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700 BEHAVIOR-MODIFYING BEHAVIOR MODIFYING MEDICATIONS, MONITORING BEHAVIOR MODIFYING MEDICATIONS AND TREATMENT PLANS

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- REVISION DATE: TBD, <u>9/30/2016</u>, 1/16/2019, 9/30/2016, 1/31/2014
- 7 REVIEW DATE: 11/29/2023
- 8 EFFECTIVE DATE: JULY 31, 2014
- 9 REFERENCES: A.R.S. § 36-551; A.A.C. R6-6-903.A, R6-6-905, R6-6-908,
- 10 R6-6-909...

11 **PURPOSE**

- 12 <u>To establish the requirements for the use of psychotropic medication in settings</u>
- specified in Article 9.

14 **INFORMATION**

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- Psychotropic Medications Behavior-modifying medications are drugs
- 17 prescribed, administered, and directed specifically toward the reduction and
- 18 eventual elimination of specific behaviors behavior modifying medications
- that affect mental status, behavior, or perception. For the purposes of this
- 20 policy, Herbal herbal remedies or supplements prescribed as a scheduled
- 21 <u>dose solely for the purpose of sleep preparation, such as Melatonin, are not</u>
- 22 considered psychotropic medications. Aromatherapy does not require a
- 23 Behavior Plan but must be done with the consent of the Responsible Person.
- 24 will be included among medications due to their psychoactive and potentially
- 25 behavior modifying properties.



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POLICY

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A. Psychotropic Medication

The Division shall prohibit the use of Psychotropic Medications in 1. settings applicable to Article 9 if: The medication is administered on an as needed or PRN; <u>a.</u> The dosage interferes with the Member's daily living <u>b.</u> activities, as determined by the Planning Team; or The medication is used in the absence of a Behavior Plan. <u>C.</u> <u>2.</u> Behavior modifying medications The Division shall prohibit the use of Psychotropic Medications except when they are only to be prescribed and used administered as follows: A.a. As part of the member's behavior treatment plan Member's Behavior Plan; included in the Individual Service Plan (ISP); and, With the informed consent of the Responsible Person; When in the opinion of a licensed physician Qualified



50 51		incre	ase in appropriate behaviors or a decrease in
52		Inap	propriate Behaviors . ; and
53	B. d.	Whe	n it can be justified by the prescribing physician that
54		the h	narmful effects of the behavior clearly outweigh the
55		pote	ntial negative effects of the medication Psychotropic
56		<u>Medi</u>	cation. Two examples of when the risks and benefits
57		of th	e medications <u>Psychotropic Medications</u> need to be
58		revie	wed with members with developmental disabilities,
59		the F	Responsible Person are their families, and/or their
60		guar	dians :
61		2. i.	The older first-generation antipsychotic medications
62			such as Thorazine (chlorpromazine), Mellaril
63			(thioridazine), Haldol (haloperidol) and Navane
64			(thiothixene) may cause <u>side effects</u> such as tardive
65	cX.	>	dyskinesia, a permanent muscular side effect.
66			Tardive dyskinesia is characterized by slow rhythmic,
67			automatic movements, either generalized or in single
68			muscle groups.



59 70	3. ii.	The new second-generation antipsychotic
71		medications such as Risperdal (risperidone),
72		Zyprexa(olanzapine), Seroquel (quietapine), Abilify
73		(aripiprazole) and Geodon(ziprasidone) are much
74		less likely to cause tardive dyskinesia;
75		Howeverhowever, these medications carry a high
76		risk of <u>heart disease</u> , <u>diabetes</u> , <u>and</u> significant weight
77		gain. One study found 18 pounds average weight
78		gain in three months. Such significant Significant
79		weight gain can result in the development of a
80		metabolic syndrome, which is defined as three or
31		more of the following:
82 83	· ·	a.A) Increased waist circumference;
33 84 85		b. <u>B)</u> Elevated triglycerides;
35 36 37	CK	e. <u>C)</u> Reduced HDL (good) cholesterol;
37 38 39	10	d <u>.D)</u> Elevated blood pressure; and,
90 91		e. <u>E)</u> Elevated fasting glucose.
92	~	These factors lead to a much higher risk of heart
93		disease and diabetes.



The use of behavior-modifying medications requires the Division to make available the services of a consulting psychiatrist to review medical records and make recommendations to the prescribing physician, which ensures the prescribed medication is the most appropriate in type/dosage to meet the needs of the individual.

The Division must provide monitoring of all behavior treatment plans that include the use of behavior-modifying medications to:

- A.—Ensure that data collected regarding a member's response to the medication is evaluated at least quarterly at a medication review by the physician and a member of the ISP team, other than the direct care staff responsible for implementing the approved behavior treatment plan; and:
- B. Ensure that each member receiving a behavior modifying medication is screened for side effects and tardive dyskinesia as needed, and that the results of such screening are:
 - Documented in the individual's central case record;
 - 2. Provided immediately to the physician, individual/responsible person, and ISP team for appropriate action in the event of positive screening results for side effects/tardive dyskinesia; and



3. Provided to the Program Review Committee (PRC) and the Independent Oversight Committee (IOC), and the Division's Medical Director within 15 working days for review of the positive screening results.

The member/responsible person must give informed, written consent before behavior modifying medications can be administered. Non-scheduled or as-needed sleep preparations are not allowed, whether prescribed or over-the-counter. Aromatherapy does not require a behavior treatment plan but must be done with the consent of the member or his/her legal guardian. See the Division Operations Manual for more detailed information regarding informed consent and the related forms.

Monitoring Behavior-modifying medications/Treatment Plans

For all behavior treatment plans that include the use of behavior-modifying medications, the Division must:

Provide second level reviews by a consulting psychiatrist to provider recommendations to the prescribing physician, which ensure that the prescribed medication is the most appropriate in type and dosage to meet the member's needs;



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135 -Ensure that data collected regarding an individual's response to the 136 medication is evaluated at least quarterly by the physician; and the 137 member of the Individual Service Planning Team (Planning Team) 138 designated pursuant to A.A.C. R6-6-905, and other members of the 139 140 Planning Team as needed; and -Ensure that each individual receiving a behavior modifying medication 141 is screened for side effects, and tardive dyskinesia as needed, and that 142 the results of such screening are: 143 144 1. Documented in the member's case record; 145 -Provided immediately to the physician, member, responsible 146 person, and Planning Team for appropriate action in the event of 147 148 positive screening results; and, Provided to the Program Review Committee (PRC) and the 149 Independent Oversight Committee (IOC) within 15 working days 150

In the event of an emergency, a physician's order for a behavior modifying medication may, if appropriate, be requested for a specific one-time emergency use. The person administering the medication shall immediately report it to the Support Coordinator, the responsible person, and any

for review of positive screening results.



applicable Division designee. The responsible person shall immediately be notified of any changes in medication type or dosage.

Paper Reviews

The following guidelines have been designed to provide an option to both the Planning Team and the PRC to meet minimum requirements for annual review of an established behavior treatment plan through a paper review process. This option is limited solely to situations where the individual is on psychotropic medications, and during the annual review by the PRC the presented information and data clearly demonstrate that the member's behavior has been stable for one year.

Applicability

Paper reviews are considered appropriate when the member's behavior treatment plan involves the use of psychotropic medications, including the use of over the counter and herbal medications when used to modify behavior, but does not involve the utilization of more restrictive approaches and/or strategies.

Note: The use of psychotropic medications is prohibited if they are administered on an as- needed, or PRN, basis, they are in dosages which interfere with the individual's daily living activities (as determined by the



177 Planning Team), or they are used in the absence of a behavior treatment 178 179 plan. If the member's Behavior Treatment Plan includes any of the 180 following techniques and/or strategies, the plan is not eligible for the 181 PRC's paper review process: 182 A. Techniques that require the use of force; 183 184 185 B. Programs involving the use of response cost; 186 Programs that might infringe upon the rights of the consumers 187 188 pursuant to applicable federal and state laws, including A.R.S. 189 ₹ 36-551.01; and, 190 Protective devices used to prevent a person from sustaining 191 injury as a result of the person's self-injurious behavior. 192 For members living in an Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with an 193 Intellectual Disability (ICF/IID), federal rules and regulations will take 194 precedence over these guidelines for paper review. 195 196 **Eligibility** 197 A member's behavior treatment plan may be monitored by the PRC's annual 198 199 paper review process, if the following criteria are met:



The member participated in their program, activities of daily living and chosen leisure/community activities without any significant behavioral disturbances for the previous 12 months. Significant behavioral disturbance is defined as any physical aggression, or pattern of verbal aggression, or other actions that are not typical for the member (such as significant deterioration in personal hygiene or social withdrawal);

- B. There were no behavioral incidents requiring the use of emergency measures during the previous 12 months; emergency measures are defined as the use of physical management techniques or psychotropic medications in an emergency to manage a sudden, intense or out-of-control behavior;
- During the previous 12 months, there were no changes in the member's prescribed psychotropic medications; the exception to this criterion is when the member required an increase in an antidepressant medication and it was in the absence of any behavioral disturbances; and,
- D.—Through a review of all incident or serious incident reports for the member during the previous 12 months, there were no situations noted where the member's behavior resulted in police involvement,



220 psychiatric hospitalization, or crisis intervention through the behavioral 221 222 health system. **Initial Consideration of Paper Reviews** 223 224 For the PRC to consider annual reviews using the paper review process, the 225 226 Planning Team must provide the following: A. A copy of the member's current Planning Document; 227 228 B. A copy of the member's current behavior treatment plan, with data 229 and information that meets the criteria set forth in the "Eligibility" 230 231 section above; C. Documentation that there is on-going medical monitoring, guarterly 232 medication reviews, and laboratory testing as needed; and, 233 Copying of the Reassessment of the Planning Document for the 234 235 previous 12 months. **Subsequent Annual Paper Reviews** 236 237 For the PRC to complete subsequent paper reviews of a member's behavior 238 239 treatment plan, the Planning Team must provide at a minimum: 240 A copy of member's current Planning Document;



241 -A copy of the member's current behavior treatment plan, with 242 information or data indicating the individual's continuous stable 243 behavior; 244 -Copies of on-going medical monitoring reports, quarterly medication 245 reviews and any required laboratory testing, for the previous 12 246 months; 247 248 -Copy of the Reassessment of the Planning Document for the previous 12 months; and, 249 E. Any other information requested by the PRC. 250 251 Responsibilities of the Program Review Committee 252 253 254 Upon receipt from the Planning Team of the required information detailed in 255 the sections above, the PRC chairperson will: -Schedule a review of the submitted information by the entire 256 membership of the PRC; 257 Request further information, and/or schedule a face-to-face review if 258 259 during the paper review process, it is determined that further 260 information is needed; and,



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made;

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261 C. Forward a disposition report to the Planning Team. The disposition 262 report will indicate approval, any recommendations made, and the 263 date of the next scheduled review. 264 265 **Loss of Eligibility for Paper Review** 266 If any of the following situations occur, the Planning Team must notify the 267 PRC chairperson in writing within 30 days of the occurrence. The Planning 268 269 Team must also reconvene and, if the behavior treatment plan was amended, forward a copy to the PRC within 90 days. This includes situations 270 271 where: A. The member cannot participate in their program, activities of daily 272 living and/or leisure activities of their choice, due to any significant 273 behavioral disturbance; 274 An emergency measure intervention was utilized (physical and/or 275 chemical restraint): 276 Any change or increase in the member's psychotropic medications was 277



282 -The member's negative behavior results in law enforcement 283 284 involvement, psychiatric hospitalization, crisis intervention by the behavioral health system, or injury to oneself or others. 285 286 Upon receipt of the member's behavior treatment plan from the Planning Team, the PRC will schedule a formal review of the plan. 287 Subsequent PRC reviews of the behavior treatment plan will be 288 289 conducted face-to-face until the member has been stable on their 290 psychotropic medications for one year. 291 **Exit Criteria** 292 For a member's behavior treatment plan to exit from the PRC's required 293 annual review the following criteria must be met: 294 295

A. Discontinuation of psychotropic medications as part of the

behavior treatment plan strategy;

- B. Psychotropic medication is clearly prescribed for a non-behavior modifying purpose:
 - 1.—Rationale for the medication is clearly documented by the prescribing physician as being medical in nature (e.g., migraine, seizures), with no associated behavioral

302 <u>disturbance or issues.</u>

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305			medication will continue to be monitored by the prescribing
306			physician and that there is clearly not a need for a behavior
307			treatment plan to be developed by the Planning Team.
308		3. —	Unless otherwise indicated, use of a psychotropic medication
309			prescribed for anon-behavior modifying reason and without
310			the need for a formal behavior treatment plan will only
311			require a one-time review and approval by the PRC.
312	C. —	– Elimi	nation of the use of other more restrictive
313		appr	oaches/strategies within the behavior treatment plan that
314		requi	ire PRC review and approval and/or annual review, per A.A.C.
315		R6-6	-903.A:
316 317		1.—	-Techniques that require the use of force;
318		2. —	Programs involving the use of response cost;
319 320		3.	Programs which might infringe upon the rights of the
321		0	individual pursuant to applicable federal and state laws,
322			including A.R.S. § 36-551.01; and,
323		4.—	Protective devices used to prevent a member from
324			self-injurious behavior.



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D. The member is discharged from services through the Division.

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For members living in an Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with

329 an Intellectual Disability (ICF/IID), federal rules and regulations will

take precedence over the exit criteria outlined above.