

Metabolic Adverse Effects of Atypical Antipsychotic Drugs

Graham Gulbransen

FRNZCGP, FACHAM

Rotorua GPCME 12 June 2011

Summary: Metabolic monitoring those on Atypical Antipsychotics

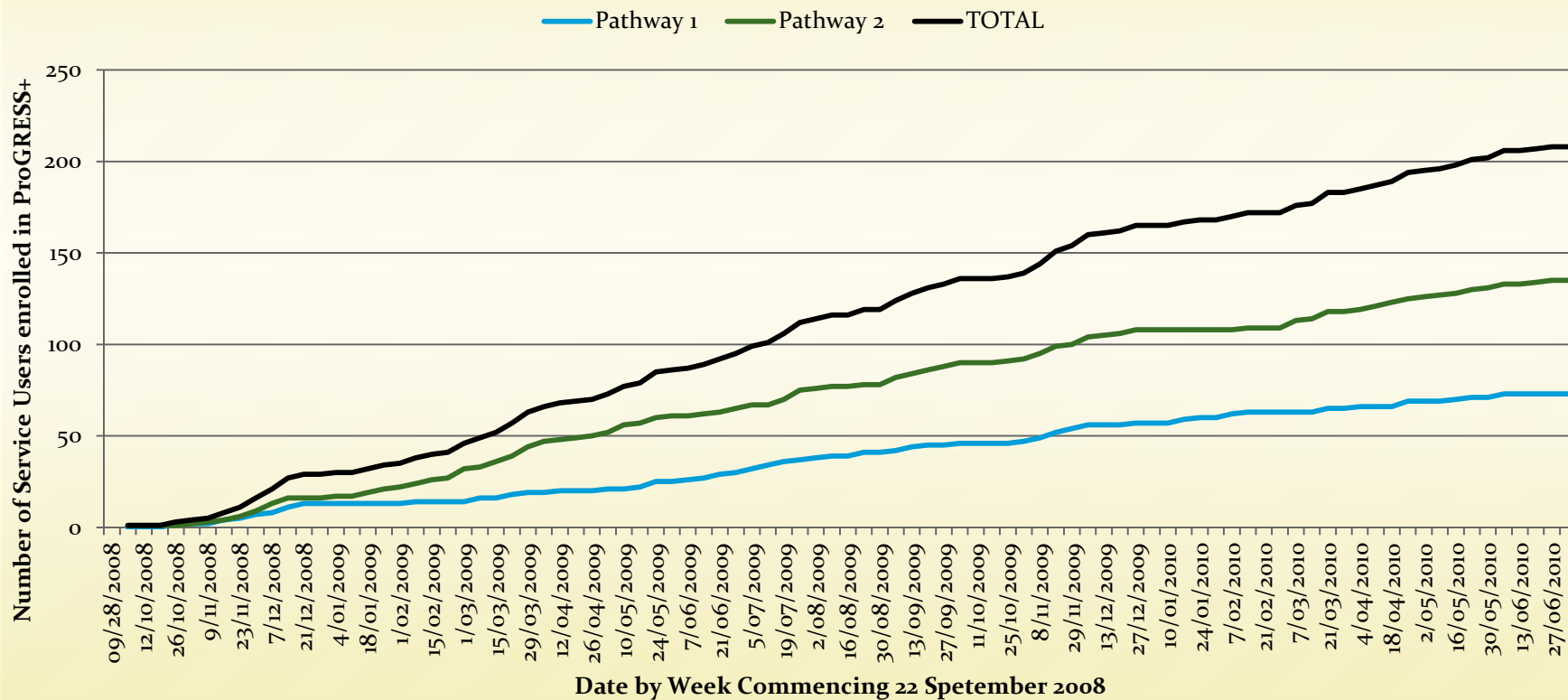
	Baseline	Monthly	3-monthly	Annually
Weight / BMI	✓	✓		
Fasting glucose	✓	Those at risk for 3 months	Those at risk for 1 yr, once for others	✓
Lipids	✓		For 1 year	✓

From Best Practice, Issue 3

Progress+ Pilot Pathway utilization: Evidence

Enrolment to end of June 2010, Total = 208

Cumulative Enrolment by Week



208 SU

Pathway 1: 74

Pathway 2: 134

GPs' responses to 'I always complete metabolic screening with ProGRESS+ consumers'

	Number of GPs
Strongly Agree	0
Agree	3
Neither Agree or Disagree	2
Disagree	2
Strongly Disagree	0

[89 Procure GPs surveyed, 9 replied, & of those 7 replied to this question]

Uses of atypicals

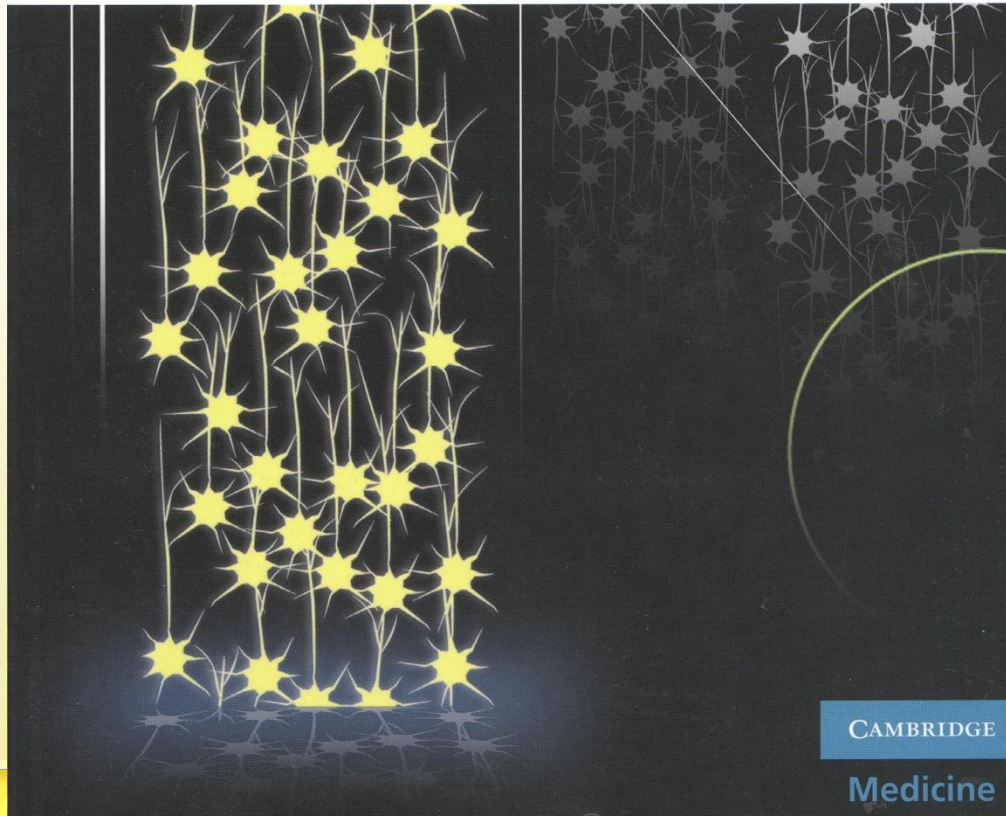
- Antipsychotics
- Mood stabilisers in all phases of bipolar
- 'Off-label' uses
 - Augmentation of antidepressants in treatment resistant depression
 - Anxiolytics in treatment resistant anxiety
 - Psychosis/behavioural disorders of dementias

Third Edition

Stahl's Essential Psychopharmacology

Neuroscientific Basis and Practical Applications

Stephen M. Stahl



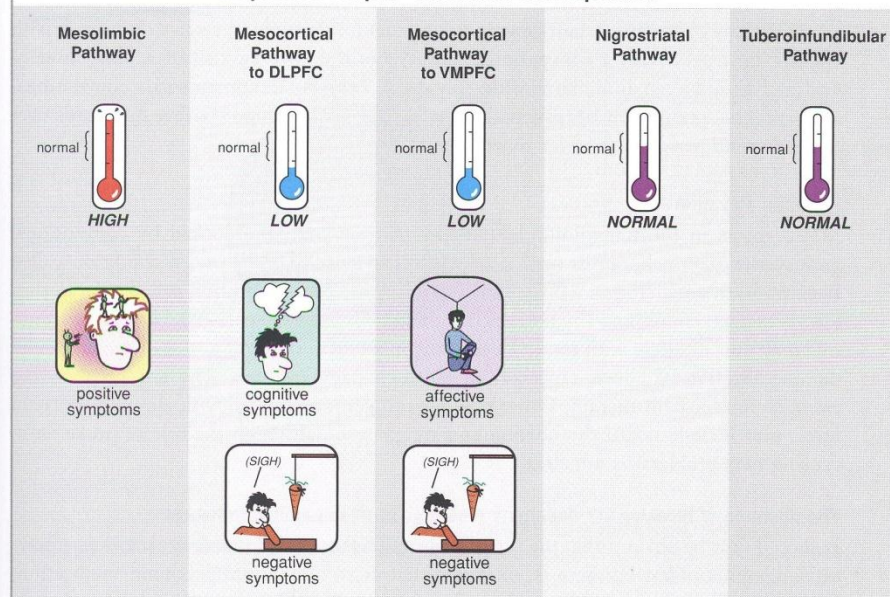
CAMBRIDGE

Medicine

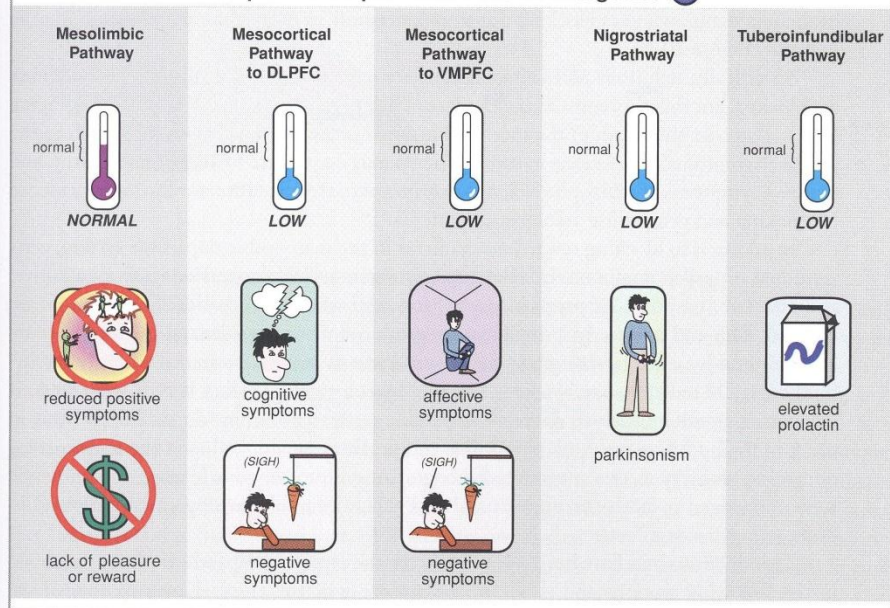
Typical, conventional, classic antipsychotics

- Chlorpromazine synthesized in 1950 as antihistamine, but observed to have antipsychotic effects
- Found to cause neuroleptosis, 'slowness or absence of motor movements'
- Properties of 'psychomotor slowing, emotional quietening and affective indifference'
- Dopamine-2 antagonists

Dopamine Output - Untreated Schizophrenia



Dopamine Output - After Pure D2 Antagonist



Extra Pyramidal Symptoms

- Acute dystonic reactions: muscular spasms of neck – torticollis, eyes – oculogyric crisis, tongue, or jaw; more frequent in children
- Akathisia: restlessness
- Pseudoparkinsonism: drug-induced parkinsonism (muscular lead-pipe rigidity, bradykinesia/akinesia, resting tremor, and postural instability; more frequent in adults and the elderly)

[thank you Wikipedia]

Tardive Dyskinesia

- Involuntary, irregular muscle movements, usually in the face: chewing movements, tongue protrusions, grimacing
- Occurs when D2 receptors in nigrostriatal pathway are blocked long-term
- Sometimes irreversible
- About 5% chance of occurring each year the typical antipsychotic is taken
- Those without symptoms after some years may have protective genotypes

Muscarinic receptors

- CPZ blocks muscarinic receptors
 - Dry mouth
 - Blurred vision
 - Constipation
 - Cognitive blunting
 - Reversed with anticholinergics

Haloperidol lacks this property

Benefits of typicals

- Lower cost
- Lower cardiometabolic effects
- Keep in mind the risks stated earlier

Commonly used atypicals

- Risperidone [eg risperdal]
- Olanzapine [eg zyprexa]
- Quetiapine [eg seroquel, quetapel]
- Amisulpride [eg solian]
- Aripiprazole [eg abilify]
- Ziprasidone [eg zeldox]
- Clozapine [eg clopine, clozaril]

What makes an antipsychotic atypical?

- Low EPS risk
- May improve negative symptoms [blunted affect, poverty of speech, anhedonia, asociality, amotivation]
- Atypical has D2 antagonist plus serotonin 2A antagonistic properties

Atypical

What Makes an Antipsychotic Atypical? Adding 5HT2A Antagonist / Inverse Agonist Actions

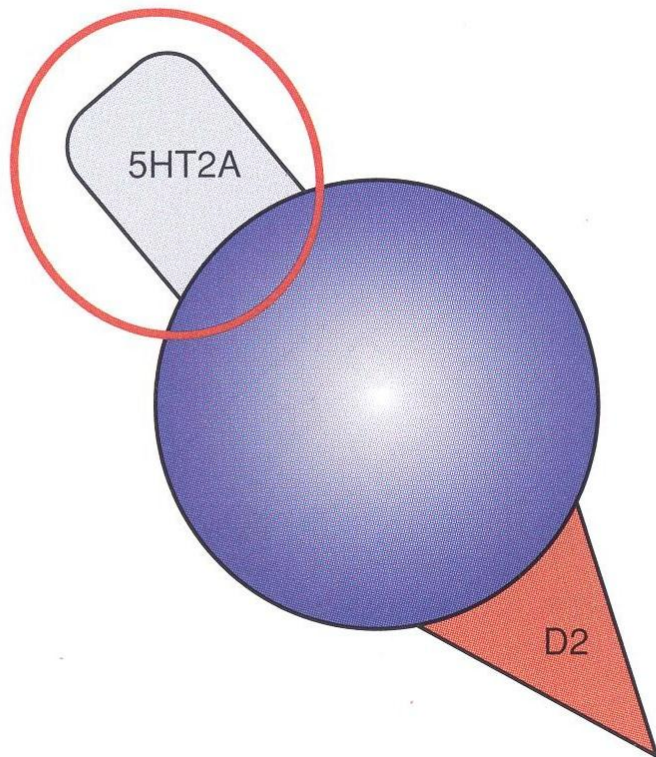


FIGURE 10-14 Serotonin-dopamine antagonist. The “atypicality” of atypical antipsychotics has often been attributed to the coupling of D2 antagonism with serotonin-2A antagonism. Shown here is an icon representing this dual pharmacological action.

EXAMPLE of Benefit
DOPAMINE inhibits prolactin release

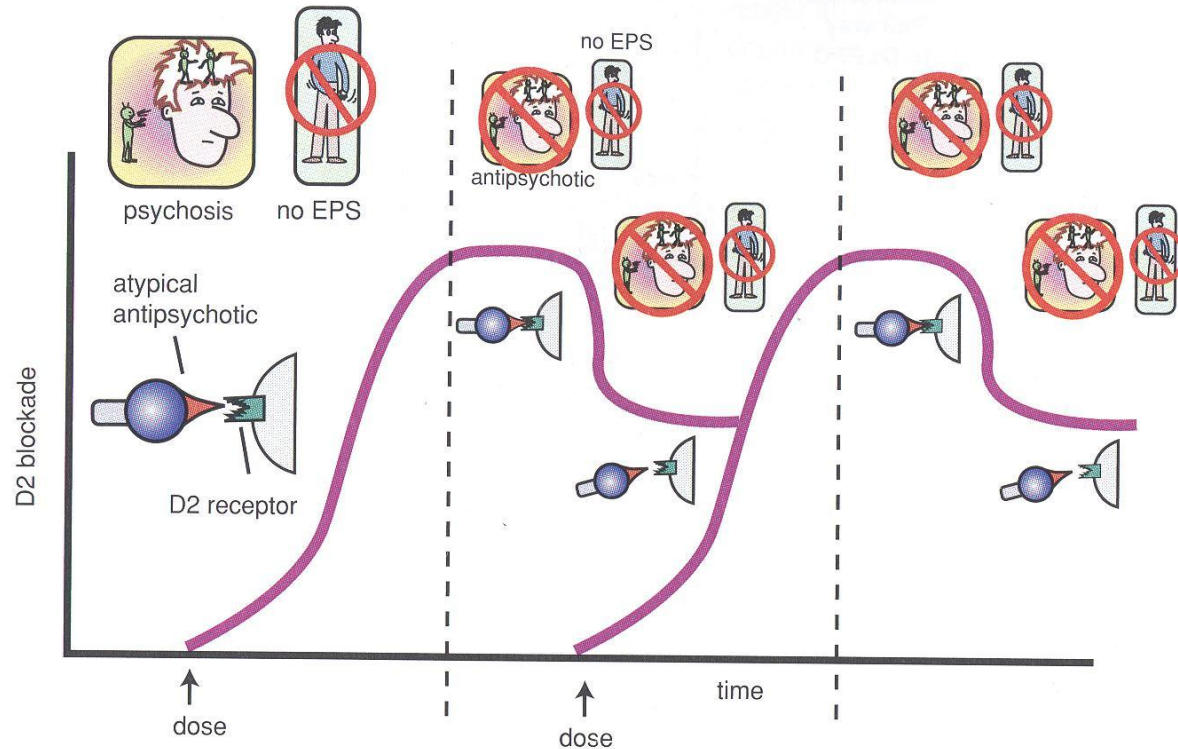
SEROTONIN stimulates prolactin release

ATYPICAL blocks stimulation and inhibition of prolactin

Positive symptoms

- May be reduced by the '3-neuron circuit' 'when 5HT2A antagonists block the serotonergic excitation of cortical pyramidal cells, their glutamate release is reduced, and this lowers the hyperactive drive on the mesolimbic dopamine pathway downstream, thus reducing hallucinations and other positive symptoms.'
- Serotonin antagonism increases dopamine in some brain areas.

Hypothetical Action of an Atypical Antipsychotic with Rapid Dissociation Over Time



Hit and Run Theory

Dopamine partial agonists

Which Antipsychotics Are DPAs?

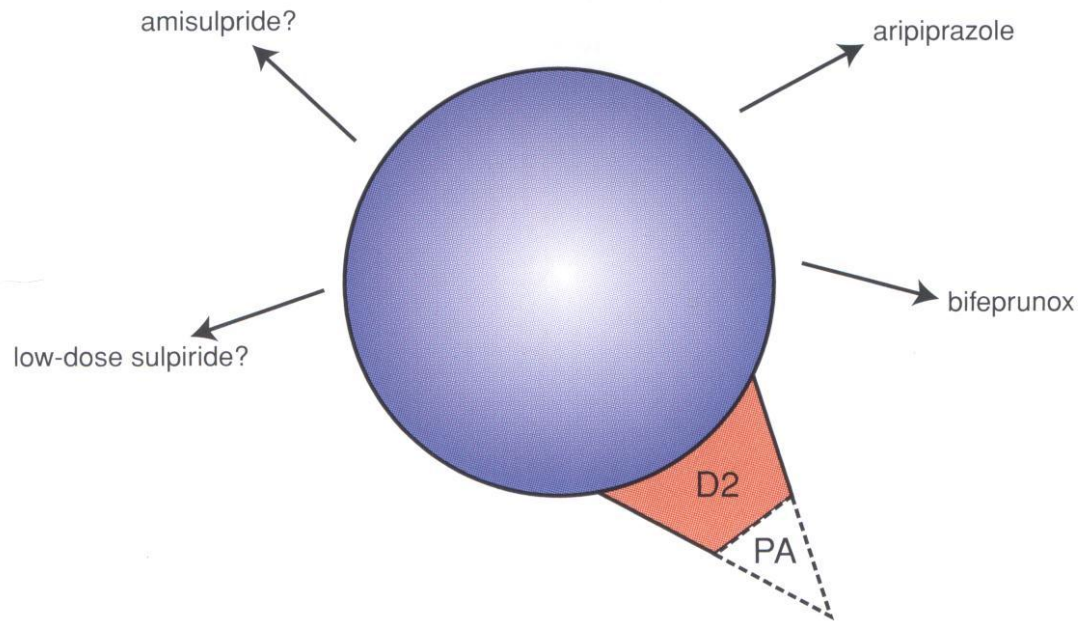
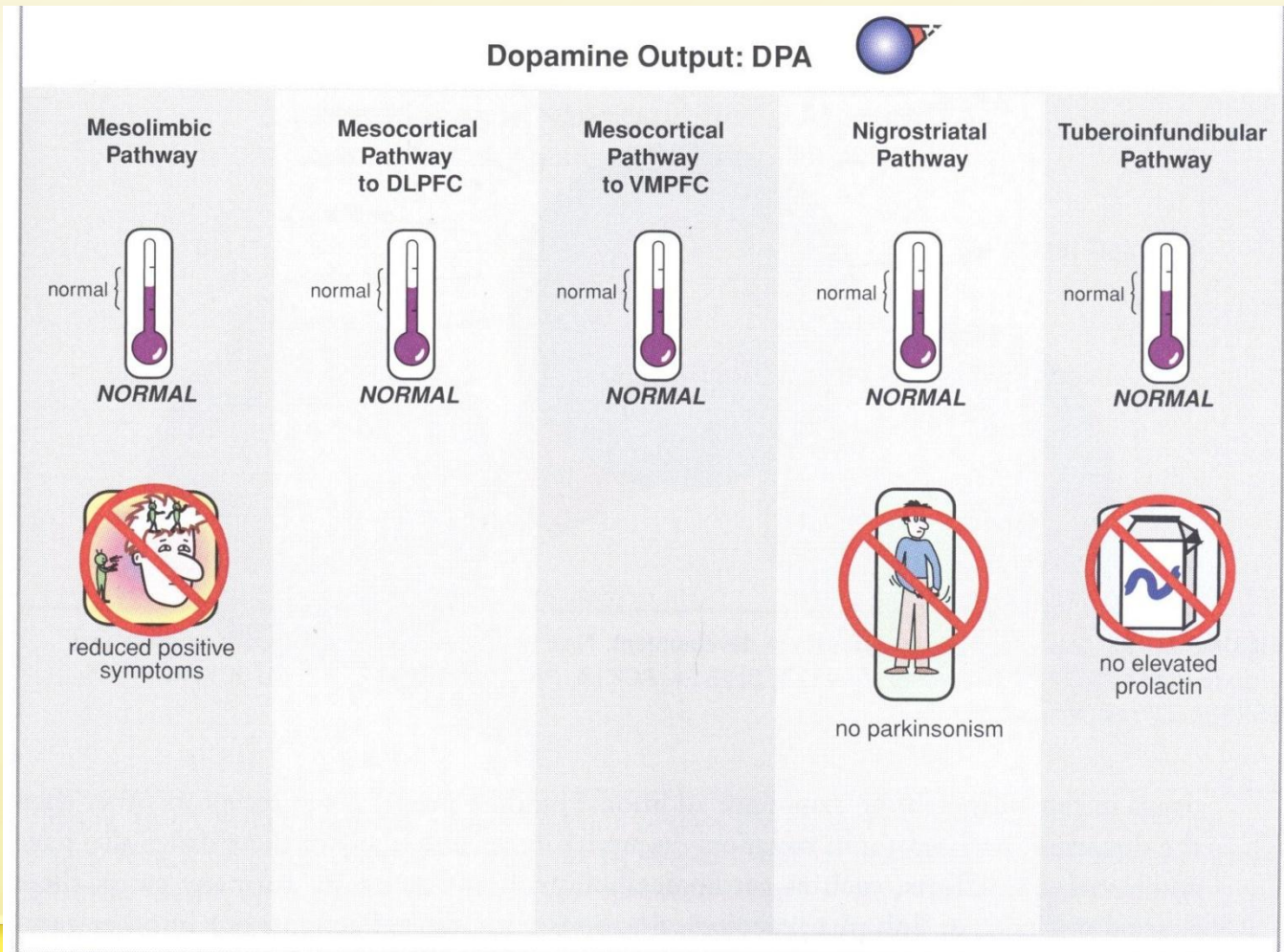
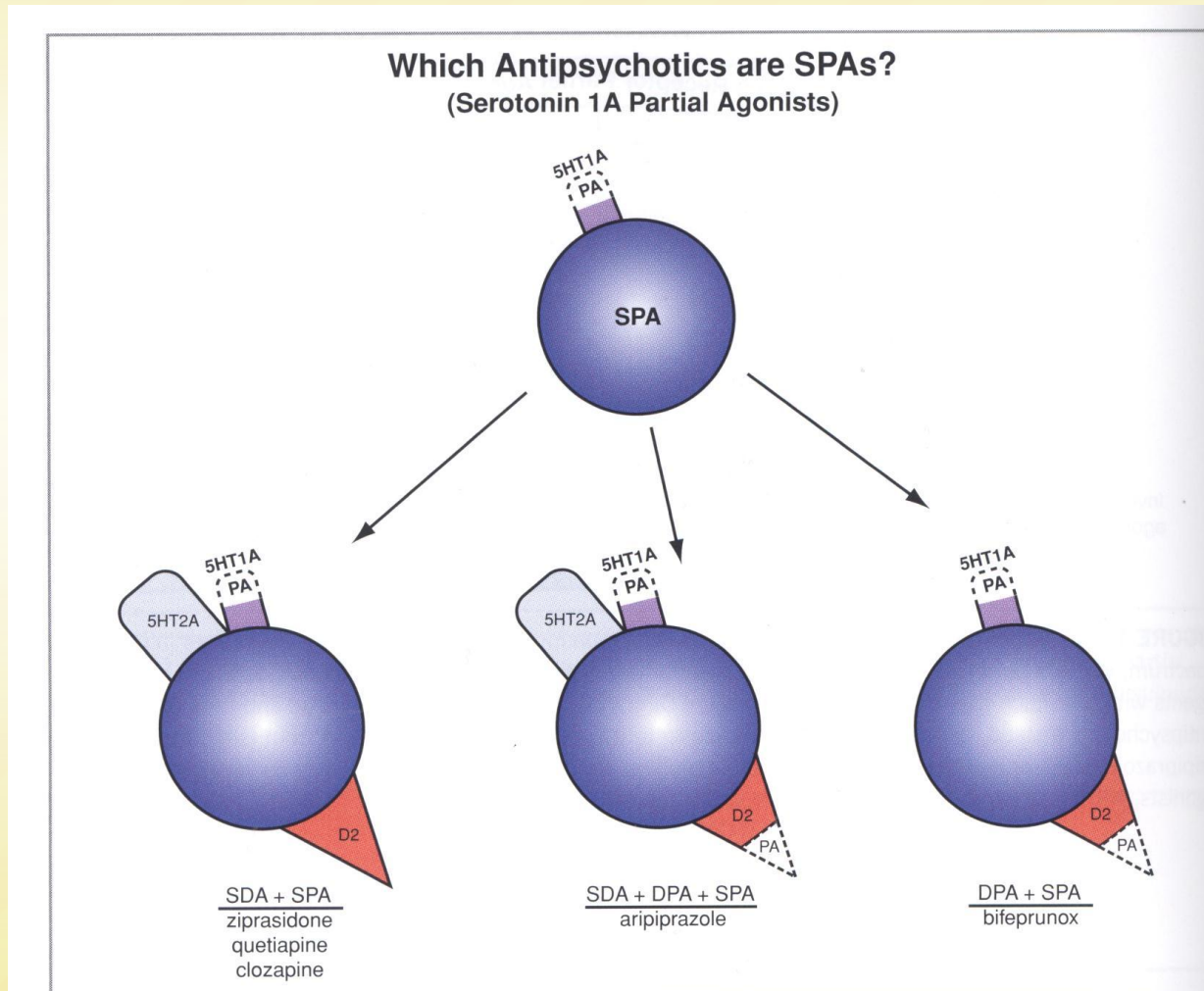


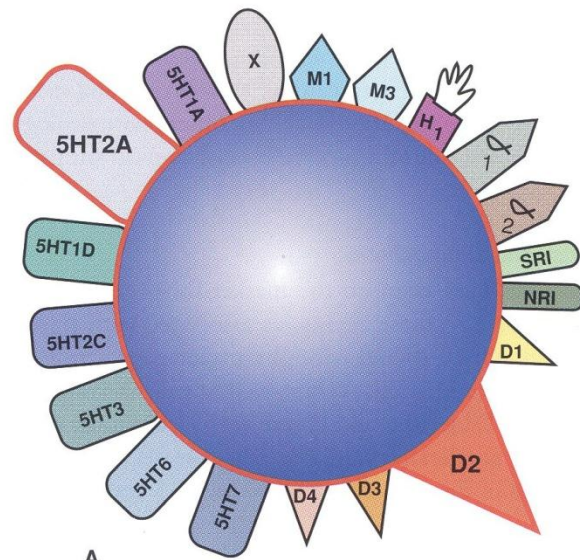
FIGURE 10-52 Dopamine partial agonists on the market. Which antipsychotics are DPAs? Dopamine partial agonists that are currently available or soon to be available include aripiprazole, bifeprunox, possibly amisulpride, and perhaps sulpiride when used at low doses.

Goldilocks zone – not too hot, not too cold



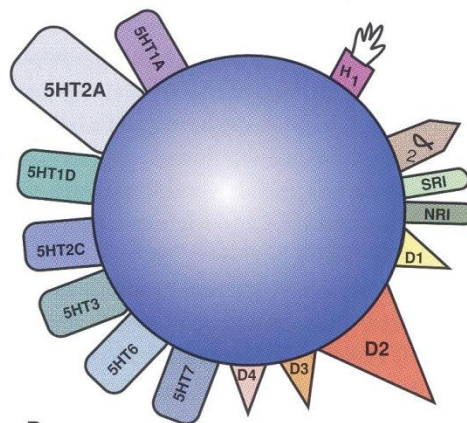
Serotonin 1A partial agonists





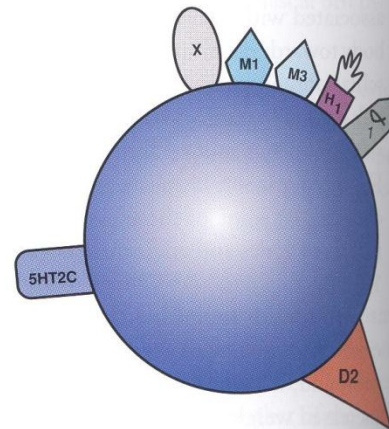
A

Hypothetical Mediations of
Therapeutic Actions



B

Hypothetical Mediations of
Side Effects



C

Which Receptors Hypothetically Mediate Cardiometabolic Risk?

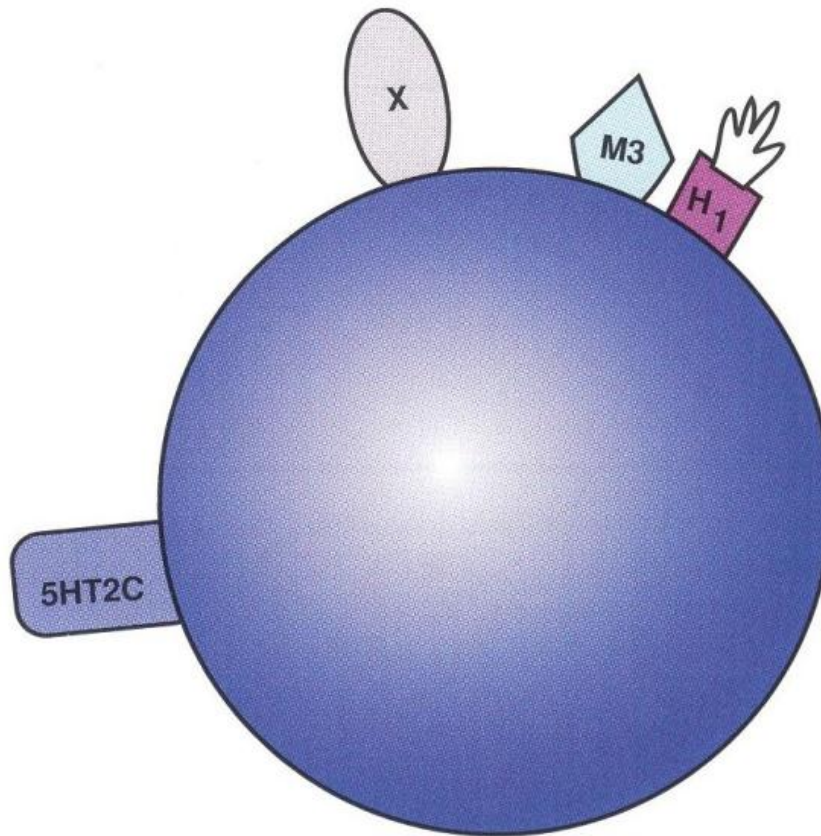


FIGURE 10-58 Receptors mediating cardiometabolic risk. Which receptors hypothetically mediate cardiometabolic risk? Serotonin-2C, muscarinic-3, and histamine-1 receptors as well as receptors yet to be identified (signified here as receptor X), are all hypothetically linked to cardiometabolic risk. In particular, antagonism of serotonin-2C and histamine-1 receptors is associated with weight gain, while antagonism at muscarinic-3 receptors can impair insulin regulation. An unknown receptor X may be involved in the rapid production of insulin resistance and may also rapidly cause elevated fasting plasma triglyceride levels in some patients who experience increased cardiometabolic risk on certain atypical antipsychotics.

Histamine H1 Combined with Serotonin 2C Antagonism May Stimulate Appetite

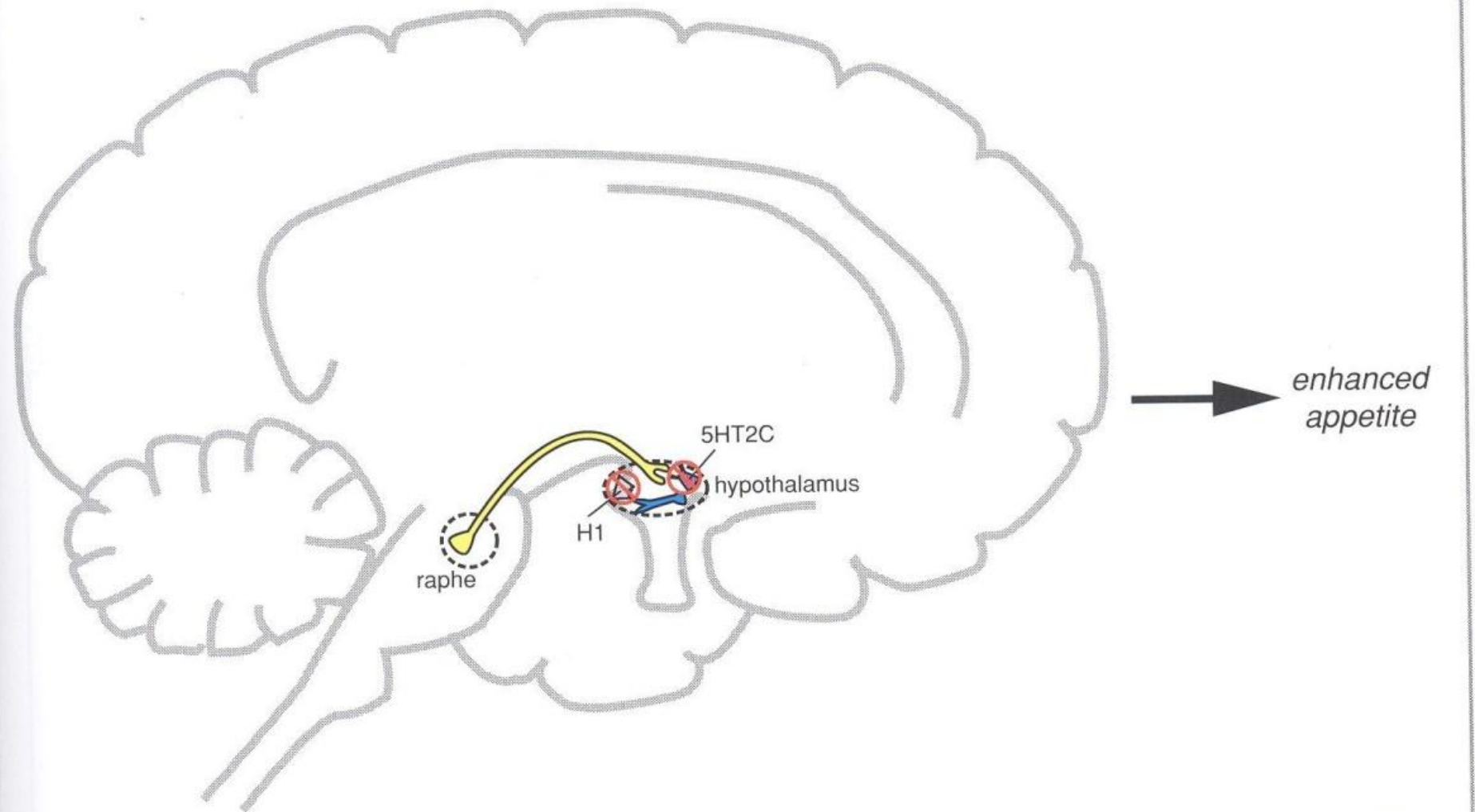
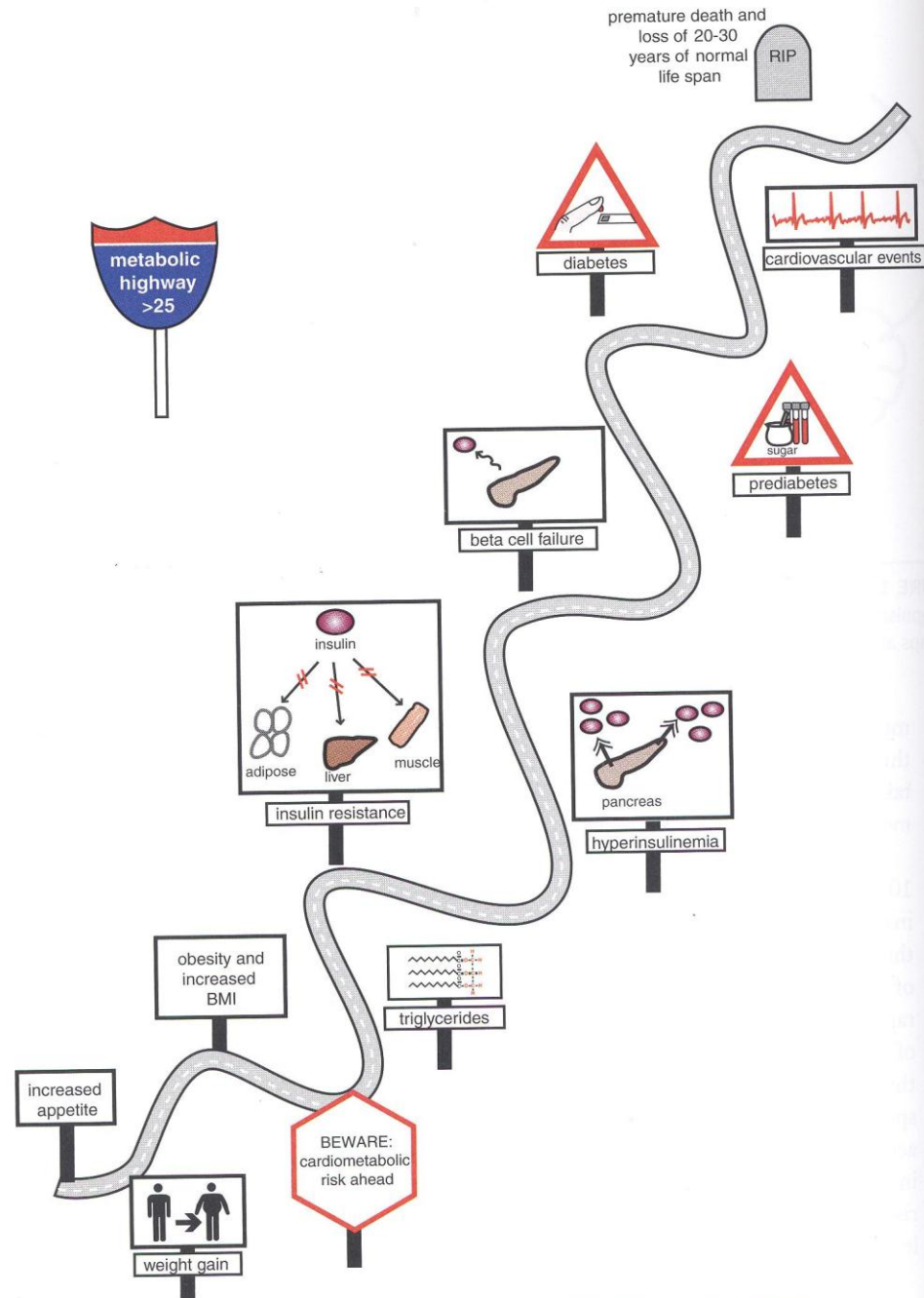
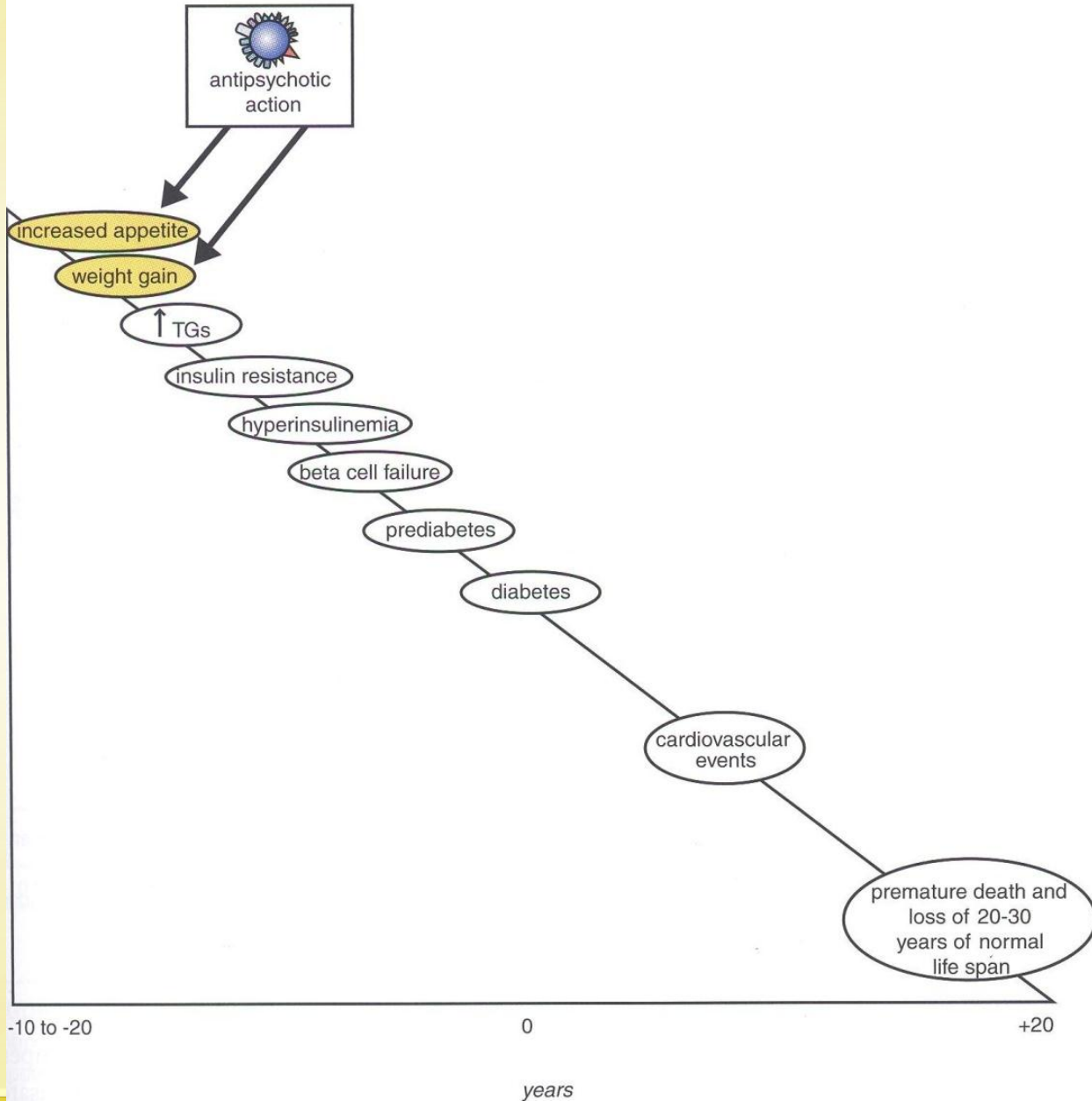


FIGURE 10-59 H1 combined with 5HT2C antagonism. Histamine 1 (H1) combined with serotonin-2C antagonism may stimulate appetite. Antagonism of serotonin-2C and/or H1 receptors can lead to weight gain, perhaps at least in part due to stimulation of appetite regulated by the hypothalamus.

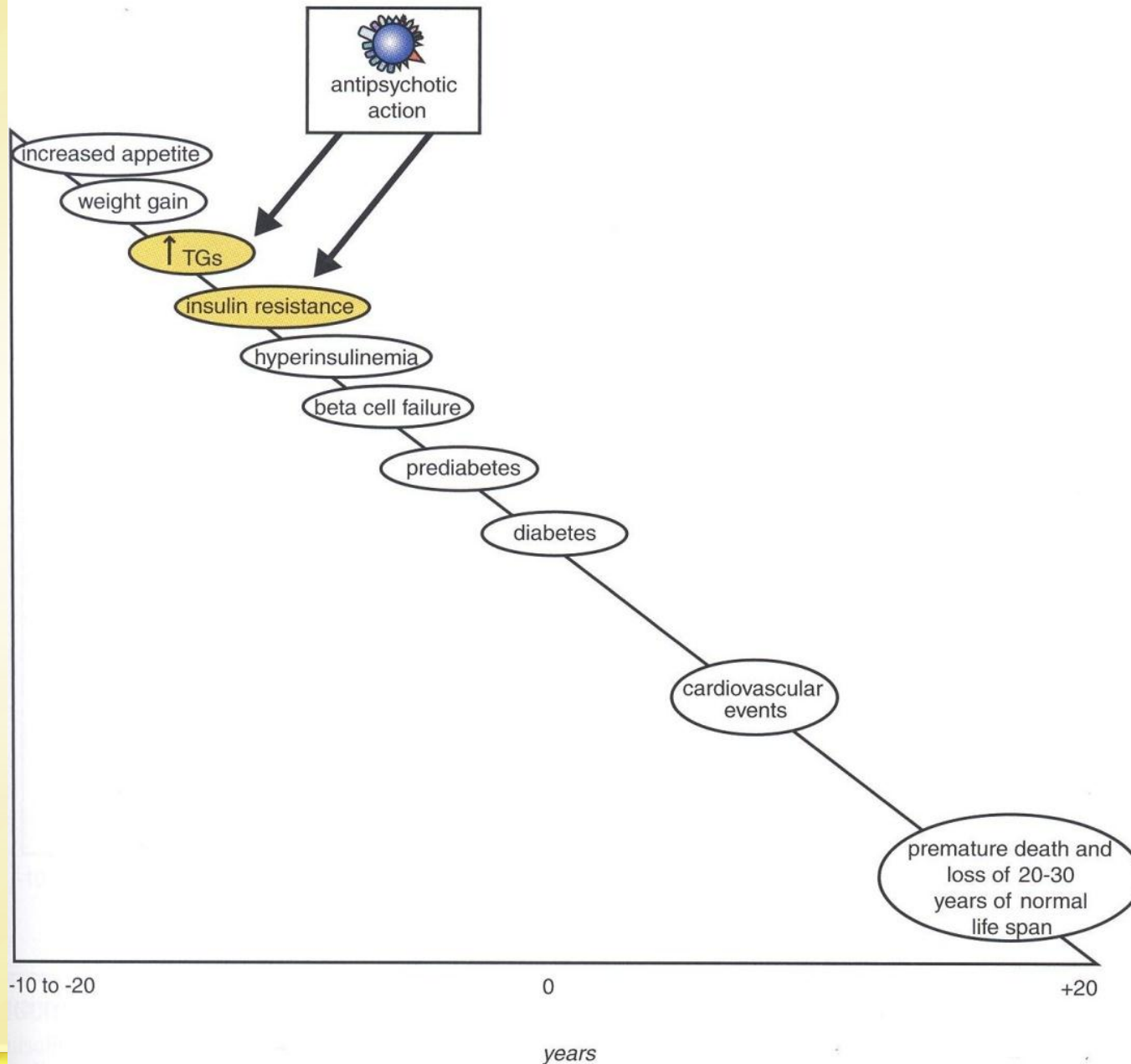
The Metabolic Highway



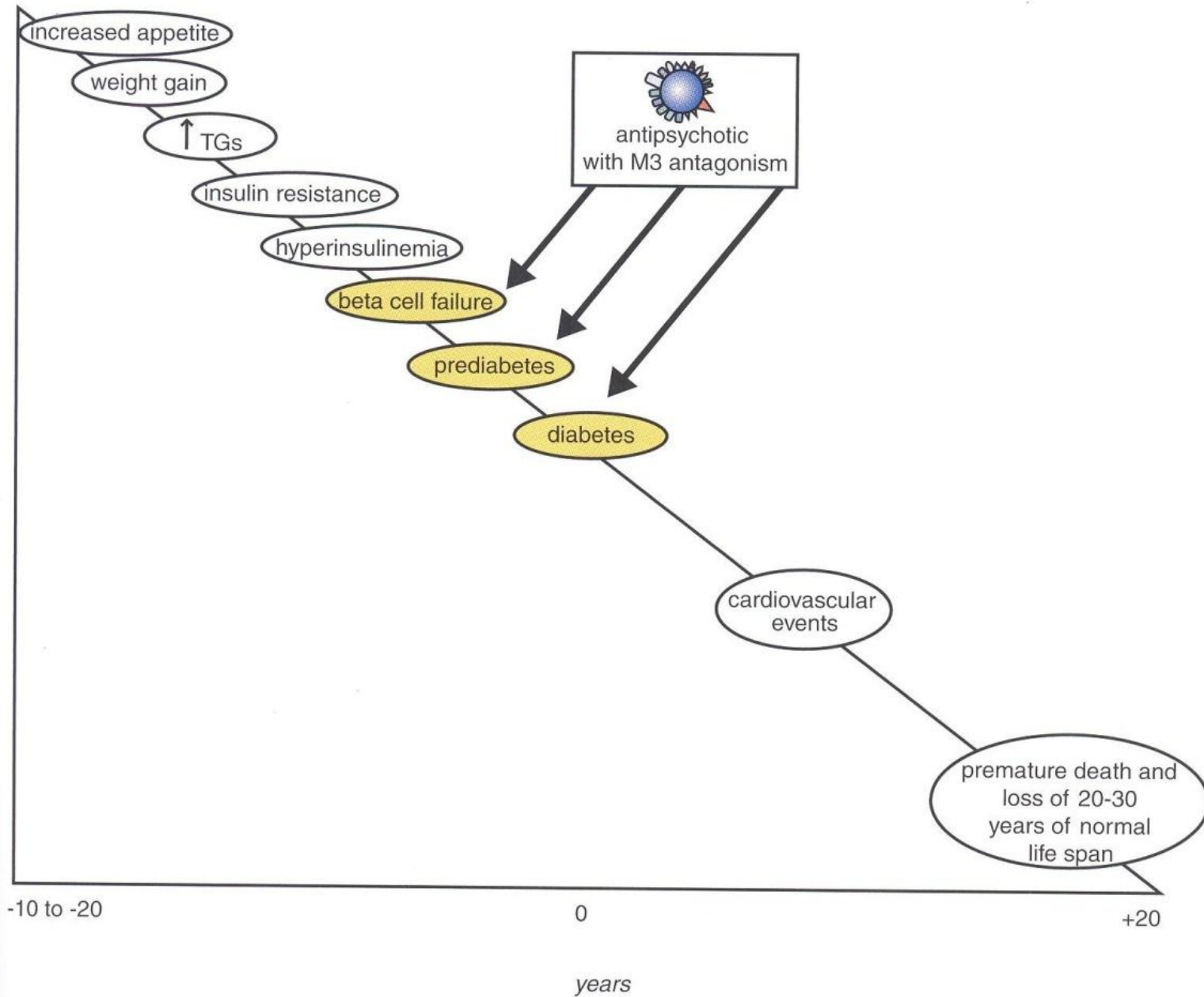
Weight Gain and Antipsychotics: Major Cause of Cardiometabolic Risk or Just the First Step Down the Slippery Slope?



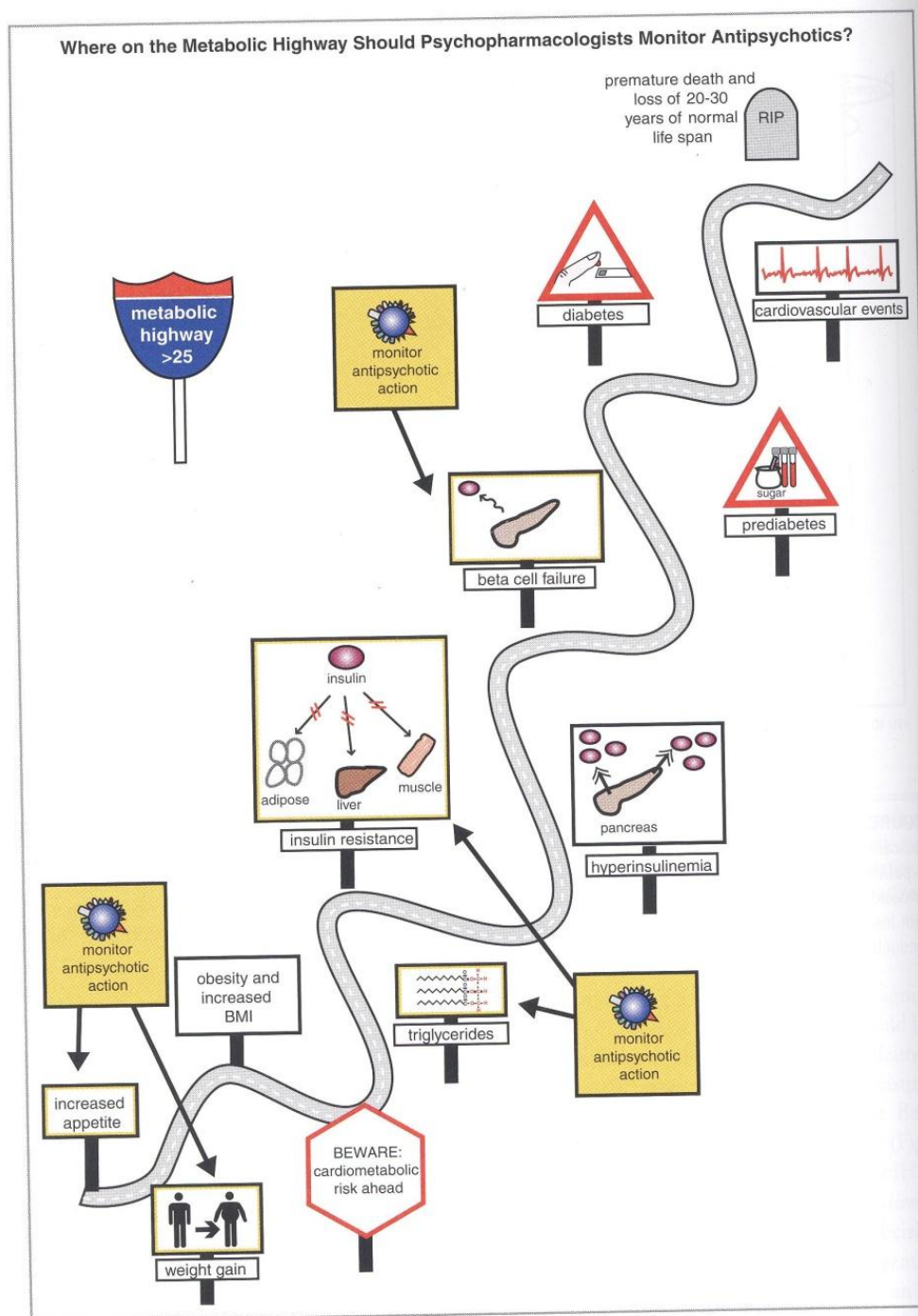
Fasting Triglycerides and Antipsychotics: Second Step Down the Slippery Slope?



M3 Antagonism and Antipsychotics: Factor in DKA/HHS?



DKA: diabetic ketoacidosis
HHS: hyperglycaemic hyperosmolar syndrome



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by Janssen-
Cilag
2nd edition
2008**



A New Zealand Mental Health
Metabolic Working Group Initiative

2nd Edition 2008

Why screen?

- Individuals w schizophrenia have a 20% shorter life expectancy
- Due to greater vulnerability to
 - Type 2 diabetes
 - Obesity
 - Metabolic syndrome
 - Coronary heart disease
 - Hypertension
 - Emphysema

2nd generation antipsychotics contribute to

- Obesity
 - Diabetes
 - Dyslipidaemia
 - Metabolic syndrome
-
- Being Maori or Polynesian further increases risk of metabolic abnormalities

However....

- 'limited scientific evidence on the effectiveness of interventions to manage metabolic complications of antipsychotics' p4
- 'Although there are a number of reports that support the benefits of dietary advice and healthy living interventions, the use of medications remains controversial.' p4, *A New Zealand Mental Health Metabolic Working Group Initiative*, 2008

General interventions

- Involve primary care
- Balance risk of adverse effects vs benefits of antipsychotics
- Monitor the patient
- Inform patient of risk/benefits
- Ask about constipation
- Advise:
 - Healthy eating
 - Exercise
 - Smoking cessation

Aggravation of metabolic problems

- Those already showing signs of metabolic syndrome
- Maori, Polynesian, Asian
- Sodium valproate
- Beta-blockers
- Negative symptoms of schizophrenia eg apathy, social withdrawal, limited insight

Metabolic trigger points

Metabolic Measures and Recommended Interventions

Measure	Trigger	Intervention
BMI	> 25	• Discuss risks with patient and family • Introduce local & individualised dietary and exercise programme with referral to dietician • Refer to patient's Primary Care Team
Waist circumference	Women > 88cm Men > 102cm	
Weight	Weight gain of >7% & BMI >25	• Consult with patient and family • Consider switching to an atypical antipsychotic less likely to cause weight gain • Introduce local & individualised dietary and exercise programme with referral to dietician • Refer to patient's Primary Care Team
Blood Glucose	Impaired GTT or diabetes	• Consult with patient and family • Consider switching to an atypical antipsychotic less likely to cause abnormalities • Consider lower dose of antipsychotic • Introduce local & individualised dietary and exercise programme • Refer to Primary Care/ Specialist Team
Lipids	Triglycerides > 2mmol/L Total cholesterol (TC) : HDL-C > 4.5	• Consult with patient and family • Introduce local and individualised dietary and/or exercise programme • Refer to patient's Primary Care Team

Metabolic Risk

TABLE 10-2 Atypical antipsychotics and risk of weight gain: FDA and experts agree on three tiers of risk

Antipsychotic	Risk for Weight Gain
Clozapine	+++
Olanzapine	+++
Risperidone*	++
Quetiapine	++
Ziprasidone	+/-
Aripiprazole	+/-

*Risperidone's active metabolite paliperidone likely poses the same risk of weight gain as risperidone itself.
FDA, US Food and Drug Administration.

TABLE 10-3 Atypical antipsychotics and cardiometabolic risk: FDA and experts disagree on one versus three tiers of risk

Antipsychotic	Cardiometabolic/Dyslipidemia/Diabetes Risk		
	Expert consensus	CATIE	FDA
Clozapine	Definite risk	ND	Diabetes warning
Olanzapine	Definite risk	Definite risk	Diabetes warning
Risperidone*	Inconclusive	Intermediate	Diabetes warning
Quetiapine	Inconclusive	Definite risk	Diabetes warning
Ziprasidone	+/- limited data	Low-risk	Diabetes warning
Aripiprazole	+/- limited data	ND	Diabetes warning

*Risperidone's active metabolite paliperidone likely poses the same cardiometabolic risk as risperidone itself.
ND, not done (clozapine and aripiprazole not studied in early phases of this trial).
CATIE, Clinical Antipsychotic Trials of Intervention Effectiveness.
FDA, US Food and Drug Administration.

'Metabolically Friendly'

TABLE 10-4 Are there "metabolically friendly" atypical antipsychotics? Low-risk agents for weight gain and cardiometabolic illness

Antipsychotic	Cardiometabolic Risk
Ziprasidone	Low
Aripiprazole	Low
Amisulpride	Possibly low but not well studied
Bifeprunox	Possibly low, studies in progress

Generic

Brand

Ziprasidone

Zeldox

Aripiprazole

Abilify

Amisulpride

Solian

Summary Table of Monitoring Recommendations for Antipsychotic medication

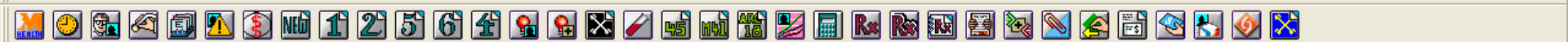
Authors: Helen Dunn and Denise Tai, Mental Health Pharmacists, Capital & Coast DHB.

This table is adapted from the Atypical Antipsychotic Monitoring Guidelines, Chelsea & Westminster Hospital.

The monitoring recommendations below are intended as a guide only and should be tailored to the clinical need of the individual patient.

	Clozapine	Olanzapine	Risperidone	Quetiapine	Conventionals (Typicals), Aripiprazole (Arip), Ziprasidone (Zipras), Amisulpride (Amisul)
Weight, BMI, Girth	Baseline then as needed (monthly)	Baseline then as needed (monthly)	Baseline then as needed (monthly)	Baseline then as needed (monthly)	Baseline weight then as needed
Lipids	Baseline, then after three months then annually	Baseline then after three months then annually	Baseline then after three months then annually	Baseline then after three months then annually	Baseline then as necessary, at least annually
Blood Glucose (fasting)	Baseline, then: For high risk patients, monthly for 1st three months, then 3 monthly for rest of 1st year in other patients, repeat test after three months, then annually if no changes noted and no other risk factors.	Baseline, then: For high risk patients, monthly for 1st three months, then 3 monthly for rest of 1st year. In other patients, repeat test after three months, then annually if no changes noted and no other risk factors.	Baseline, then: For high risk patients, monthly for 1st three months, then 3 monthly for rest of 1st year in other patients, repeat test after three months, then annually if no changes noted and no other risk factors.	Baseline, then: For high risk patients, monthly for 1st three months, then 3 monthly for rest of 1st year. In other patients, repeat test after three months, then annually if no changes noted and no other risk factors.	Baseline, then: For high risk patients, monthly for 1st three months, then 3 monthly for rest of 1st year. In other patients, repeat test after three months, then annually if no changes noted and no other risk factors.
LFT's	Baseline then every 3 to 6 months for first year, then annually	Baseline then every 3 to 6 months for the first year, then annually	Baseline then every 3 to 6 months for the first year, then annually	Baseline then every 3 to 6 months for the first year, then annually	Baseline then every 3 to 6 months for the first year, then annually.

	Clozapine	Olanzapine	Risperidone	Quetiapine	Conventionals (Typicals), Aripiprazole (Arip), Ziprasidone (Zipras), Amisulpride (Amisul)
Cardiac	Be aware of myo-carditis in 1st 2 months of Tx & for cardiomyopathy any time				
BP and Pulse	On initiation and during titration then annually.	On initiation and during titration, then annually	On initiation and during titration, then annually.	On initiation and during titration, then annually	On initiation and titration, then annually
Electrolytes & creatinine	Baseline then at least annually or more often if necessary	Baseline then at least annually or more often if necessary	Baseline then at least annually or more often if necessary	Baseline then at least annually or more often if necessary	Baseline then at least annually or more often if necessary (esp. Amisul. - renally cleared)
FBC	Baseline, then q1 week for 1st 18 weeks, then at least q4 weeks	Baseline then six monthly	Baseline then six monthly	Baseline then six monthly	Baseline then six monthly
TFT's				Baseline, then at six months, and six monthly in those with thyroid dysfunction	
Prolactin		Baseline then if symptoms occur	Baseline then if symptoms occur		Baseline then if symptoms occur (conventionals & amisulpride only).
EPS		Monitor for EPS and TD regularly	Monitor for EPS and TD regularly (every six months)		Monitor for EPS and TD regularly (every six months). Akathisia possible with Arip. & Zipras.
Other adverse effects	Monitor for constipation, Lunsers side effect questionnaire	Monitor for constipation Lunsers side effect questionnaire	Monitor for constipation Lunsers side effect questionnaire	Monitor for constipation Lunsers side effect questionnaire	Monitor for constipation Lunsers side effect questionnaire



Michael (175.1)

St. Mt Eden

A 3 - R

09 Mar 1966 44 yrs Male

GLJ9118

European/Pakeha 0.00

MISC

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GG A-✓

P

New Consultation

Main More Audit

00:04:02

HISTORY

EXAMINATION

GG

Details P

Waiting Room

Arrived Appoint. Wait

Patient Manager

Clinical Template History Appointments Immunisation Contacts Patient Transactions A/c Holder Account **Patient Tasks** Forms

Daily Record **Medications** Classifications Medical Warnings Front Page Recalls Screening Accidents Out Box Inbox

Rep	Date	Drug Name	Qty	Directions	Amount	Prov	SP
☐	27 Sep 2010	Sodium Valproate 500mg Enteric coated Ta	0	3 tabs, NOCTE	0.00	GG	
☐	27 Sep 2010	Risperidone 4mg Tab	0	1 tabs, NOCTE	0.00	GG	
☐	27 Sep 2010	Omeprazole 20mg Cap	0	1 caps, MANE	0.00	GG	
☐	27 Sep 2010	Atorvastatin Calcium 40mg Tab	0	1 tabs, NOCTE	0.00	GG	
☐	27 Sep 2010	Bupropion Hydrochloride 150mg Modified R	0	1 TWICE DAILY	0.00	GG	
☐	2 Aug 2010	Bupropion Hydrochloride 150mg Modified R	0	1 NOCTE FOR THREE NIGHT	0.00	GG	
☐	5 Jul 2010	Ibuprofen 200mg Tab (blister pack)	60	1-2 tabs, THREE TIMES DAIL	0.00	GG	
☐	23 Mar 2010	Paracetamol 500mg Tab	50	2 Q4H PRN FOR PAIN	85.10	GG	
☐	22 Dec 2009	Simvastatin 40mg Tab	0	1 tabs, NOCTE, following the f	0.00	GG	
☐	22 Dec 2009	Simvastatin 20mg Tab	0	1 tabs, NOCTE, in addition to	0.00	GG	
☐	8 Dec 2009	Nicotine 2mg Lozenges	0	6 boxes of 36, suck hourly prn	0.00	GG	

MIMS INTEGRATED
Medicines information you can trust

Continuous Care Online

User: PC_1853 | [Logout](#)

Procure CarePlus

CVD / Diabetes

ProGRESS+

Palliative Care

Clinical History

Family History of Premature CVD Yes ☐ - ☒ NoAngina Yes ☐ - ☒ NoMI Yes ☐ - ☒ NoPCI/CABG Yes ☐ - ☒ NoIschaemic Stroke Yes ☐ - ☒ NoTransient Ischaemic Attack (TIA) Yes ☐ - ☒ NoPVD Yes ☐ - ☒ NoDiabetes ECG confirmed Atrial Fibrillation Yes ☐ - ☒ NoDiagnosed Genetic Lipid Disorder Diagnosed metabolic syndrome Yes ☒ - ☐ NoSmoking History

Examination

Most recent BP (Sitting) / mmHgPrevious BP (Sitting) / mmHgTC/HDL ratio - Date: dd/mm/yyyyTotal Cholesterol mmol/L - Date: dd/mm/yyyyThis data is the patient's real clinical information Yes ☒ - ☐ No

SUBMIT RISK ASSESSMENT

Or PARK ONLY

'WHAT IF' / DEMONSTRATION STYLE RISK ASSESSMENT

al Warnings

Front Page

Recalls

Screening

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Contacts

Patient Transactions

A/c Holder Ac

Prov	Par
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Print

Close

Help

SERVER1

GG

Main Database (M)

Waiting (GG): 0

Note the BMI calculator on this page calculates the BMI value automatically from height and weight. All underlined items are required.

Examination

Height cm
 Weight kg - Date: dd/mm/yyyy
 BMI (Auto-calculated) kg/m²
 Waist circumference cm

CVD medications

CAUTION: Please note that all medications default to "No". Please review carefully before proceeding.

UPDATE CVD MEDICATIONS FROM MEDTECH...

Aspirin
 Clopidogrel
 Warfarin
 ACE Inhibitor
 Angiotensin II Receptor Blocker
 Beta Blocker
 Thiazide

Aspirin (Not prescribed)	No	?
Clopidogrel (Not prescribed)	No	?
Warfarin (Not prescribed)	No	?
ACE Inhibitor (Not prescribed)	No	?
Angiotensin II Receptor Blocker (Not prescribed)	No	?
Beta Blocker (Not prescribed)	No	?
Thiazide (Not prescribed)	No	?
Calcium Antagonist (Not prescribed)	No	?
Other drug therapy for Hypertension (Not prescribed)	No	?
Statin (ATORVASTATIN CALCIUM - LIPITOR)	Yes	?
Fibrate (Not prescribed)	No	?
Other Lipid lowering drugs (Not prescribed)	No	?



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09 Mar 1966 44 yrs

Male

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MISC
E - Funded

GG A-✓

P

Continuous Care Online Consult (Predict)

Web

User: PC_1853 | [Logout](#)

Procure CarePlus CVD / Diabetes ProGRESS+ Palliative Care

Thiazide

Calcium Antagonist

Other drug therapy for Hypertension

Statin

Fibrate

Other Lipid lowering drugs

Investigation

Fasting glucose mmol/L - Date: dd/mm/yyyy

LDL Cholesterol (fasting) mmol/L - Date: dd/mm/yyyy

Triglyceride (fasting) mmol/L - Date: dd/mm/yyyy

HDL Cholesterol mmol/L - Date: dd/mm/yyyy

Lifestyle management

Smoke Quit Advice given today? Yes ☒ No ☐

Physically active? Yes ☒ No ☐

Green Prescription given Yes ☐ No ☒

Date of last dietary assessment dd/mm/yyyy

Date referral for dietary advice dd/mm/yyyy

This data is the patient's real clinical information Yes ☒ No ☐

Or

Print Close Help

al Warnings Front Page Recalls Screening Accidents Out Box Inbox

ion Contacts Patient Transactions A/c Holder Account Patient Tasks Forms

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SERVER1 GG Main Database (M) Waiting (GG): 0

GG A-✓

P



Alert Warnings	Front Page	Recalls	Screening	Accidents	Out Box	Inbox
Registration	Contacts	Patient Transactions	A/c Holder Account	Patient Tasks	Forms	

[menu](#)

ACTIONS | RECOMMENDATIONS | PATIENT INFORMATION | RISK ASSESSMENT INFO

 Send | Print | Export to PDF

This page was made specifically for **MICHAEL**

17-Oct-2010 16:53 hrs

Estimated risk of having a CVD event

Estimated risk level: 5-year CV risk (fatal and non-fatal)	E (C
	1 interv (25% risk
11%	3 (2.8 pe

Message from webpage



Reminder: you are able to claim for this CVD Management run ... you can do this when you close the CarePlus form

OK

Based on the conservative estimate that each intervention: aspirin, blood pressure treatment (lowering systolic blood pressure by 10 mm Hg) or lipid modification (lowering LDL-C by 20%) reduces CV risk by about 25% over 5 years.

CVD risk has been moved up one risk category (5%), as cardiovascular risk may be underestimated in the Framingham risk equation: based on:

- metabolic syndrome

Your Heart Forecast

Your heart forecast
This tool shows the patient's CVD risk over time, as they age. It helps to show how a minor CVD risk can increase dramatically with age if no preventative action is taken.



*Currently in final testing

Cardiovascular Disease: Baseline Risk and Treatment Benefit

NO Diabetes

Print

Close

Help

SERVER1

GG

Main Database (M)

Waiting (GG): 0

MedTech-32 Kingsland Family Health Centre

FileEditPatientModuleReportToolsUtilitiesSetupManageMyHealthCATWindowHelp

Michael (175.1)
t, Mt Eden

A3 - R
09 Mar 1966 44 yrs Male

GLJ9118
European/Pakeha 0.00

MISC
E - Funded

GG A-✓
P

Continuous Care Online Consult (Predict)

Web

Continuous Care Online

User: PC_1853 | Logout

ProCARE

Procure CarePlus

CVD / Diabetes

ProGRESS+

Palliative Care

DEMOGRAPHICS

CVD RISK ASSESSMENT

CVD RISK MANAGEMENT

ACTIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

PATIENT INFORMATION

RISK ASSESSMENT INFO

Patient Information:

This page was made specifically for MICHAEL (175.1): 17-Oct-2010 16:53 hrs

CVD Risk

Your risk of developing heart disease or blood vessel disease or having a stroke in the next 5 years is classified as moderate (10-15%). This means that for every 100 people like you, 10-15 will develop a problem in the next 5 years. The good news is there are lots of ways you can reduce this risk.
[NHF booklet- reducing the risk of heart attack and stroke (www.nhf.org.nz)]

Sometimes making changes can seem quite overwhelming - talk to your doctor or nurse about how you can get started. The benefits of tackling your risk factors start immediately and continue for as long as you maintain the change. Beneficial changes include lifestyle, diet, drug therapy and quitting smoking (if you are a smoker). The changes that will reduce YOUR risk are described on this page.

Lifestyle

Well done! You are doing 30 minutes or more physical activity on most days of the week. Keep it up and if possible do a little more!

No matter how long you have smoked or what age you are, if you quit smoking you will benefit straight away. For example, within one day of quitting smoking the risk of having a heart attack starts to drop. In 2 days your ability to smell and taste gets better. Between 2 weeks and 3 months your circulation and lung function will have improved. (Quitline phone number is 0800 778 778)
[Nicotine gum (www.quit.org.nz)]
[Nicotine patches (www.quit.org.nz)]
[Smoking (www.quit.org.nz)]
[Tackling your risk factors-smoking (www.nhf.org.nz)]
[Tips for quitting smoking (www.quit.org.nz)]

Print

Close

Help

al Warnings

Front Page

Recalls

Screening

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Inbox

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Contacts

Patient Transactions

A/c Holder Account

Patient Tasks

Forms

Prov	Par
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SERVER1

GG

Main Database (M)

Waiting (GG): 0

start

FaxTech Queue ...

MedTech-32

REV 35 (G:)

Inbox - Microsof...

Microsoft Power...

4:58 p.m.

Click link

CVD risk has been calculated based on one risk category (5%), as cardiovascular risk may be underestimated in the Framingham risk equation; based on:

- metabolic syndrome

Your Heart Forecast

This tool shows the patient's CVD risk over time, as they age. It helps to show how a minor CVD risk can increase dramatically with age if no preventative action is taken.



* Currently in final testing

Cardiovascular Disease: Baseline Risk and Treatment Benefit

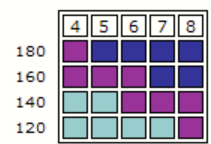
NO Diabetes

(With a 5% upward risk adjustment applied)

Nonsmoker

Smoker

Ratio of Total Cholesterol:HDL



The colour chart and calculated risks vary. Likely cause: patient age or BP fall between two colour chart groups.
Calculated risk value: 11% - Indicated risk range: (5-10%)

Risk Level

5 year CVD risk (non-fatal and fatal)

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|--|--|
| Very High | ■ >30% | High | ■ 15-20% | ■ 5-10% |
| | ■ 25-30% | Moderate | ■ 10-15% | ■ 2.5-5% |
| | ■ 20-25% | | ■ <2.5% | |

Prov	Par
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GG	



Michael (17)
Mt, Mt Eden

Continuous Care Online

Procure CarePlus CVD / Diabetes

CVD risk has been moved up one equation; based on:
 • metabolic syndrome

Your Heart Forecast

This tool shows the patient's CVD risk as they age. It helps to show how risk can increase dramatically with preventative action is taken.

180
160
140
120

The colour chart and ca

Very

Windows Internet Explorer

https://secure.predict.co.nz/resources/NZ_CVD_DI

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

★ Favorites Suggested Sites Web Slice Gallery TestSafe Google DermNet.org ASB MedTech

Your Heart Forecast

Introduction
Your Risk Factors
Your Heart Forecast

Your Heart forecast™

© 2008

Showing your risk of a heart attack, stroke or other major problems with your arteries as you get older...

Start ▶

Heart Foundation THE OF FACULTY AND HE

[Send us some feedback...](#)

Done Internet 100%

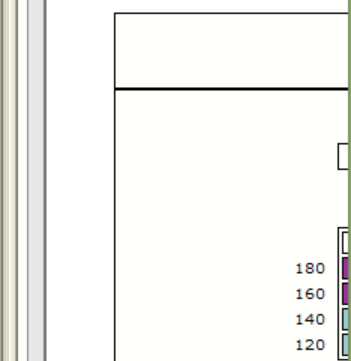
Screening Accidents Out Box Inbox
A/c Holder Account Patient Tasks Forms

Continuous Care Online

Procure CarePlus CVD / Diabetes

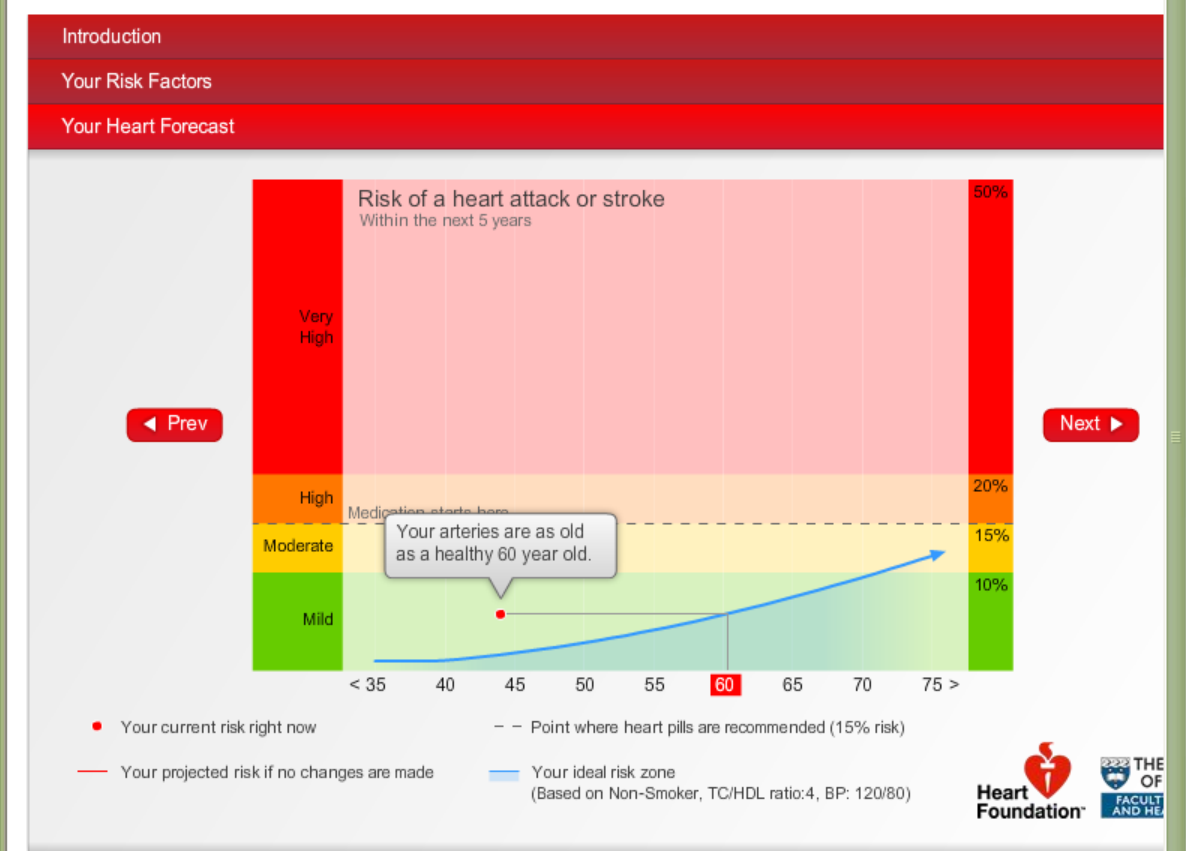
CVD risk has been moved up one equation; based on:
 • metabolic syndrome

Your Heart Forecast
 This tool shows the patient's CV as they age. It helps to show how risk can increase dramatically if preventative action is taken.



The colour chart and ca

Very



[Send us some feedback...](#)

Continuous Care Online

Procure CarePlus CVD / Diabetes

CVD risk has been moved up one equation; based on:
 • metabolic syndrome

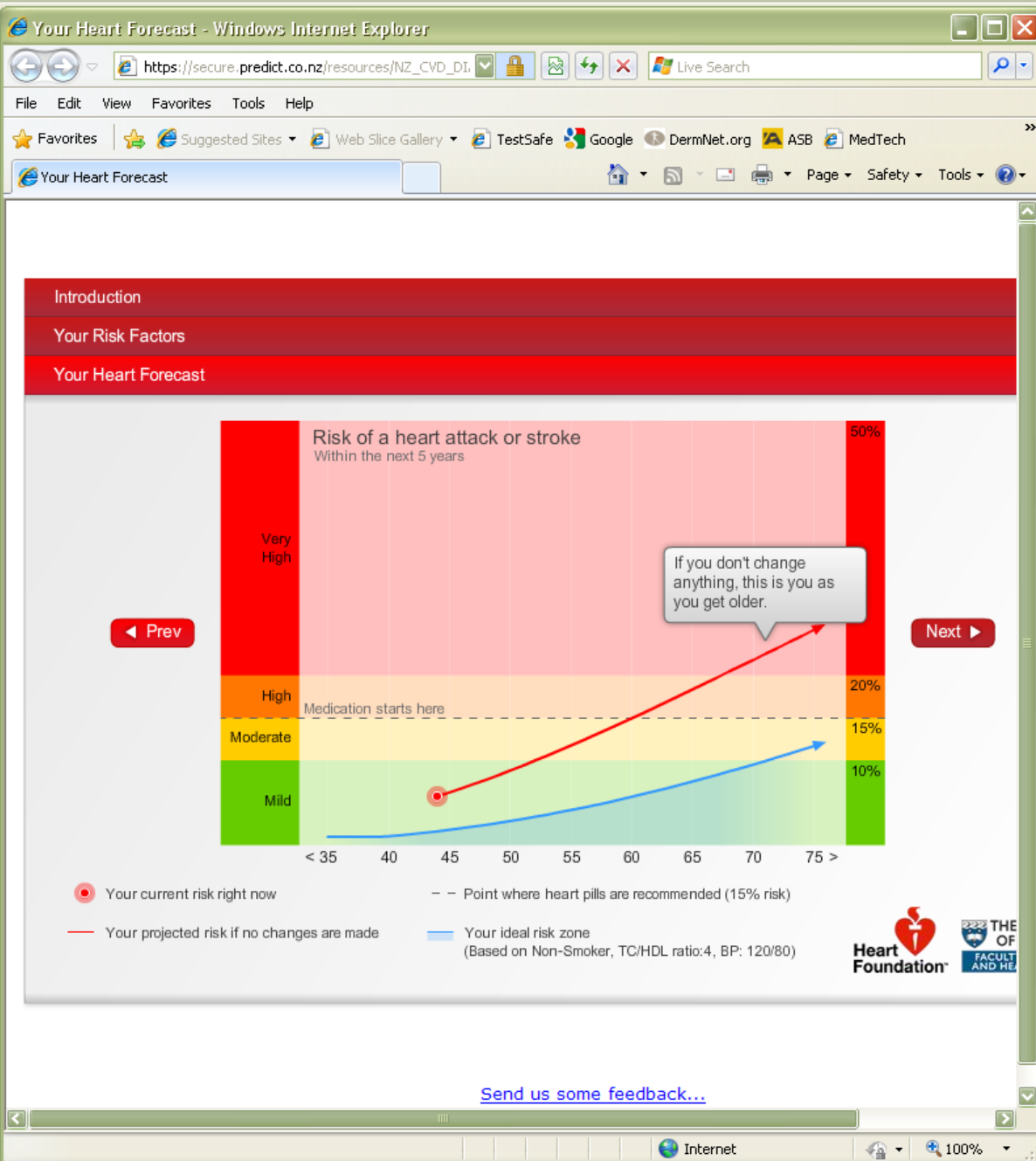
Your Heart Forecast

This tool shows the patient's CVD risk as they age. It helps to show how risk can increase dramatically when preventative action is taken.

180
160
140
120

The colour chart and ca

Very



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Continuous Care Online

Procure CarePlus CVD / Diabetes

CVD risk has been moved up one equation; based on:
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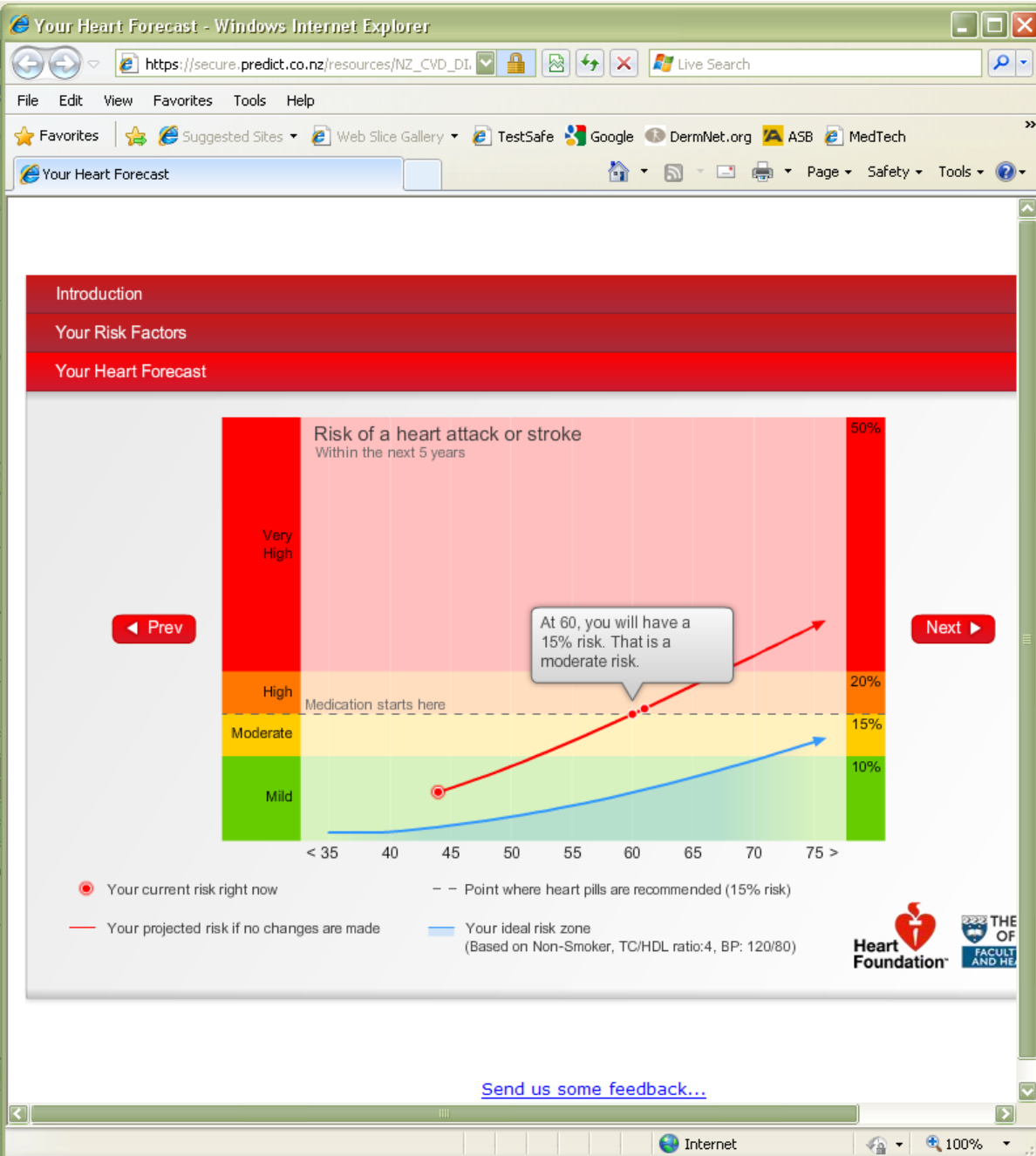
Your Heart Forecast

This tool shows the patient's CVD risk as they age. It helps to show how risk can increase dramatically when preventative action is taken.

180
160
140
120

The colour chart and ca

Very



Screening Accidents Out Box Inbox
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tion	Step 1
rk Factors	Step 2
art Forecast	Step 3

Risk of a heart attack or stroke
Within the next 5 years

What if...

See how changes in your lifestyle can influence your risk

If you quit smoking (for over 12 months):

If you lower your average Blood Pressure:

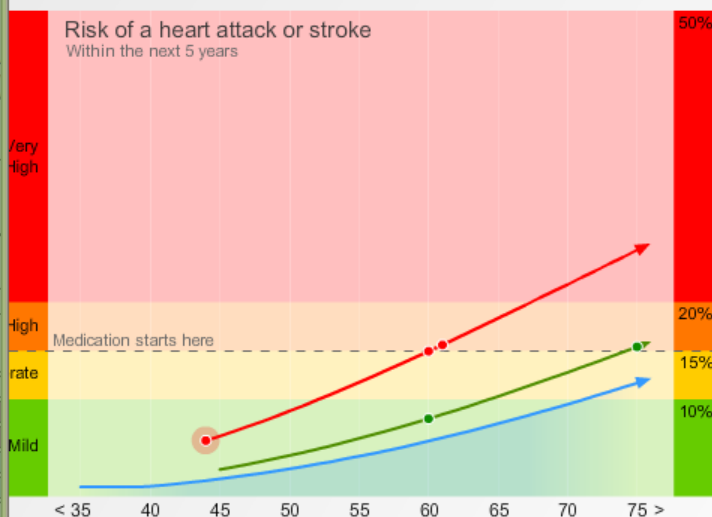
115 / 70 mmHg

If you lower your TC/HDL cholesterol ratio:

6.30

If you develop diabetes: ☐

Prev ◀ Reset ↺



our current risk right now

- - Point where heart pills are recommended (15% risk)

our projected risk if no changes are made

Your ideal risk zone
(Based on Non-Smoker, TC/HDL ratio:4, BP: 120/80)

our "What If" risk profile

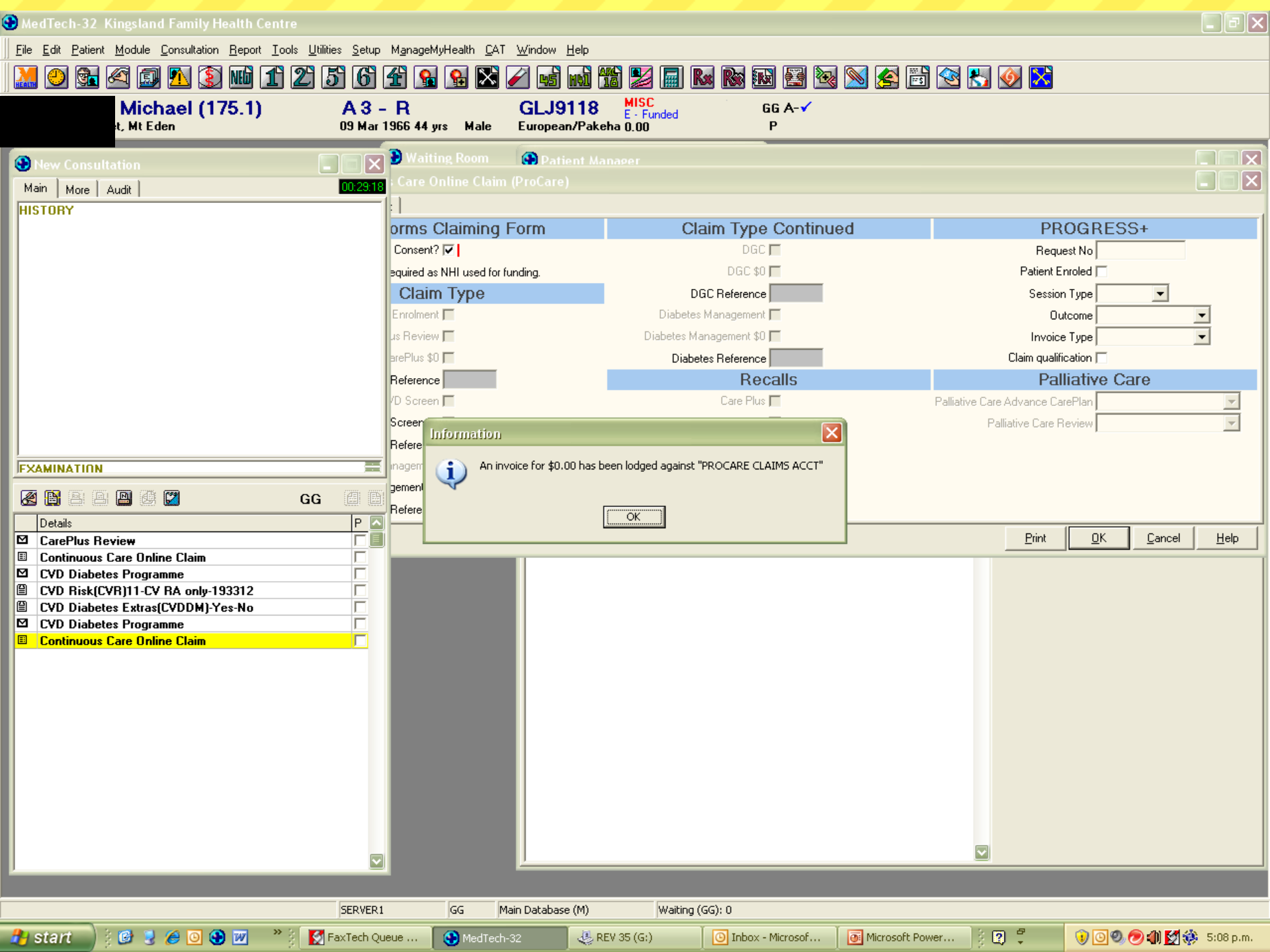


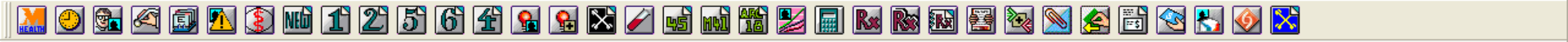
Heart
Foundation

 THE UNIVERSITY
OF AUCKLAND
FACULTY OF MEDICAL
AND HEALTH SCIENCES

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Michael (175.1) **A 3 - R** **GLJ9118** **MISC** **GG A-✓**
 Mt Eden 09 Mar 1966 44 yrs Male European/Pakeha 0.00 E - Funded P

New Consultation Waiting Room Patient Manager

Main Patient Inbox Chart Daily Record Medications Classifications Medical Warnings Front Page Recalls Screening Accidents Out Box Inbox
 Clinical Template History Appointments Immunisation Contacts Patient Transactions A/c Holder Account Patient Tasks Forms



	22 Sep 2010	8 Jul 2010	9 Dec 2009
HbA1C (Mmol/Mol):	43		40
HbA1C:	6.1		5.8
Fasting Status:		Fasting	Fasting
Glucose:		5.9	5.2

View task for NURSE

Status : Task In Progress

Staff Task Patient Task Audit

Task:
Task: check glucose, HbA1c

Patient: [Redacted] Michael (175) Confidential: ☐

Staff: NURSE (N) CC... Urgent: ☐ Completed: ☐

Staff Task:
Due in: [] on 22 Dec 2010 at []

☐ Remind 15 mins before.

☐ Repeat every 1 DAYS (D)

☐ Delete OK Cancel Help

HISTO Diabetic Profile

EXAMINATION GG

Details P

- ☒ CarePlus Review
- ☐ Continuous Care Online Claim
- ☒ CVD Diabetes Programme
- ☐ CVD Risk(CVR)11-CV RA only-193312
- ☐ CVD Diabetes Extras(CVDDM)-Yes-No
- ☒ CVD Diabetes Programme
- ☐ Continuous Care Online Claim

SERVER1 GG Main Database (M) Waiting (GG): 0

Summary

Another 15 minute General Practice miracle !



Summary: Metabolic monitoring those on Atypical Antipsychotics

	Baseline	Monthly	3-monthly	Annually
Weight / BMI	✓	✓		
Fasting glucose	✓	Those at risk for 3 months	Those at risk for 1 yr, once for others	✓
Lipids	✓		For 1 year	✓

From Best Practice, Issue 3