

**Background.** Antipsychotics are the most frequently prescribed psychotropic medication for PwID. Treatment with antipsychotic agent is associated with cardio-metabolic risks such as obesity, diabetes, and dyslipidemia. A strong association is well documented between antipsychotic use and the risk of stroke in schizophrenia although the magnitude of this association has yet to be studied in PwID.

PwID have an increased risk of premature death. Cardio-metabolic monitoring and appropriate intervention to this vulnerable cohort will improve the preventable cardio-metabolic multi-morbidity. The NICE guideline (CG11) recommends antipsychotic medication should only be initially prescribed and monitored by the secondary care professionals for at least 12 months. They also should work together with primary care to ensure appropriate interventions are arranged where necessary.

**Method.** A retrospective audit was performed for 40 service users, taking antipsychotic medication. Quota sampling was used to identify 10 cases each from the caseload of 4 consultant psychiatrists, within the Intellectual Disability community setting, between September 2019 and October 2019.

An audit tool was designed, in accordance with cardio-metabolic measures (smoking status, height, weight, Blood Pressure, HbA1c, Lipid profile), based on physical health CQUIN targets and the Lester adaptation tool. Collection of data was performed from electronic case records and electronic blood results service. The work was performed with the approval of local clinical audit team and analysed by using Microsoft Excel.

**Result.** Baseline cardio-metabolic assessment was observed in over a half of the sample population (50–65%) whilst only less than 15% was noted at 3–6 months. Documentation Evaluation of physical health assessments for new admissions to the Oleaster during the first wave of COVID-19 on body weight and blood pressure was seen only in 15% and 2.5% of population respectively at 3–6 months. Collaboration with GP for annual health check was observed in 78–100% of population.

Intriguingly, our finding indicates a significant improvement in all required compliance when nursing team is involved.

**Conclusion.** Improving physical healthcare is essential to reduce the cardio metabolic outcome in PwID taking antipsychotic medication. Better involvement of community nurses as well as availability of Sphygmomanometers at every outpatient clinic will determine the successful implementation of cardio metabolic monitoring and effective collaboration with primary care clinicians.

Once the action plan is disseminated to the teams, the impact of change will be reassessed by a re-audit in one year's time.

### Evaluation of physical health assessments for new admissions to the Oleaster during the first wave of COVID-19

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**Aims.** Physical health of psychiatric inpatients is worse than the general population. Physical health monitoring of these patients can have positive effects on outcomes. Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Foundation Trust (BSMHFT) states that a physical health assessment (PHA) should be completed within 72 hours of admission. This comprises a physical health form (PHF) and

minimum data set (MDS): BP, BMI, TB and BBV status, alcohol and drug screen, smoking status, HbA1c and lipids. In a 2017 audit, compliance was shown to need improvement, with 28.3% of admissions not having a PHF documented.

**Objectives.** To assess whether PHAs for new admissions to the Oleaster, Birmingham during the first wave of COVID-19 were completed in line with trust policy

To compare findings with a previous audit

To make recommendations to improve inpatient physical health and compliance with trust policy

**Method.** A retrospective audit was conducted, with PHA details accessed via the electronic medical records system RiO. Admissions from 16/03/2020-30/06/2020 were accessed and 158 admissions (155 patients) were included. 21 admissions were excluded as they were internal transfers; only data from the initial admission were included. Data were collected by 2 medical students and a psychiatry trainee using a data collection tool. Data were recorded and analysed on Excel.

**Result.** Of 158 admissions, 81 had PHFs (51.3%). 59 were completed within 72 hours of admission (34.3%); 39 were completed fully (24.7%). Of incomplete PHFs, 2 explicitly stated incompleteness due to COVID-19. 22 PHFs were created but not completed within 72 hours. 15 gave a deferral reason e.g., refusal to consent or agitation. For 77 admissions (47.3%), no assessment was documented, with no reason given.

2 admissions (1.3%) recorded the full MDS within 72 hours of admission.

2 admissions (1.3%) had fully complete PHAs (PHF and MDS) within 72 hours of admission, fulfilling trust policy.

**Conclusion.** 51.3% of admissions had a PHF, with 34.3% documented within 72 hours of admission. However, only 1.3% of admissions fulfilled trust policy of both a completed PHF and MDS within 72 hours of admission. There were more admissions without a PHF than in the previous 2017 audit; 47.33% compared to 28.3% previously. Given trust targets that a PHA should be fully completed for 100% of admissions, it was found that the Oleaster did not meet these guidelines during this period and improvements must be made to maintain integrity of patient care.

### Impact of COVID-19 on referrals for physical and mental health care

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**Aims.** To determine the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on referrals to mental health and physical health services.

**Method.** We analysed referral data from three psychiatric services in the boroughs of Camden and Islington across 2018-2020: Early Intervention Services (for patients with a 1st episode of psychosis), Crisis Resolution Teams and inpatient admissions. We also analysed GP referral data to Cancer Services (two-week wait referrals) to Whittington Hospital, Royal Free Hospital and University College Hospital (all of North Central London). We examined the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on these referrals and compared the findings between physical and mental health. We chose to use EIS and Cancer services as comparable services since they both operate with the two-week target of achieving diagnosis of psychosis and cancer respectively.