



Pharmacologic Restraint Management Worksheet

Date (yyyy-Mon-dd)		nitial Review	□ Reasse	essment	
Target behaviour: description, time, frequency, why is this behaviour a problem? What is the risk of harm? What is the goal?					
Family/Alternate Decision-maker: goals, possible underlying needs and care strategies:					
Supportive interventions attempted, and effectiveness					
Possible underlying reasons for ta	arget behaviour				
Delirium and other medical condit	ions (e.g. dehydration	n, blood sugar management, nutrie	nt deficiencie	es)	
Unmet needs & patterns informed by behavior map, health record, staff: Physical (e.g. lack of sleep, constipation, pain, elimination, hunger, thirst, too hot or cold), Psychosocial (e.g. stress threshold, loneliness, depression, post-traumatic events), Environmental (e.g. over/under stimulation, inconsistent routine), Staff (e.g. approach, gender)					
Medication review by pharmacist/prescriber (e.g. possible side effects/interactions, PRN usage, anticholinergic effects)					
Interdisciplinary team recommendations					
□ Assessment <i>e.g. behaviour map</i>					
Further investigation e.g. consults, lab work Medication changes					
Next review					
Reviewer Name (Last Name, First Name)	Signature	Reviewer Name (Last Name, F	irst Name)	Signature	
Next Steps, by whom Side-effect monitoring Updates to care plan Updates to family/alternate decision maker		□ Communicate with prescriber □ Communicate with staff, all shifts			
Physician or Nurse Practitioner Name		Signature	[Date (уууу-Mon-dd)	



Follow-up Assessments

Date (yyyy-Mon-dd)	Notes			
Antipsychotics: appropriate for		Antipsychotics: not appropriate to treat/may worsen		
 Confirmed mental health diagnosis (e.g. schizophrenia, delusional disorder, major depression, Psychiatrist involvement recommended for dosage adjustments). Distressing hallucinations and delusions (first assess for delirium, attempt non-pharmacologic strategies) Behaviour that places self/others at risk of injury (Short term use may be appropriate while person-centred approaches are explored) 		 Paces, appears upset/fearful, restless, wanders Sleep disturbance, sun downing Shouting, screaming, calling out, cursing Repetitive questions Social or sexual disinhibition <i>e.g. spitting, masturbation</i> Aggressive behaviour during personal care (consider distraction, approach/re-approach, offering choices) Protective of territory, hoarding 		
Medications that may contribute to cognitive impairment, sedation, falls and/or responsive behaviours				
 Highly anticholinergic* or sedating Anticonvulsants (e.g. carbamazepine*, gabapentin) Antidepressants* (e.g. tricyclics, paroxetine) Antiemetics/Antivertigo* (e.g. dimenhydrinate) Antihistamines/antipruritics* (e.g. diphenhydramine) Medications for bladder control* (e.g. oxybutynin) Antiparkinsonian medications* (e.g. levodopa) Antipsychotics* (e.g. quetiapine, risperidone, haloperidol) Antispasmotics* (e.g. cyclobenzaprine) Sedatives/Hypnotics (e.g. zopiclone, benzodiazepines*) Opioids* 		 Possible anticholinergic* Antibiotics* (e.g. ampicillin, gentamicin) Cholinesterase inhibitors (e.g. donepezil) Cardiovascular agents* and diuretics (e.g. digoxin, diltiazem, furosemide, metoprolol) Lithium*, Steroids*, NSAIDS, Warfarin Statins (e.g. muscle & nerve pain) Consider additive effects of multiple medications with high and/or low anticholinergic burden. Consider possible side effects of all prescribed medications, and impact on appetite/nutrition. See <u>www.deprescribing.org</u> 		

Possible Antipsychotic Side Effects - Notify prescriber if you see

Non-Movement Side Effects

Confusion, disorientation, new or increased agitation, insomnia, hallucinations, constipation, difficulty urinating, loss of appetite or dehydration, sedation or lethargy, decreased social contact, blurred vision, change in blood pressure or weight

Movement-type Side Effects

Motor restlessness (akathisia), muscle stiffness, spasm of neck, back or face (dystonic reaction), movement of mouth, tongue, jaw, face (tardive dyskinesia), tremors, slow movements, shuffling, stooped posture (pseudopar-kinsonism) weakness, drooling or spitting, difficulty swallowing, change in mobility, falls