

INFORMED CONSENT FOR MEDICATION

Dosage and / or Side Effect information last revised on 02/24/2017

Completion of this form is voluntary. If not completed, the medication cannot be administered without a court order unless in an emergency. This consent is maintained in the client's record and is accessible to authorized users.

Name – Patient / Client (Last, First MI)		ID Number	Living Unit	Date of Birth
Name – Individual Preparing This Form		Name – Staff Contact		Name / Telephone Number – Institution

MEDICATION CATEGORY	MEDICATION	RECOMMENDED DAILY TOTAL DOSAGE RANGE	ANTICIPATED DOSAGE RANGE
Antipsychotic Agent /Mood	Latuda (Lurasidone)	20mg to 160mg once daily	

The anticipated dosage range is to be individualized, may be above or below the recommended range but no medication will be administered without your informed and written consent.

Recommended daily total dosage range of manufacturer, as stated in *Physician's Desk Reference* (PDR) or another standard reference.

This medication will be administered Orally Injection Other – Specify:

1. Reason for Use of Psychotropic Medication and Benefits Expected (note if this is 'Off-Label' Use)

Include DSM-5 diagnosis or the diagnostic "working hypothesis."

2. Alternative mode(s) of treatment other than OR in addition to medications include

Note: Some of these would be applicable only in an inpatient environment.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environment and/or staff changes | <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation treatments/therapy (OT, PT, AT) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Positive redirection and staff interaction | <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment programs and approaches (habilitation) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual and/or group therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> Use of behavior intervention techniques |

Other Alternatives:

3. Probable consequences of NOT receiving the proposed medication are

Impairment of Work Activities Family Relationships Social Functioning

Possible increase in symptoms leading to potential

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use of seclusion or restraint | <input type="checkbox"/> Limits on recreation and leisure activities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Limits on access to possessions | <input type="checkbox"/> Intervention of law enforcement authorities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Limits on personal freedoms | <input type="checkbox"/> Risk of harm to self or others |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Limit participation in treatment and activities | |

Other Consequences:

Note: These consequences may vary depending upon whether or not the individual is in an inpatient setting. It is also possible that in unusual situations, little or no adverse consequences may occur if the medications are not administered.

4. Possible side effects, warnings, and cautions associated with this medication are listed below. This is not an all-inclusive list but is representative of items of potential clinical significance to you. For more information on this medication, you may consult further with your physician or refer to a standard text, such as the PDR. As part of monitoring some of these potential side effects, your physician may order laboratory or other tests. The treatment team will closely monitor individuals who are unable to readily communicate side effects in order to enhance care and treatment.

Continued – Possible side effects, warnings, and cautions associated with this medication.

Most Common Side Effects

Commonly Observed Adverse Reactions: The most common adverse reactions (incidence = 5% and at least twice the rate of placebo) in patients treated with LATUDA were somnolence, akathisia, parkinsonism, agitation, nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia, salivary hypersecretion, fatigue, back pain, dystonia, dizziness; insomnia, anxiety, and restlessness.

Less Common Side Effects

Increased Mortality in Elderly Patients with Dementia-Related Psychosis. Patients and caregivers should be advised that elderly patients with dementia-related psychoses treated with atypical antipsychotic drugs are at increased risk of death compared with placebo. LATUDA is not approved for elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis [see Boxed Warning; Warnings and Precautions].

Rare Side Effects

Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome. Patients and caregivers should be counseled that a potentially fatal symptom complex sometimes referred to as NMS has been reported in association with administration of antipsychotic drugs. Signs and symptoms of NMS include hyperpyrexia, muscle rigidity, altered mental status, and evidence of autonomic instability (irregular pulse or blood pressure, tachycardia, diaphoresis, and cardiac dysrhythmia).

Hyperglycemia and Diabetes Mellitus. Patients should be aware of the symptoms of hyperglycemia (high blood sugar) and diabetes mellitus. Patients who are diagnosed with diabetes, those with risk factors for diabetes, or those that develop these symptoms during treatment should have their blood glucose monitored at the beginning of and periodically during treatment.

Weight Gain. Weight gain has been reported in patients taking medicines like LATUDA. You and your healthcare provider should check your weight regularly. Talk to your doctor about ways to control weight gain, such as eating a healthy, balanced diet, and exercising.

Orthostatic Hypotension. Patients should be advised of the risk of orthostatic hypotension, particularly at the time of initiating treatment, re-initiating treatment, or increasing the dose [see Warnings and Precautions].

Leukopenia/Neutropenia. Patients with a pre-existing low WBC or a history of drug-induced leukopenia/neutropenia should be advised that they should have their CBC monitored while taking LATUDA [see Warnings and Precautions].

Interference with Cognitive and Motor Performance. Patients should be cautioned about performing activities requiring mental alertness, such as operating hazardous machinery or operating a motor vehicle, until they are reasonably certain that LATUDA therapy does not affect them adversely [see Warnings and Precautions].

Pregnancy and Nursing. Patients should be advised to notify their physician if they become pregnant or intend to become pregnant during therapy with LATUDA.

Concomitant Medication and Alcohol. Patients should be advised to inform their physicians if they are taking, or plan to take, any prescription or over-the-counter drugs, since there is a potential for interactions. Patients should be advised to avoid alcohol while taking LATUDA [see Drug Interactions].

Heat Exposure and Dehydration. Patients should be advised regarding appropriate care in avoiding overheating and dehydration [see Warnings and Precautions].

Caution

Cerebrovascular Adverse Reactions: An increased incidence of cerebrovascular adverse events (e.g., stroke, transient ischemic attack) has been seen in elderly patients with dementia-related psychoses treated with atypical antipsychotic drugs. **Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome:** Manage with immediate discontinuation and close monitoring. **Tardive Dyskinesia:** Discontinue if clinically appropriate. **Metabolic Changes:** Atypical antipsychotic drugs have been associated with metabolic changes that may increase cardiovascular/cerebrovascular risk. These metabolic changes include hyperglycemia, dyslipidemia, and weight gain. **Hyperglycemia and Diabetes Mellitus:** Monitor patients for symptoms of hyperglycemia including polydipsia, polyuria, polyphagia, and weakness. Monitor glucose regularly in patients with diabetes or at risk for diabetes. **Dyslipidemia:** Undesirable alterations have been observed in patients treated with atypical antipsychotics. **Weight Gain:** Gain in body weight has been observed; clinical monitoring of weight is recommended. **Hyperprolactinemia:** Prolactin elevations may occur. **Leukopenia, Neutropenia, and Agranulocytosis** have been reported with antipsychotics. Patients with a pre-existing low white blood cell count (WBC) or a history of leukopenia/neutropenia should have their complete blood count (CBC) monitored frequently during the first few months of therapy and LATUDA should be discontinued at the first sign of a decline in WBC in the absence of other causative factors. **Orthostatic Hypotension and Syncope:** Dizziness, tachycardia or bradycardia, and syncope may occur, especially early in treatment. Use with caution in patients with known cardiovascular or cerebrovascular disease, and in antipsychotic-naïve patients. **Seizures:** Use cautiously in patients with a history of seizures or with conditions that lower the seizure threshold. **Potential for Cognitive and Motor Impairment:** Use caution when operating machinery. **Suicide:** The possibility of a suicide attempt is inherent in schizophrenia. Closely supervise high-risk patients.

Warning

WARNING: Suicidality and Antidepressant Drugs:

Antidepressants increased the risk compared to placebo of suicidal thinking and behavior (suicidality) in children, adolescents, and young adults in short-term studies of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) and other psychiatric disorders. Anyone considering the use of adjunctive Abilify or any other antidepressant in a child, adolescent, or young adult must balance this risk with the clinical need. Short-term studies did not show an increase in the risk of suicidality with antidepressants compared to placebo in adults beyond age 24; there was a reduction in risk with antidepressants compared to placebo in adults aged 65 and older. Depression and certain other psychiatric disorders are themselves associated with increases in the risk of suicide. Patients of all ages who are started on antidepressant therapy should be monitored appropriately and observed closely for clinical worsening, suicidality, or unusual changes in behavior. Families and caregivers should be advised of the need for close observation and communication with the prescriber. Abilify is not approved for use in pediatric patients with depression.

WARNING: INCREASED MORTALITY IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA-RELATED PSYCHOSIS

Elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis treated with antipsychotic drugs are at an increased risk of death. Analyses of 17 placebo-controlled trials (modal duration of 10 weeks), largely in patients taking atypical antipsychotic drugs, revealed a risk of death in drug-treated patients of between 1.6 to 1.7 times the risk of death in placebo-treated patients. Over the course of a typical 10-week controlled trial, the rate of death in drug-treated patients was about 4.5%, compared to a rate of about 2.6% in the placebo group. Although the causes of death were varied, most of the deaths appeared to be either cardiovascular (e.g., heart failure, sudden death) or infectious (e.g., pneumonia) in nature. Observational studies suggest that, similar to atypical antipsychotic drugs, treatment with conventional antipsychotic drugs may increase mortality. The extent to which the findings of increased mortality in observational studies may be attributed to the antipsychotic drug as opposed to some characteristic(s) of the patients is not clear. LATUDA is not approved for the treatment of patients with dementia-related psychosis.

See PDR for an all-inclusive list of side effects.

By my signature below, I GIVE consent for the named medication on Page 1 and anticipated dosage range. My signature also indicates that I understand the following:

1. I can refuse to give consent or can withdraw my consent at any time with written notification to the institution director or designee. This will not affect my right to change my decision at a later date. If I withdraw consent after a medication is started, I realize that the medication may not be discontinued immediately. Rather, it will be tapered as rapidly as medically safe and then discontinued so as to prevent an adverse medical consequence, such as seizures, due to rapid medication withdrawal.
2. Questions regarding this medication can be discussed with the Interdisciplinary Team, including the physician. The staff contact person can assist in making any necessary arrangements.
3. Questions regarding any behavior support plan or behavior intervention plan, which correspond with the use of the medication, can be directed to the client's social worker, case manager, or psychologist.
4. I have the right to request a review at any time of my record, pursuant to § 51.30(4)(d) or § 51.30(5)(b).
5. I have a legal right to file a complaint if I feel that client rights have been inappropriately restricted. The client's social worker, case manager, or agency/facility client rights specialist may be contacted for assistance.
6. My consent permits the dose to be changed within the **anticipated dosage range** without signing another consent.
7. I understand the reasons for the use of the medication, its potential risks and benefits, other alternative treatment(s), and the probable consequences that may occur if the proposed medication is not given. I have been given adequate time to study the information and find the information to be specific, accurate, and complete.
8. This medication consent is for a period effective immediately and not to exceed fifteen (15) months from the date of my signature. The need for and continued use of this medication will be reviewed at least quarterly by the Interdisciplinary Team. The goal, on behalf of the client, will be to arrive at and maintain the client at the minimum effective dose.

SIGNATURES

DATE SIGNED

Client – If Presumed Competent to Consent/Parent of Minor/Guardian (POA-HC)	Relationship to Client <input type="checkbox"/> Self <input type="checkbox"/> Parent <input type="checkbox"/> Guardian (POA-HC)	
Staff Present at Oral Discussion	Title	
Client / Parent of Minor / Guardian (POA-HC) Comments		

As parent/guardian (POA-HC) was not available for signature, he/she was verbally informed of the information in this consent.

Verbal Consent

Obtained by – PRINT – Staff Name	Date Obtained	Written Consent Received <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Obtained from – PRINT – Parent / Guardian (POA-HC) Name	Date Expires	Date Received