dopamergics, anticholinergics, antidepressants. Consider **midodrine**Nurse specialist interventionsPhysiotherapy/ physical activityOccupational therapySLTNutrition |
| PainManagement ladderChronic pain managementMusculoskeletal pain Neuropathic painNon-specific persistent painChronic headache ?Acute pain <6 monthsPalliative careRational opioid prescribing  | **STEP 1 – Non-opioid +/- adjuvant**Eg. Paracetamol, NSAIDs/ COX-2 inhibitors, Topical treatments (NSAIDs, capsaicin, lidocaine)**STEP 2 – opioid for mild to moderate pain**Eg Codeine, tramadol, dihydrocodeine**+/- non-opioid, +/- adjuvant****STEP 3 - Opioid for moderate to severe pain** Eg morphine, diamorphine, oxycodone, fentanyl, buprenorphine**Adjuvants**Anti-epileptic drugs – gabapentin, pregabalin, carbamazepineAnti-depressants – tricyclics, SSRIsOther – dexamethasone in bone pain**Non pharmacological interventions**Eg physiotherapies, exercise, psychological therapy, acupuncture**Osteoarthritis**Paracetamol +/- topical NSAID, topical Capsaicin. If ineffective: NSAID/ COX-2 inhibitorIntraarticular corticosteroidsExercise, manual therapy, weight loss**Rheumatoid arthritis**Corticosteroids in an cute flare. Treat to target strategy Physiotherapy, hand exercise, surgical treatmentMay be **central** (disease of central somatosensory NS) **Diabetic neuropathy, cancer pain, complex regional pain syndrome**Or **peripheral** (disease of peripheral somatosensory NS)**Post stroke pain, spinal pain**May be intermittent, constant, spontaneous or provokesAmitryptiline, duloxetine, gabapentin- if one ineffective try another. Capsaicin for localised neuropathic pain Conditions such as fibromyalgia, myofascial pain, functional syndroms, chronic widespread painLess pharmacological – group exercise, psychological therapy, acupuncture, Off label antidepressants eg duloxetine, fluoxetine, paroxetine, citalopramDo not use paracetamol, opioids, NSAIDs, anti-epileptics, benzosMay have suddent onset due to spontaneous trauma eg broken bone, burns and cuts, toothache May be a result of something specific eg childbirthOTC analgesia – paracetamol, NSAIDs, low dose weak opioidsNon pharmacological – rest, ice, exerciseWHO pain ladderTo improve QoL of patients facing probems associated with life threatening illnessesWHO pain ladder + individualise based on needs. One long acting opioid (prolonged release) + short acting opioid (immediate release) for breakthrough painBreakthrough should be 1/10-1/6th of long acting doseEg Zomorph 60mg BD + Oramorph 12-20mg 2-4 hourly for breakthrough. Total = 120mgSyringe drivers may be used, PCA |
| AnaesthesiaINDUCTION MAINTENANCE | **Ketamine, propofol, thiopental, etomidate**- induce unconsciousness as soon as enter the brain. Slow elimination compaired to inhaled**Halothane, sevoflurane, desflurane, isoflurane, Nitrous oxide N2O**- Inhalation gives |
| Headaches and migraine |  Headaches- REFER TO WHO pain ladder - headache diaryMigraine with/without auraAcute- oral triptan + NSAID/paracetamolEg sumatriptan 50-100mg- + anti emetic for n+v Prophylaxis- Propranolol or topiramate- amitryptiline |
| Nausea and vomiting  | **H1 receptor antagonists****- Cyclizine, promethazine, cinnarizine**- mainly OTC- drowsy, dizziness, tinnitus. Take prometh night before**Antimuscarinics eg hyoscine****- mre effective in motion sickness****- act more quickly** |
| Drug and alcohol misuse Cannabis misuse | **Opioid dependence + detoxification****1st line – Methadone (60-120mg), buprenorphine (12-32mg)****Methadone** – avoid benzos, alcohol and antihistamines due to resp depression. Start slow and titrate up. First dose <40mg. Tolerance can be lost if missed for 2-3 days - Takes up to 7 days to reach steady state Reduce by 5mg every 1-2 weeks over 12 weeks governed by client. Hardest to reduce at 20-30mg**Buprenorphine** – reduce by 2mg every 2 weeks. Final reductions around 400ng. **High risks of relapse. Support must be provided.** **Naltrexone** – used in formerly dependent people to remain abstinent. **Naloxone challenge test needed** – 0.8mg naloxone, observe patient for signs of withdrawal. Withdrawal = 1.6mg naloxone. Delay naltrexone for 24hours. No reaction = 25mg naltrexoneNaloxone – antidote for opioid overdose**Alcohol dependence** **Psychosocial interventions** needed such as AA, AI, local organisations eg NORCASEnsure physical + mental health treated adequately to avoid self-medication with alcohol**Pharmacological interventions**Eg Acamprosate, disulfiram, naltrexone, nalmefeneThese reduce the reward/ craving aspects of alcohol dependenceStructured reduction – do not stop abruptly as may result in seizures. Use alcohol diary, stick to same type and strength alcohol, gradual monitoring + reduction as tolerated. GABAa receptors adapt with prolonged exposure to alcohol dependence **Disulfiram** – pro drug, prevents conversion of acetaldehyde to acetic acid, and dopamine to noradrenaline. Small amount of alcohol results in vasodilation, palpitations and headache. Can be fatal**Acamprosate** – glutamate antagonist. Unsure about effectiveness**Naltrexone** – opiate antagonist. Significant effect on drinking behaviour. Binding prevents release of dopamine in brain, blocking reward effects of heroin + alcohol**Nalmefene** – opioid antagonist, effectively reduces heavy drinking days. Suitable for those who struggle to achieve abstinence and need a reduction strategy, **Acute withdrawal – benzodiazepines** eg Chlordiazepoxide (long acting)Cross toleranct with alcohol and are long acting Any benzo can be used. PRN dosing, regular monitoring. Short acting used in elderly + hepatic impairment eg triazolam Other associated issues with alcohol dependence **Wernickes-Korsakoff syndrome** – associated with thiamine deficiency. Encephalopathy characterised by confusion, apathy, disorientation + disturbed memory. **Thiamine deficiency** – decreased absorption from GI tract and impaired thiamine utilisation in cells. Due to poor dietary intake/ nutrition, low vit content of alcohol drinks and impaired alcohol storage in liver. **Thiamine 100mg TDS (oral absorption is poor)****Pabrinex 2 ampoules daily for 3-5 days**Can lead to issues with driving and memory Often occurs in conjunction with mental health issuesCauses disinhibition, euphoria, anxiety, paranoia, genetic vulnerability. Smoking before 15 leads to 4x more likely to develop a psychotic illnessPsychosocial interventions – support changed behaviour, abstinence, support with exisiting social, psychological or physical problems |
| Sleep disorders | **1st line - Sleep hygiene**Ensure bed is associated with sleep. Avoid daytime naps or long periods of inactivity. Warm bath or gentle exercise. Comfort + avoid extremes of noise, temperature and humidity. Establish a routine. Avoid smoking late at night. Carbohydrates may help sleep. Back lit screens 2 hours before bed. Alcohol/ caffeine 2 hours before bed. Sleep diaries may help – how you feel next day, sleep/wake times**Pharmacological management**GABA enhancers eg Z hypnotics. Short term 2-4 weeks**Zopiclone** – 3.75-7.5mg at night. 1 hour onset, several hours of duration**Zolpidem** – 5-10mg ON. 15-30 min onset, 2-hour duration. May have hangover. Don’t drive within 8hr**Benzodiazepines** – ADR’s. common, can disrupt normal sleep architecture. SA benzos avoid hangover. ST use only – 2-4 weeks. Abuse potential **Lorazepam, oxazepam, loprazolam** **Histamine antagonists** Promethazine – 20-50mg ONQuetiapine – 25mgMirtazapine – 15mg **Melatonin agonists**Circadin 2mg M/R OD 1-2hours before bedtime after food. Up to 13 weeksClomethiazole, chloral derivatives, phenothiazines eg periciazine, barbiturates, herbal remedies, aromatherapies.  |
| DepressionMild- moderate and severeSevere and complex depressionChildren + adolescentsPregnancy and antidepressantsElderlyCardiac diseaseRenal impairmentHepatic impairment  | **Nonpharmacological** **Social support** v important and can help aid recovery**Low intensity + psychological interventions** eg guided self-help, being activate, computer based CBT**High intensity psychological interventions** eg CBT, interpersonal therapies, relexation therapy, anxiety management, mindfulness therapy, counselling**General support and advice** eg financial matters to reduce stress**High intensity psychological interventions****ECT for acute severe** – short course of 6-12 rounds. Intentionally triggers a seizure. Risk of amnesia **Transcranial magnetic stimulation TMS****Antidepressant therapy**- used in those with past history of moderate-severe depression, persistent subthreshold depression for >2 years, mild depression which persists following other interventions- Dose v important for optimum effect. More tolerable started at lower dose and increased over days/ weeks**1st line agents****SSRI – Citalopram 20-40mg OD, Escitalopram 10-20mg OD, Fluxoetine 20mg OD, Sertraline** **TCA – Clomipramine 125-150mg/d, Lofepramine 140-210mg/day****-** SNRIs. Numerous ADRs that make it hard to reach tolerable + effective doses. Other related antidepressants – Duloxetine 40-80mg/d, Mirtazipine 30mg/d, venlafaxine 75-375mg.**2nd line agents** SSRIs – fluvoxamine, paroxetineMAO Inhibitors – phenelzine, tranylcypromine, isocarboxazidTCA’s – amitryptiline, doxepin, noritryptyline Counselling in depression- Take SSRI/ SNRI in morning to prevent dreaming and improve good sleep. - Take mirtazipine at night due to histaminic effect- Response can take 2-6 weeks for effect, 4-6 for optimum effect. May respond after 1 week- If no response after 4 weeks on therapeutic dose switch to another. - if minimal improvement – continue until week 6- see pt every 2-4 weeks for fisrt 3 weeks. - risk of increase suicide and self harm within first month of therapy. - suddenly stopping may cause withdrawals within 1-3 days. Withdraw stepwise over 1-2 weeks if been on less than 8 weeks, or taper over 6-8 weeks after 6-8 months Switching antidepressants- If SSRI- try another SSRI. Risk of serotonin syndrome – taper carefully. - tolerance – use antidepressant with different MOA- mirtazapine can improve sleep- 2 failed antidepressants – review diagnosis eg bipolar depression Duration of treatment - 1st episode – use for 6 months post recovery- 2nd episode – 1-2 years to reduce relapse- 3 or more – 3-5 years or longer. Around 40% will relapse in 2 years. Optimisation- start at low dose to minimise s/e’s- not addictive but can precipitate withdrwawls - risk of untreated depression may outweigh starting S/E’sTable  Description automatically generatedTable  Description automatically generatedText  Description automatically generated**Interactions** Alcohol – may increase sedation. Mirtazapine Warfarin – SSRIs increase INRTamoxifen – paroxetine may inc risk of recurrence of breast cancerSmoking decreases duloxetine levelsSJW – Clozapine 1st line - fluoxetine + psychological therapies2nd line – sertraline or citalopramRisk of suicide in those under 20- exclude bipolar depression- counsel and ensure family is aware- start low and increase slowly. Risk of depression usually outweighs risk of using an antidepressant. Avoid paroxetineBriggs pregnancy and lactation book SSRIs better tolerated than TCA’s. may increase risk of bleeds. Start low go slow. SSRIs generally recommended, may protect against MI. sertraline usually psot mI. Mirtazipine as an alternativeMay increase QT interval (ep SSRI and TCA). Citalopram c/I in prolonged QTADRs eg postural hypotension, confusion and sedation may increase. Start low go slow. None presferred to another. Greater impairment = greater drug accumulation Greater impairment = greater risk of toicity. Start low go slow, monitor LFTs.  |  |

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| Disease | Treatment |
| Anxiety disordersGADOCD Social phobiaPanic disorderModerate-severe | **1st line – SSRIs (in all anxiety disorders**) Eg Escitalopram 5mg/d and Paroxetine 5-10mg/d are licenced. Other SSRIs widely used- take up to 12 weeks for response in anxiety- initial worsening common. Increase slowly every 2 weeks or as tolerated**Adjuncts:** benzos can help initial anxiety and can be ued for a few weeks. ST beta blockers. Low dose antihistamines ST. Antipsychotics ST. Try 2 types of SSRI, then SNRI, then pregabalin. **Other agents used:** benxos, antipsychptics (risperidone, olanzapine, quetiapine, periciazine), Venlafaxine/ duloxetine, TCAs, pregabalin. Mirtazipine may be used if pt also has depression + sleep issuesBeta blockers eg propranolol for relief of anxiety symtpoms Non pharmacological interventionsPsychotherapeutic approaches eg counselling, CBT, anxiety management. Self help eg caffeine avoidance, relaxation techniques, self help groups, lifestyle changes |
| **1st line = High dose SSRI, Clomipramine (TCA)**Eg clomipramine 250-300mg/d, Fluoxetine 60-80mg/d, sertraline 100-200mg/d- only central serotonin enhancers are effective. - other antidepressants ineffective. - max tolerated dose for 3 months,, 1-2 years minimum to prevent relapse. **1st line – SSRI eg Escitalopram, venlafaxine**Alcohol dependence + social phobia: ST benzodiazepineSelf-help + CBT**1st line – SSRI** eg escitalopram, sertraline, citalopram, paroxetine. Or venlafaxine**2nd line –** Imipramine or Clomipramine if SSRI c/I or no improvement after 12 weeks |
| Eating disordersAnorexia NervosaBulimia NervosaBinge eating | **No pharmacological treatment** recommended by NICE**Psychological interventions** eg CBT, family therapyAnxiety associated with anorexia: Antipsychotics, benzos, antihistaminesEnteral feeding/ TPM for those severely emaciated **Other management**- promote good oral hygiene – rinse mouth after vomiting, avoid brushing teeth- vitaminse and minerals- osteoperosis- GI symptoms- Electrolytes + refeeding syndrome. - Inc risk of QT prolongtation due to electrolyte abnormalities. **Management of refeeding syndrome** Potentially fatal shifts in fluids + electrolytes when malnourished patients are receiving artificial refeeding Diagram  Description automatically generated with low confidence1st line – self help, CBT2nd line – antidepressants. Fluoxetine 60mh licenced. 1st line – CBTAlternative/ additional – Trial of SSRI (unliscneced)  |
| Bipolar disorder | 1st line = psychological therapies- CBT, psychotherapy, family therapy. **Treatment depends on presentation and diagnosis****Mania**Patient should be given **non-specific calming medications** eg benzos, antipsychoticsThen **specific mood-stabilisers/ relapse prevention agent** as long-term therapy. **1st line agents:** Lithium, valproate, olanzapine, quetiapine, aripirazole**2nd line agents:** carbamazepine, risperidone, asenapine haloperidol, benzos- hypnotics/ sedatives considered as sleep deprivation an worsen a manic episode- tackle co-morbid substance misuse- stabilise other medical conditions- discontinue any manicogenic agents eg antidepressants, stimulants. Combinations usually used as monotherapy not v effective in bipolarTable  Description automatically generated**Bipolar depression**Acute1st line – Lithium, Quetiapine, Olanzapine (UL)2nd line – Carbamazepine, lurasidone (u/l), antidepressants (u/l)  |
| Personality disordersBorderline personality disorder | **No recommended pharmacological therapy**Treat co morbid conditions as appropriate. May include:- substance misuse, anxiety disorders, affective disorderes (depression, bipolar), eating disorders- hypertension, CVD, GI disease, arthritis, STDs **In crisis – ST sedatives eg antihistamine** (promethazine) no longer than a week. Lowest effective dose |
| Liver diseaseManagement of drug induced liver diseaseParacetamol hepatotoxicity Acute alcohol withdrawal Cholestatic pruritisAscitesWernicke’s-korsakoff syndromeHepatic encephalopathyPortal hypertension Bleeding oesophageal variscesClotting abnormalities | Important to consider dosing as liver disease can **increase bioavailability** of drugs, causing normal doses to have a **toxic effect.** Liver structurally modifies molecules to make them less polar + lipid soluble to aid excretion. **Withdraw drugs** and **use antidote** where approproiate Pt may need corticosteroids. <1hr – activated charcoal to remove all unabsorbed<8hrs – **acetyl cysteine** to replenish glutathione stores, effective up 24hrs MethionineTreatment of liver diseases depends on type. So acute diagnosis is important. + lifestyle modifications eg alcohol, weightSymptomatic care + prevent progressionBenzodiazepines to control psychomotor agitation + prevent more severityEg chlordiazepoxide 10-50mg QDS, oxazepam (short life benzos) Seiziures: IV lorazepam. IV fluidsNutritional supplementationFrequent clinical assessment Don’t send home with supply, resp depression on overdose. Itchiness due to deposition of bile salts under the skinTreat underlying cause**1st line – cholestyramine** **Antihistamines****Calamine lotion/ methol in aqueous cream.** **1st line – spironolactone, aldosterone antagonist**Add on: furosemide if no weight loss. Bed restNa+ and fluid restrict Too rapid weight loss can cause hypovolaemia, increased risk of encephalopathy. Fluid can be drained physically Caused by thiamine deficiency**2 x pabrinex ampoules TDS for 3-5 days**Infuse over 30 mins**Long term oral thiamine 100mg TDS**For 3-6 months post-abstinence Caused by ammonia + nitrogenous waste bypassing liver + entering BBB**1st line = High dose lactulose 30-50mL TDS**Ionises nitrogenous compounds, reducing absorption 2nd line = rifaximin if lactulose not working. 3rd line = phosphate enemas. **1st line – low dose propranolol** Monitor due to 1st pass metabolism. **Add on – vasodilators eg nitrates if not effective** Heart vessels have thin walls that may rupture**1st line – resuscitation + correction of hypovolameia** Endoscopy to work out wher bleeding has goneControl bleeding eg sclerotherapy, ligation, balloon tampanade Can lead to anaemia, bleeding + bruising. PT >18 secs**1st line – Phytomenadoine (vit k) IV** |
| Renal diseaseAcute kidney failure Chronic kidney failure AcidosisHyperphosphataemia Hypocalcaemia Anaemia CrampsRestless legsVitamins | Metformin c/I **1st line Identify + treat underlying cause** – eg infection, hypovolaemia, hypotension, nephrotoxic drugs Temporary dialysis may be neededOccasionally loop diuretics: **eg furosemide 1-2g**In intensive care : **Low dose Dopamine 2mcg/kg/min** Antibiotics if caused by infectionCorrect electrolytesConservative treatment and renal replacement therapy **Hypertension** – most drugs are ok. Loop diuretics, cardioselective b blockers, amlodipine, ACEi/ ARBTargets same as usual**Hyperkalaemia – inc k+****1st line – calcium gluconate injection 10mL 10% over 5-10 mins**To prevent cardiac arrest**2nd line – Insulin 20IU + glucose 50mL 50% IV**Increases k+ uptake by cells **3rd line – Calcium resonium 15-30g powder PO** Binds to k+ in gi tract, releases ca2+. Give lactulose with every dose Excess H+**Sodium bicarbonate 500-600mg TDS**Cannot excrete phosphate**Give phosphate binder eg aluminium hydroxide** **Cacitriol** **Or alfacalcidol** – just needs hydroxylating at 25 position. **Recombinant human erythropoietin iv/sc**Eg Eprex, neo-recormon, Aranesp**Iron therapy if ferritin levels are low**Eg iron sucroseUsually at night/ during dialysis**Qunine sulphate 300mg ON/ 30 min before dialysis** **Clonazepam 0.5-1mg**Relaxes muscles + hypnotic**Renavit** |