

Comparing the pandemic years, performance was better in the early pandemic in 4 domains, better in the late pandemic in 10 domains and equal in 6 domains. 4 domains demonstrated a statistically significant improvement compared to pre-pandemic, however 9 domains still fell below the 90% standard set.

Conclusion. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic the quality of inpatient admission clerkings has not only remained unharmed but in some domains significantly improved. Admission numbers increased during the pandemic periods, so it may represent greater familiarity with the clerking process, or perhaps a desire to make more comprehensive notes during a time of crisis. Repetition of the study post pandemic may be of value.

Are We Following MHRA Guidance Regarding Valproate Prescription in Women of Child-Bearing Potential?

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Aims. To clarify if MHRA guidance regarding valproate prescription in women of childbearing potential is being followed by psychiatrists in Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board.

Methods. Women of childbearing potential who were prescribed valproate for mental health conditions were identified by contacting GP practice pharmacists. The notes of these patients were reviewed to see if the ARAF (Annual Risk Acknowledgement Form) had been completed. The GP records were cross-checked to see if highly effective contraception was prescribed for women who were on valproate. The first audit was done in November 2018, while the second audit was completed in December 2020. The main intervention after the first audit was general awareness raising amongst psychiatrists in secondary care about the MHRA guidance and the need for annual reviews, through email reminders and posters. The 2020 audit gathered detailed clinical information, including the reasons for prescribing valproate and the doses prescribed.

Results. 2018 – out of 53 women on valproate, 1 had a completed ARAF, and 15 were on highly effective contraception.

2020 – out of 48 women on valproate, none had a completed ARAF, and 13 were on highly effective contraception.

Concerningly, only half (46%) of these women were prescribed valproate for bipolar disorder. The rest were prescribed valproate for a variety of diagnoses including schizophrenia, cyclothymia, emotionally unstable personality disorder, and complex PTSD.

Conclusion. Raising general awareness about MHRA guidance failed as an intervention in this audit. Hence, after the second audit, specific targeted emails are being sent to each sector's consultant psychiatrists, with a list of female patients of childbearing potential in their sector who are prescribed valproate. A valproate register was created for the Merthyr/Cynon and Rhondda/Taff Ely localities – to our knowledge, this is the first time this has been developed in Wales. The impact of these interventions is being evaluated with a third audit which is being done in March 2022. This audit cycle highlighted significant challenges in sharing information across primary and secondary care. Detailed information about patients on valproate, with information on prescribed contraception, was available only for the 2020 audit, due

to the appointment of a pharmacist working across primary and secondary care.

Audit & Reaudit of Assessments Regarding Substance Misuse in Patients Referred to Liaison Psychiatry Service

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Aims. 1- What percentages of people presenting to general hospital that are referred to Liaison Psychiatry service have Substance misuse problems? 2- Are the assessments by Liaison Psychiatry services identifying substance misuse problems? 3- If substance misuse problem is identified then are we offering any advice/intervention/referral

Methods. To look at 100 consecutive assessments by using an audit proforma to capture information required to answer above questions.

Results. In 78% of cases there was evidence documented that the patient was asked about alcohol use. In 22% - no evidence patient was asked about alcohol use.

- 77% documentation about drug use. 23% no evidence documented that the patient was asked.
- Of those asked about their alcohol use (n = 62), a misuse problem was identified by clinicians making the assessment in 6 cases (10% of those asked).
- Of those asked about their drug use (n = 61), a misuse problem was identified by clinicians making the assessment in 8 of cases (13% of those asked).

Of those with a substance misuse problem identified (n = 15), 20% identified misuse of both alcohol and drugs, 40% identified misuse of alcohol only, and 40% identified misuse of drugs only.

- Of those with a substance misuse problem identified (n = 15), 73% were offered advice or an intervention, and 27% had no intervention documented.

Conclusion. Just over a fifth of patients assessed were not asked about alcohol or drug use. This has improved since August 2020 when nearly half of the patients assessed were not asked about alcohol or drug use.

- Since audit in August 2020, there has been a 21% increase in documentation of advice or intervention being offered to patients identified to have a substance misuse problem.

Audit to Assess Melatonin Prescribing in Community CAMHS

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Aims. Disordered sleep is common, affecting 20–30% of children aged 1–5 years and often continues later into childhood. Neurodevelopmental disorders and psychiatric comorbidities pose a greater risk. The audit aimed to determine whether clinical prescribing practice of melatonin in Burlington House, Sefton CAMHS reflected current NICE recommendations. NICE suggest that first-line treatments for children with sleep problems include