

# Simplifying Psychopharmacology:

Empowering Primary Care with an introduction to The Waco Guide to Psychopharmacology



### Objectives

By the end of this session, learners will be able to:

- Understand the primary care clinician's role in evaluating and treating behavioral health disorders
- Understand the importance of decision support tools to empower primary care clinicians to provide high-quality behavioral health outcomes
- Implement *The Waco Guide to Psychopharmacology* as an exemplar clinical decision support tool to treat behavioral health disorders throughout the lifespan



# Accreditation & Credit Designation Statements

#### Joint Accreditation Statement

In support of improving patient care, this activity has been planned and implemented by the University of Colorado and the American Society of Addiction Medicine. The American Society of Addiction Medicine is jointly accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME), the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE), and the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC), to provide continuing education for the healthcare team.

#### Physicians

The American Society of Addiction Medicine designates this live activity for a maximum of 5 AMA PRA

Category 1 Credits™. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

#### Nurses

This activity awards 5 Nursing contact hours.

#### Social Workers

As a Jointly Accredited Organization, ASAM is approved to offer social work continuing education by the Association of Social Work Boards (ASWB) Approved Continuing Education (ACE) program.

Organizations, not individual courses, are approved under this program. Regulatory boards are the final authority on courses accepted for continuing education credit. Social workers completing this course receive 5 general continuing education credits.

#### Disclosure Information

In accordance with disclosure policies of ASAM and Joint Accreditation, the effort is made to ensure balance, independence, objectivity, and scientific rigor in all CME/CE activities. These policies include mitigating all relevant financial relationships with ineligible companies for the Planning Committees and Presenters. All activity Planning Committee members and Presenters have disclosed all financial relationship information. The ASAM CE Committee has reviewed these disclosures and determined that the relationships are not inappropriate in the context of their respective presentations and are not inconsistent with the educational goals and integrity of the activity.

The planners, faculty and have no relevant financial relationships.



### Disclosures

- No financial disclosures
- Created free of industry funding
- Free to access





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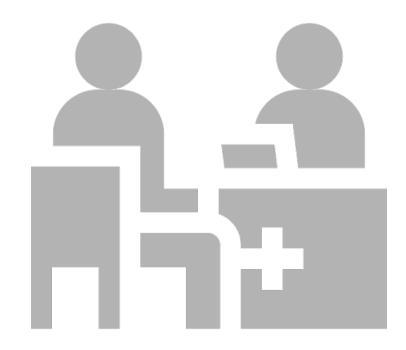
# The Landscape

L



## Picture yourself in clinic tomorrow...

- 67-year-old with new diagnosis of severe MDD
- 14-year-old with severe GAD and failure to max dose fluoxetine
- 28-year-old s/p DT hospitalization 2/2 EtOH with cirrhosis requesting alcohol abstinence pharmacotherapy and treatment of MDD
- 31-year-old G1P0 at 12 weeks EGA with bipolar disorder, hospitalized 6mo ago, currently euthymic but not on any medications





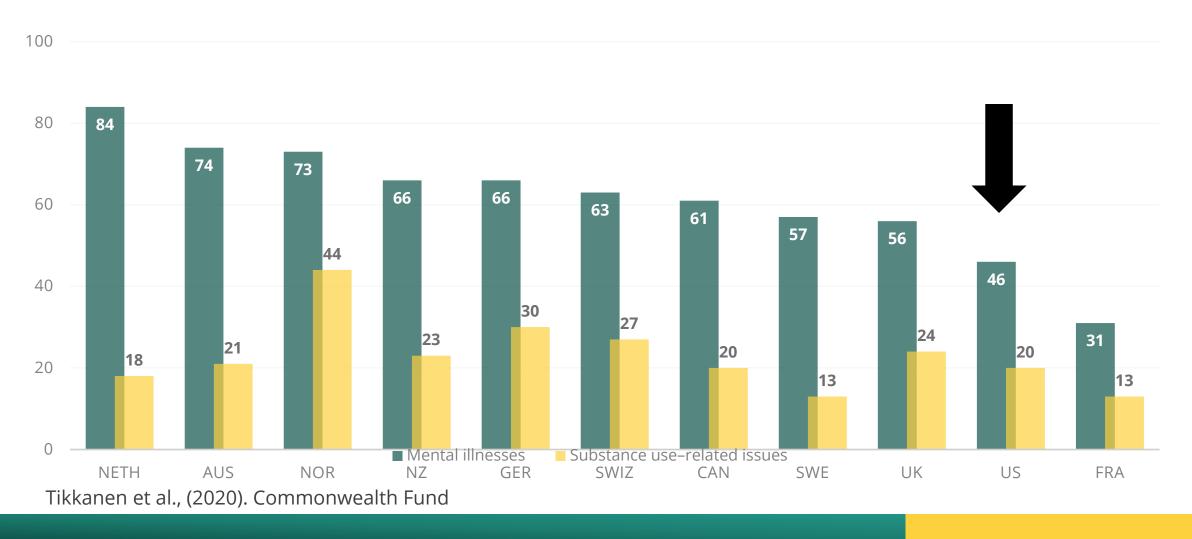
### **Identification & Access**

- Most patients enter care for mental illness through PC
- ~80% of people with a behavioral health disorder visit a PCP yearly
- 2/3 PCPs lack access to specialty services
- Care gap is worse in underserve/rural communities





# Primary Care Practice Preparedness to Manage Patients with Mental Illnesses or Substance Use–Related Issues, 2019





### **Evidence Based Interventions**



BEHAVIORAL HEALTH INTEGRATION



CLINICAL DECISION SUPPORT



MANY MORE...



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Excellent treatment outcomes when knowledge and scaffolding in place





Special Section on the Implications of STAR\*D

# What Did STAR\*D Teach Us? Results From a Large-Scale, Practical, Clinical Trial for Patients With Depression

Bradley N. Gaynes, M.D., M.P.H.

Diane Warden, Ph.D., M.B.A.

Madhukar H. Trivedi, M.D.

Stephen R. Wisniewski, Ph.D.

Maurizio Fava, M.D.

A. John Rush, M.D.



# Guidelines only become effective when integrated into the fabric of patient care

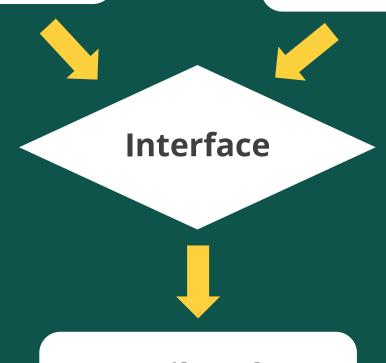
CCM- Wagner 2001



Medical Knowledge

Patient Data

# Clinical Decision Support

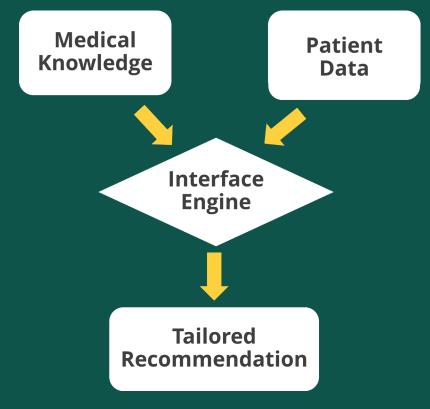


Tailored Recommendation



### CDST Advantages

- Guidelines are difficult to implement
- Guideline updates may have low clinician adherence
- CDST's can increase adherence to guidelines
- Carry-over effect toward educating
- Resource stewardship



Kwok, R., Dinh, M., Dinh, D. & Chu, M. Improving adherence to asthma clinical guidelines and discharge documentation from emergency departments: Implementation of a dynamic and integrated electronic decision support system. Emerg. Med. Australas. 21, 31–37 (2009).

Davis, D. A. & Taylor-Vaisey, A. Translating guidelines into practice: a systematic review of theoretic concepts, practical experience and research evidence in the adoption of clinical practice guidelines. Can. Med. Assoc. J. 157, 408–416 (1997)

Michael, C., Rand, C. S., Powe, N. R., Wu, A. W. & Wilson, M. H. Why don't physicians follow clinical practice

Wyatt, J. & Spiegelhalter, D. Field trials of medical decision-aids: potential problems and solutions. American Medical Informatics Association. 3–7. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2247484/ (1991).



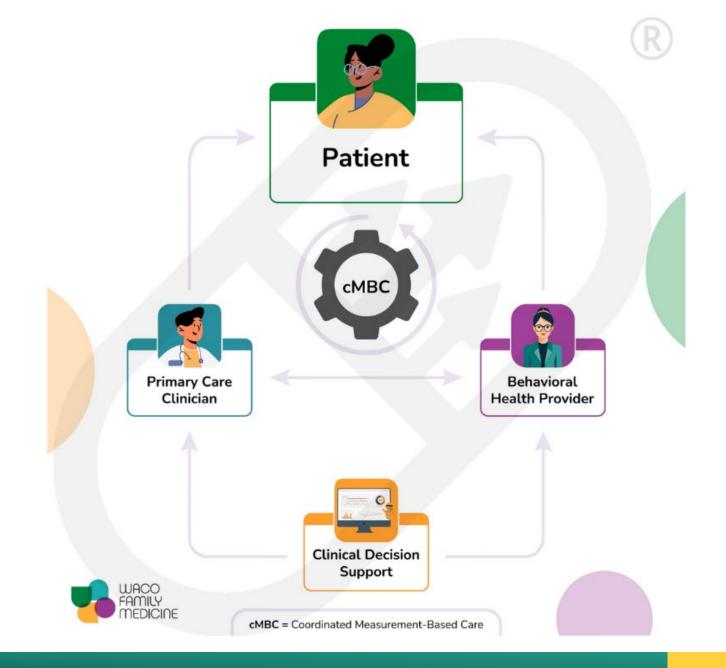
### Limitations

Intrusive Disrupting

Alert fatigue Bias







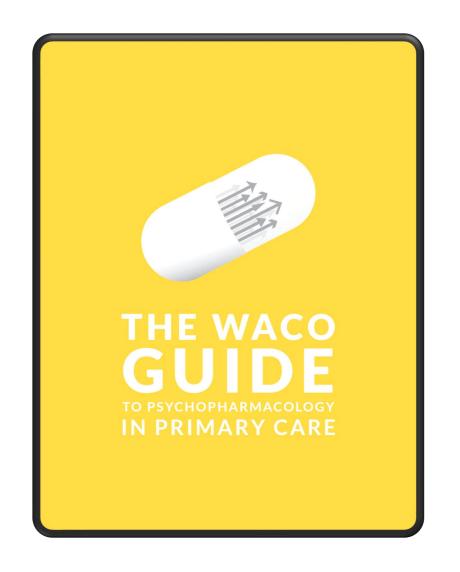


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Top-level evidence. Expert opinion. Tailored to primary care.























Primary Care Clinician

cMBC = Coordinated Measurement-Based Care



# Clinical Decision Support for Psychopharmacology



# Components of Decision Support Tools

# **Algorithms**

Logic to complement medical decision making

# Prescribing Inf

Dosing, titration schedules, and monitoring parameters

# **SORT Ratings**

SORT statements with important references



### Waco Guide's CDSTs



top level evidence and expert opinion, with real world primary care experience















# MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

VISITING



# Massachusetts General Hospital Psychiatry Academy Consultants



### David Rubin, MD



loe Biederman, MD

David Rubin, MD





Felicia Smith, MD Khadijah Watkins, MD, MPH



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ca Smith, MD

Associate Director, Psychiatry Harvard Medi





Greg Acampora, MD



Tim Wilens, MD

### Lee Cohen, MD



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Director, Substance Abuse Services in Pediatric Psychopharmacology

## Methodology





### David Rubin, MD

Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Director of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Residency Executive Director, MGH Psychiatry Academy



Inde

Lee Cohen, MD

Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School

Director- Center for Women's Mental Health at MGH

Associate Ch





### Khadijah Watkins, MD, MPH

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Interim Director, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Residency Training Associate Director, The Clay Center for Young Healthy Minds

Associate Director, Psychiatry Clerkship, Harvard Medical School



Assistant Professor Harvard Medical School Addiction Leadership at MGH W



Associate Chief of Psychiatry at MGH Chief, Psychiatry Consultation Service Director, MGH ID Psychiatry





Co-Director, Center for Addiction Medicine Director, Substance Abuse Services in Pediatric Psychopharmacology



### Individualized Treatment





### Cardiac Impairment

myocardial infarction within last 6mo, cardiomyopathy with left ventricular dysfunction, or ventricular arrhythmia



### Hepatic Impairment

based on Child-Pugh score



### Renal Impairment

based on eGFR



### Obesity

BMI  $\geq$  30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>



# Persons of Reproductive Age

divided into preconception, antepartum, and postpartum



### Geriatric

age ≥ 65 years



Pediatric

age < 13 years



Adolescent

age 13-18 years



Strength of recommendation ratings assigned for specific areas of the decision support tools using the strength of recommendation taxonomy (SORT)

SORT	Definition
A	Recommendation based on consistent, good-quality patient-oriented evidence
В	Recommendation based on inconsistent or limited-quality patient-oriented evidence
С	Recommendation based on consensus, expert opinion, or disease-oriented evidence



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# Implementation and Evaluation of Educational Workshops to Increase Primary Care Provider and Medical Student Comfort in Psychiatric Care

In Brief Report | Published: 03 April 2024

(2024) Cite this article

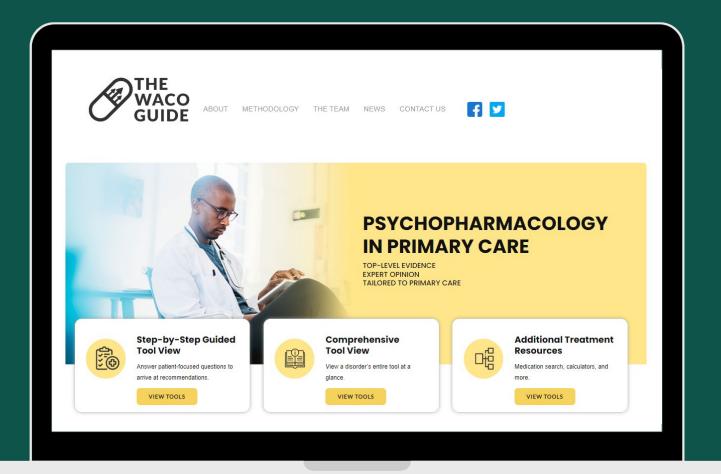


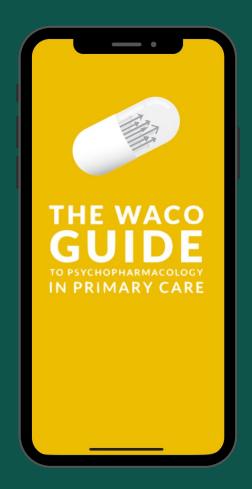
**Academic Psychiatry** 

Aims and scope →

Submit manuscript →

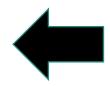












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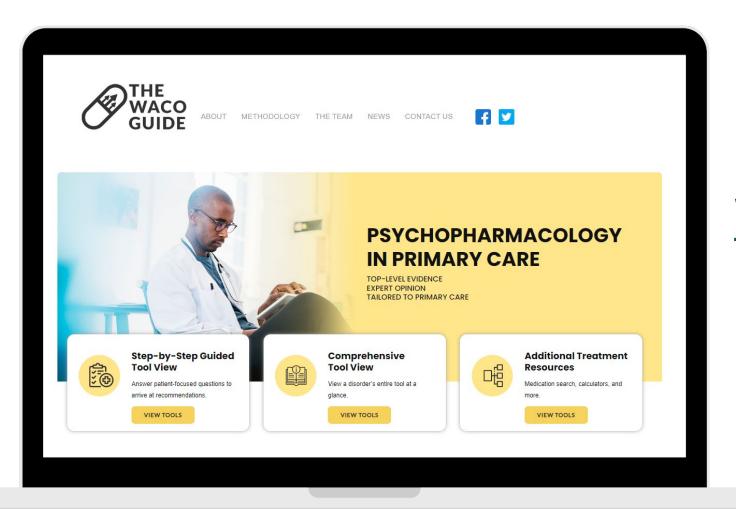
### TOP-LEVEL EVIDENCE, EXPERT OPINION, TAILORED TO PRIMARY CARE





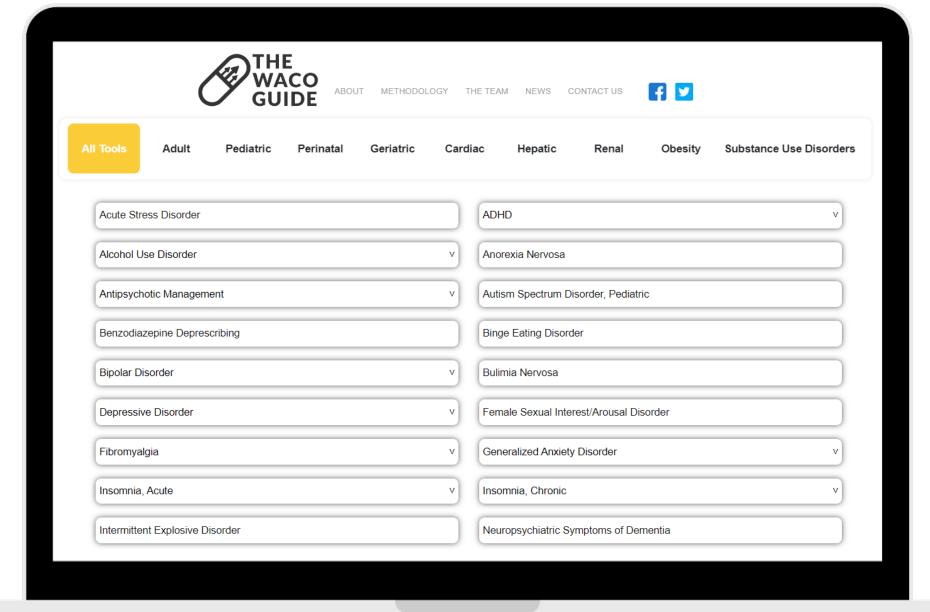




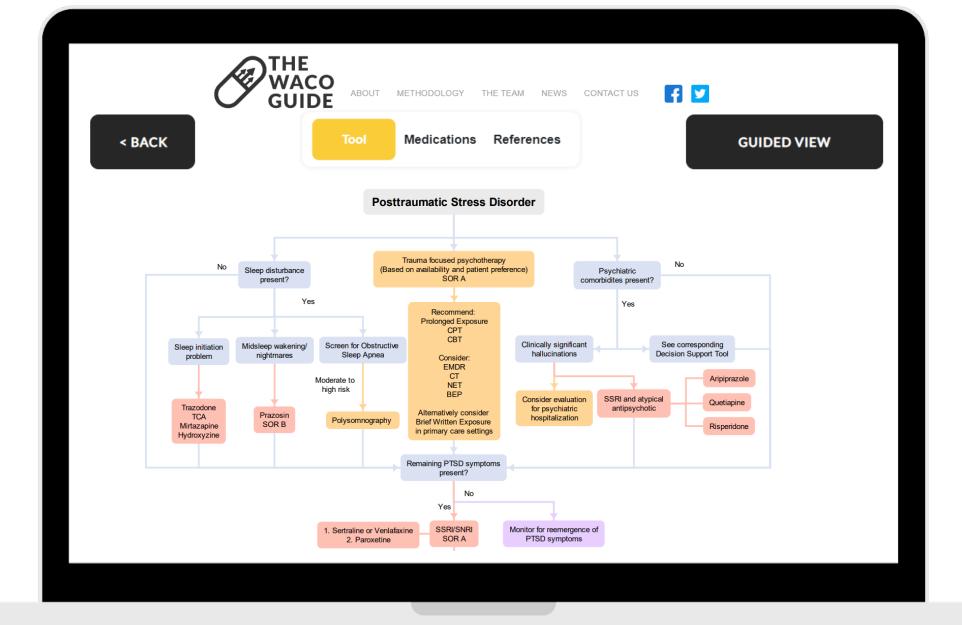


# wacoguide.org

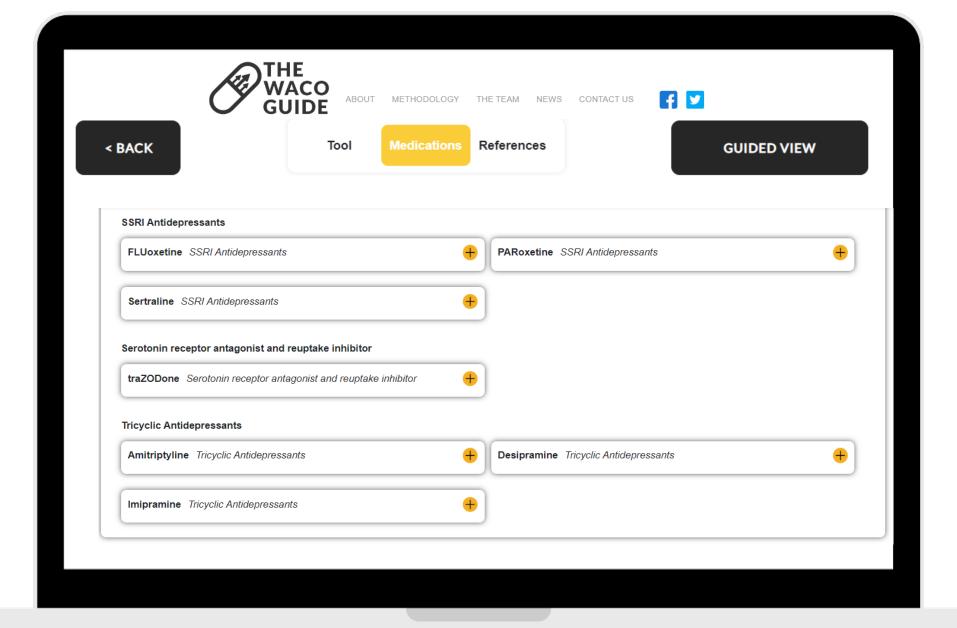
















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< BACK

Tool

Medications

**GUIDED VIEW** 

#### POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER RECOMMENDATIONS AND REFERENCES

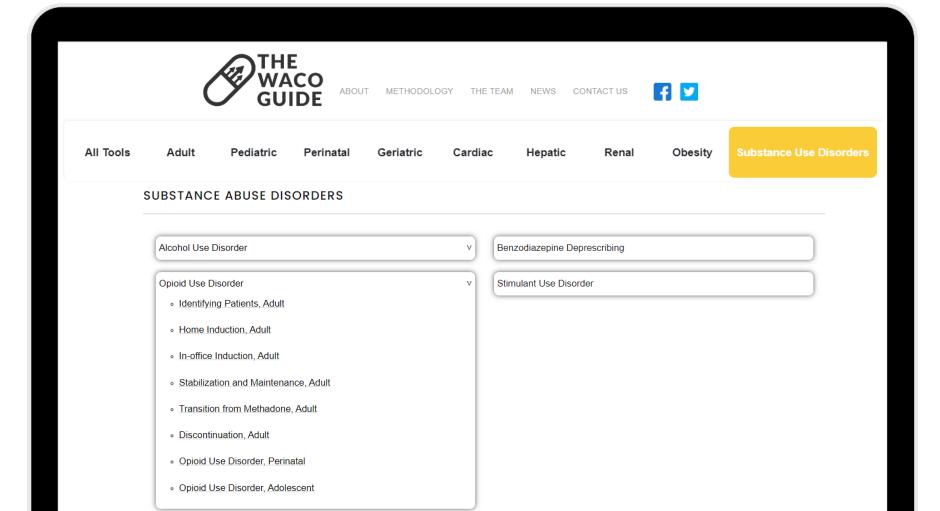
Recommendations with Key References	Strength of Recommendation
Trauma-focused psychotherapy should be offered to all patients for the treatment of PTSD 1-6	Α
Consider using prazosin for nighttime trauma-related sleep disturbance including nightmares 7-11	В
Pharmacotherapy can be used for pharmacologic treatment based on patient preference, availability of psychotherapy, or when a patient does not respond to psychotherapy adequately 3.4	Α
Sertraline, venlafaxine, and paroxetine have empirical support for the treatment of PTSD 1-6.12,13	Α
TCAs—particularly imipramine—are effective third choice pharmacotherapy for treatment of PTSD 4.5	В
Antipsychotics—particularly risperidone, quetiapine, and aripiprazole—have mixed evidence to support their use; therefore, they should be reserved for refractory symptoms as monotherapy or as alternative augmentation options 12.14-26	В

#### References

- 1. Katzman MA, Bleau P, Blier P, Chokka P, Kjernisted K, Van Ameringen M. Canadian clinical practice guidelines for the management of anxiety, posttraumatic stress and obsessive-compulsive disorders. BMC psychiatry. 2014;14(1):1-83.

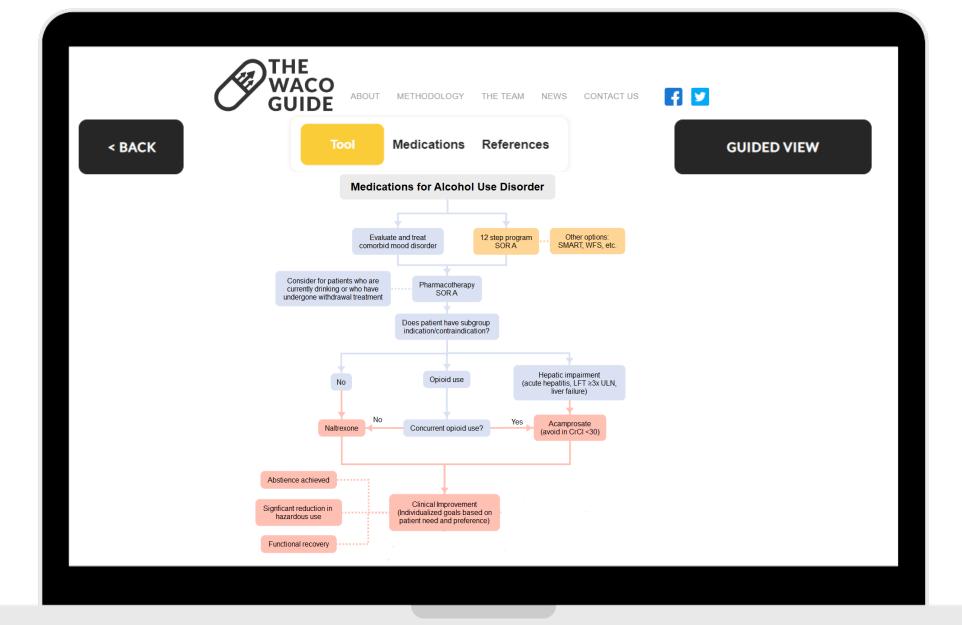
  2. Hoskins M, Pearce J, Bethell A, et al. Pharmacotherapy for post-traumatic stress disorder: systematic review and meta-analysis. Br J Psychiatry. Feb 2015;206(2):93-100. doi:10.1192/bjp.bp.114.148551





Tobacco Use Disorder



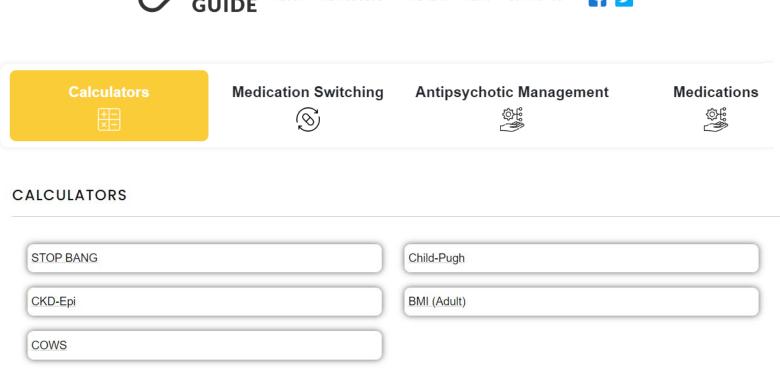




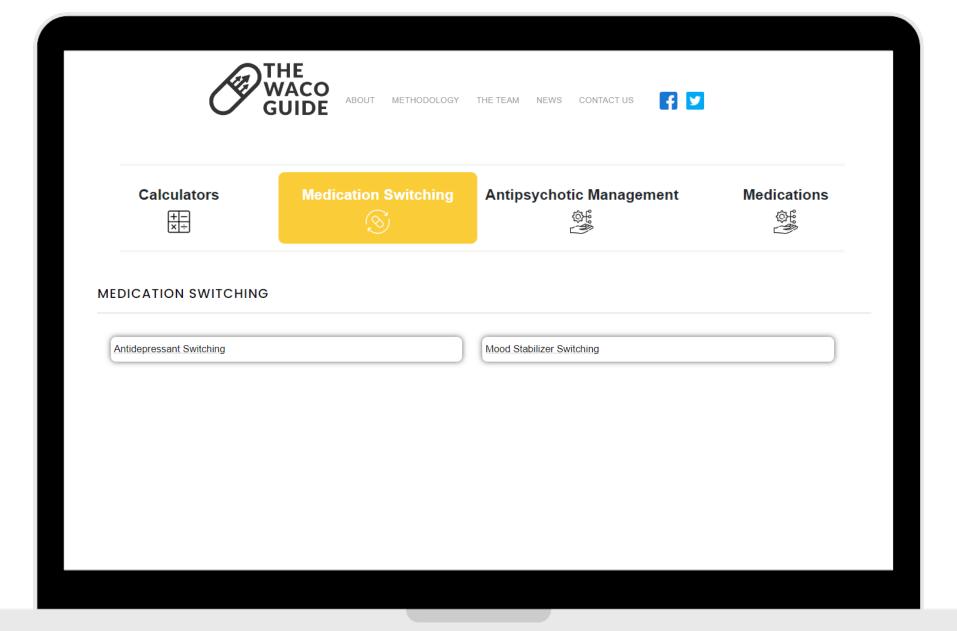


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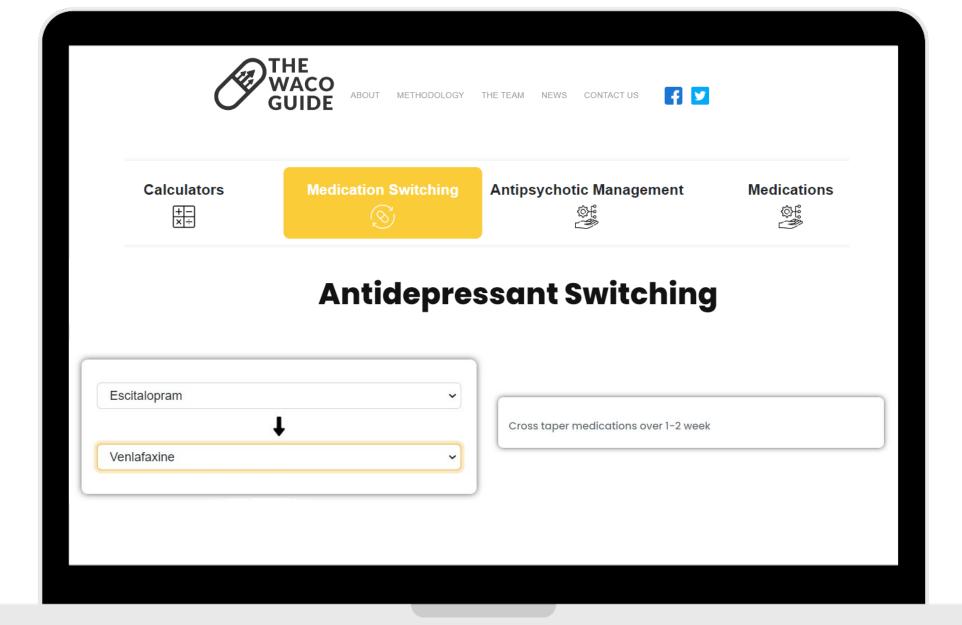






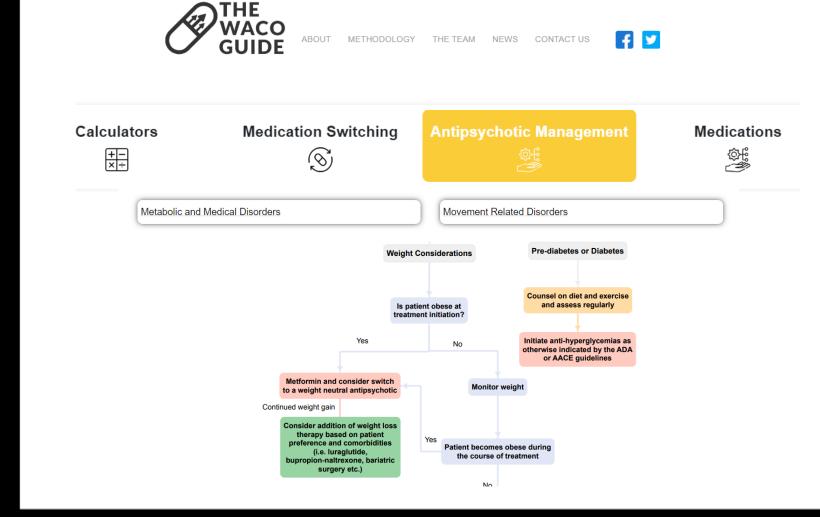
















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## Calculators



#### **Medication Switching**



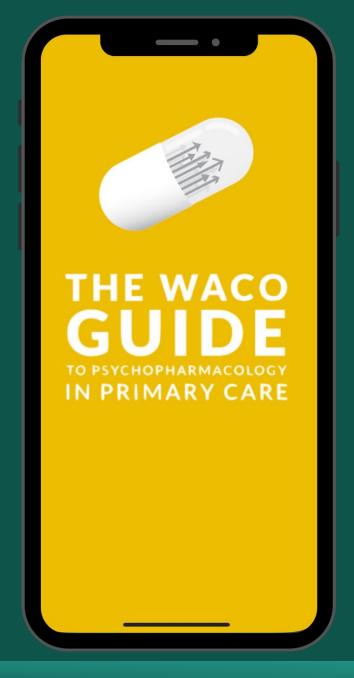
### **Antipsychotic Management**

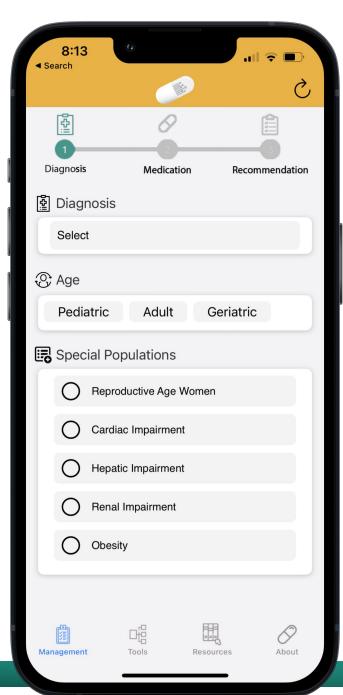




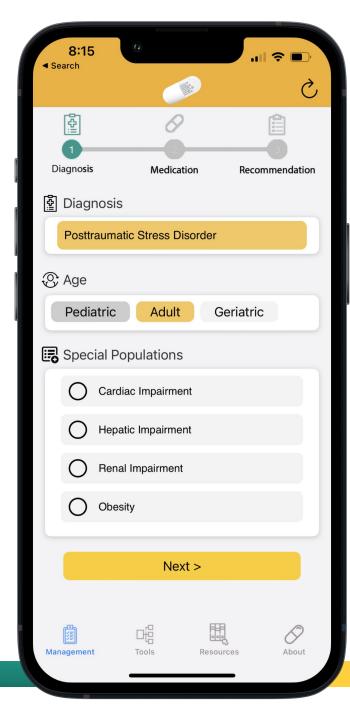
Mixed agonist-antagonist postsynaptic serotonergic receptors	Mood Stabilizers
N-Methyl-D-Aspartate (NMDA) Receptor Antagonist	Nicotine Receptor Partial Agonist
Nicotine Replacement Therapy	Norepinephrine Dopamine Reuptake Inhibitor
Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitor	Opioid Agonists, partial
Opioid Antagonist	Orexin Receptor Agonist
Phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitor	Progestin-only Contraceptive (POC)
SNRI Antidepressants	SSRI Antidepressants
Serotonin 5-HT1A receptor partial agonist	Serotonin Modulator

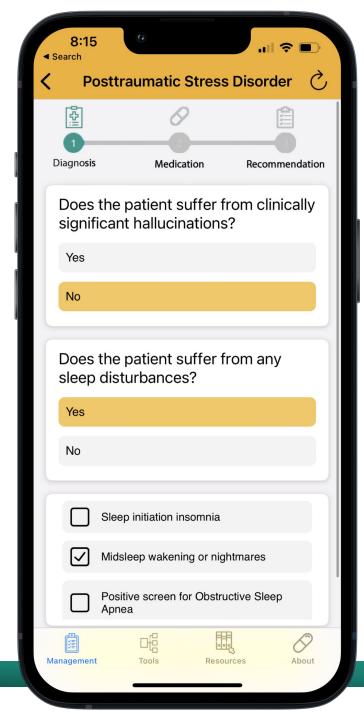


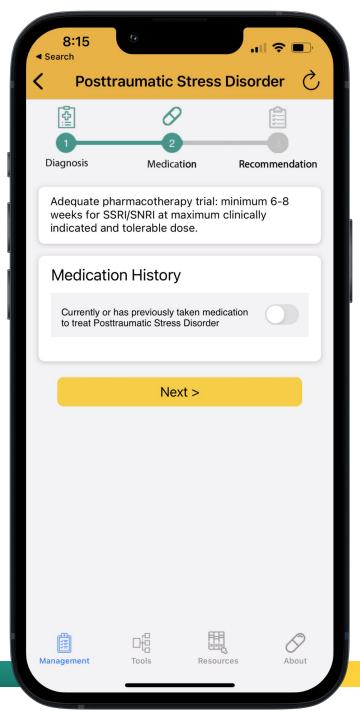




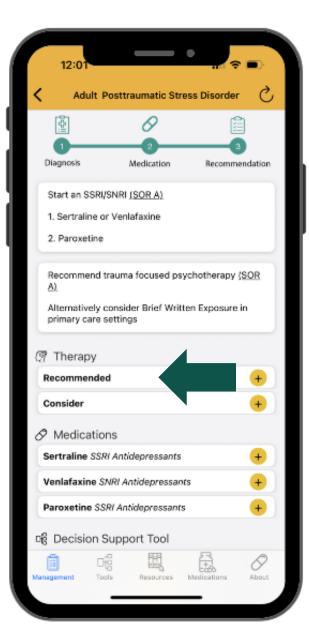


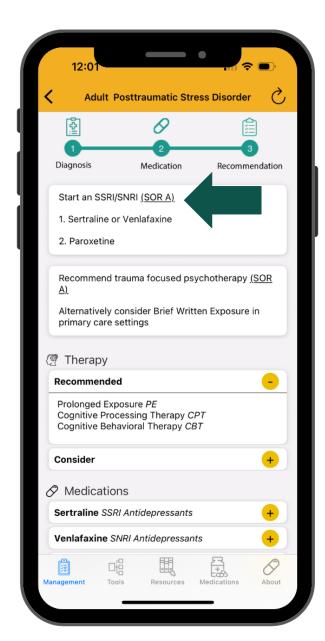




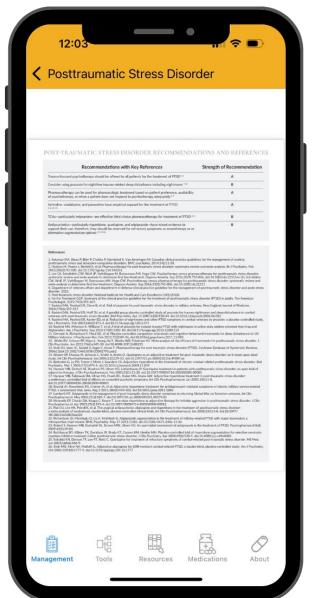


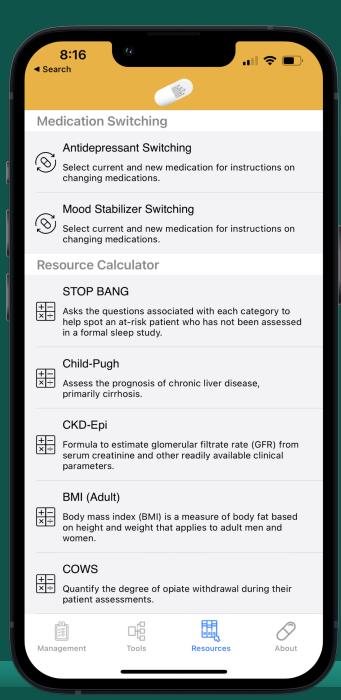








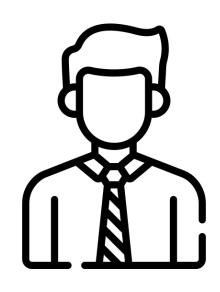








# Case – Generalized Anxiety Disorder in Adult Hepatic with Hepatic Impairment

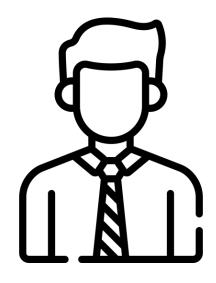


Michael 52-year-old male

Severe GAD PMH: Child Pugh B Cirrhosis

- Michael is a 52yo male with severe uncontrolled GAD
- He has a PMH significant for Child Pugh B Cirrhosis
- He has completed 10 weeks of Escitalopram 10mg with no response (max appropriate dose in Cirrhosis) and desires further pharmacotherapy, what pharmacotherapy could be considered next?

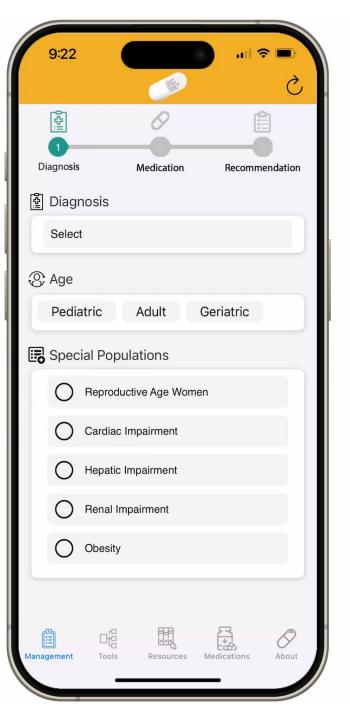
# Case – Generalized Anxiety Disorder in Adult Hepatic with Hepatic Impairment



Michael 52-year-old male

Severe GAD

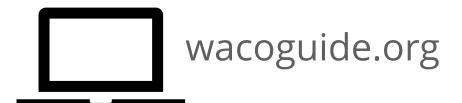
PMH: Child Pugh B Cirrhosis







## Questions?







Waco Guide App



WacoGuide



WacoGuide