





Pharmacologic Restraint Management Worksheet

Purpose: Review	v of	☐ Antipsychotic ☐ I	Pharmacol	ogic r	estraint	☐ Respo	onsive behaviour	
Medication (antipsychotic/pharmacologic restraint) and reason prescribed (see reverse)								
☐ Appropriate ☐ Potentially inappropriate If reason unknown, gradual dose reduction may help determine if medication					☐ Reason unknown is of benefit			
Criteria for Restraint Discontinuation (review health record, include input from family and staff on all shifts)								
 □ Behaviour has stabilized with person-centred approach □ No responsive behaviours observed □ Psychosis resolved 					□ Behaviour has worsened/not improved□ Risks/adverse effects outweigh benefits□ Other			
Possible reasons for responsive behaviour(s) (refer to behaviour mapping and/or health record)								
□ Unmet physical need (e.g. constipation, pain, elimination, fatigue, hunger, thirst, too hot or cold) □ Psychosocial (e.g. stress threshold, loneliness, depression, post-traumatic events) □ Environmental (e.g. over/under stimulation, overcrowding, noise, inconsistent routine, provocation by others) □ Staff (e.g. approach, gender, appearance, age, tone of voice) □ Medical conditions (e.g. delirium, dehydration, malnutrition, hypoglycemia, medication-related nutrient and fluid deficiencies) □ Medications (see reverse) □ # anticholinergic medications □ # pills or capsules/day □ diuretic □ change in medication □ Other Supportive approaches, strategies or interventions (describe) Possible side effects of antipsychotics (may improve with dose reduction/discontinuation) □ No side effects noted □ Side effects noted (see reverse) □ improving □ worsening Comments								
					41.1.4			
		recommendations		Pa	Participants in review (Name and role)			
 □ Reduce dose/frequency □ Increase dose/frequency □ Discontinue □ Continue □ Comprehensive medication review □ Trial chemical restraint □ Medication change 								
Date (yyyy-Mon-dd)	Revi	ewer Name (Last Name, First N	lame) Signa	ture		Next Review	Date (yyyy-Mon-dd)	
Follow up assigned □ care plan updates □ staff - all shifts/departments □ family/alternate decision - maker Physician or Prescriber name Signature Date (yyyy-Mon-dd)								

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Supporting Information

Antipsychotics are appropriate for	Antipsychotics are not appropriate for or may							
 Confirmed mental health diagnosis (e.g. bipolar, schizophrenia, delusional disorder, major depression) Psychiatrist involvement recommended for dosage adjustments. Distressing hallucinations and delusions Behaviour that places self/others at risk of injury Short term use may be appropriate while personcentred approaches are explored. 	 worsen these behaviours Paces, appears upset/fearful, restless, wanders Sleep disturbance, sun downing Shouting, screaming, calling out, cursing Repetitive questions Social or sexual disinhibition e.g. undressing, spitting, masturbation Aggressive behaviour during personal care (consider distraction, approach/re-approach, offering choices) Protective of territory, hoarding 							
Medications that may contribute to cognitive impairment, sedation 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, hydroxyzine) ☐ Medications for bladder control* (e.g. oxybutynin) ☐ Antiparkinsons medications* (e.g. levodopa) ☐ Antipsychotics* (e.g. quetiapine, risperidone, haloperidol, olanzapine, aripiprazole) ☐ Antispasmotics* (e.g. hyoscine) ☐ Muscle relaxants* (e.g. cyclobenzaprine) ☐ Sedatives/Hypnotics (e.g. zopiclone, benzodiazepines*) ☐ Opioids* The following tools may be helpful when considering potentia ■ Screening Tool of Older Person's Prescriptions (STOPP) version ■ 2015 American Geriatric Society Beers Criteria ■ medstopper.com								
RxFiles: Anticholinergics: Reference List of Drugs with Anticholinergic Effects, July 2015, or Dementia Overview								
Possible Antipsychotic Side Effects: See drug monographs for medication-specific side effects.								
 □ Constipation, difficulty urinating □ Decreased social contact □ Change in weight Movement-type Side Effects □ Motor restlessness (akathisia) □ Loss of ap □ Blurred vis □ Muscle 	reased agitation Detite or dehydration On Deti							
 ☐ Movement of mouth, tongue, jaw, face (tardive dyskinesia) ☐ Tremors, slow movements, shuffling, stooped posture (pseudoparkinsonism) ☐ Weakness ☐ Drooling or spitting ☐ Difficulty swallowing ☐ Change in mobility ☐ Falls 								
Discussion with family/alternate decision-maker: document topics discussed such as								
 Responsive behaviours: description, frequency, severity, timing, possible reasons Interventions: care approaches and strategies, treatment of underlying conditions, dose changes Antipsychotic medication: benefits/risks Dose reductions attempted in the past? If so, what was the effect? Process for providing team with family observations, family suggestions for person-centred strategies 								

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