

More action needed: Psychotropic prescribing in Australian residential aged care

Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry
1–12
DOI: 10.1177/0004867418758919

© The Royal Australian and
New Zealand College of Psychiatrists 2018
Reprints and permissions:
sagepub.co.uk/journalsPermissions.nav
journals.sagepub.com/home/anp



Juanita Westbury¹, Peter Gee², Tristan Ling², Alex Kitsos³
and Gregory Peterson³

Abstract

Objective: For at least two decades, concerns have been raised about inappropriate psychotropic prescribing in Australian residential aged care facilities, due to their modest therapeutic benefit and increased risk of falls and mortality. To date, the majority of prevalence data has been collected in Sydney exclusively and it is not known if recent initiatives to promote appropriate psychotropic prescribing have impacted utilisation. Thus, we aimed to comprehensively analyse psychotropic use in a large national sample of residential aged care facility residents.

Method: A cross-sectional, retrospective cohort study of residents from 150 residential aged care facilities distributed nationally during April 2014–October 2015. Antipsychotic, anxiolytic/hypnotic and antidepressant utilisation was assessed, along with anticonvulsant and anti-dementia drug use. Negative binomial regression analysis was used to examine variation in psychotropic use.

Results: Full psychotropic prescribing data was available from 11,368 residents. Nearly two-thirds (61%) were taking psychotropic agents regularly, with over 41% prescribed antidepressants, 22% antipsychotics and 22% of residents taking benzodiazepines. Over 30% and 11% were charted for ‘prn’ (as required) benzodiazepines and antipsychotics, respectively. More than 16% of the residents were taking sedating antidepressants, predominantly mirtazapine. South Australian residents were more likely to be taking benzodiazepines ($p < 0.05$) and residents from New South Wales/Australian Capital Territory less likely to be taking them ($p < 0.01$), after adjustment for rurality and size of residential aged care facility. Residents located in New South Wales/Australian Capital Territory were also significantly less likely to take antidepressants ($p < 0.01$), as were residents from outer regional residential aged care facilities ($p < 0.01$). Antipsychotic use was not associated with State, rurality or residential aged care facility size.

Conclusion: Regular antipsychotic use appears to have decreased in residential aged care facilities but benzodiazepine prevalence is higher, particularly in South Australian residential aged care facilities. Sedating antidepressant and ‘prn’ psychotropic prescribing is widespread. Effective interventions to reduce the continued reliance on psychotropic management, in conjunction with active promotion of non-pharmacological strategies, are urgently required.

Keywords

Psychotropics, aged care, antipsychotics, benzodiazepines, antidepressants

Introduction

Residents of Australian residential aged care facilities (RACFs), similar to those in many countries, have high rates of sleep disturbance, anxiety, depression, and behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD) (Björk et al., 2016; Chen et al., 2016). Although professional guidelines advocate non-pharmacological management as the first-choice treatment option for these common mental health conditions, in most cases, psychotropic agents – antipsychotics, antidepressants and/or anxiolytic/

¹Wicking Dementia Research and Education Centre, College of Health and Medicine, University of Tasmania, Hobart, TAS, Australia

²Pharmacy, School of Medicine, College of Health and Medicine, University of Tasmania, Hobart, TAS, Australia

³Health Services Innovation Tasmania, School of Medicine, College of Health and Medicine, University of Tasmania, Hobart, TAS, Australia

Corresponding author:

Juanita Westbury, Wicking Dementia Research and Education Centre, College of Health and Medicine, University of Tasmania, Private Bag 143, Hobart, TAS 7001, Australia.

Email: juanita.westbury@utas.edu.au

hypnotics (predominantly benzodiazepines) – are prescribed (Pitkala et al., 2015; Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists (RANZCP), 2016; Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, 2015; Snowdon et al., 2011; Zuidema et al., 2015). Antipsychotics are often used in RACFs to manage BPSD despite modest evidence for effectiveness, alongside substantial adverse effects such as falls, stroke, cardiovascular events and death (Maher et al., 2011). Similarly, benzodiazepine prescribing to manage sleep disturbance, anxiety and agitation in older people is problematic given adverse outcomes of falls, and evidence of increased rates of pneumonia and dementia (Glass et al., 2005; Islam et al., 2016; Taipale et al., 2017). Furthermore, Boyce et al.'s (2012) review of the effectiveness of antidepressants in nursing home residents concluded that the limited evidence available suggested that they confer only a modest response; yet, use in older people is associated with increased risk of falls, stroke, hyponatraemia and seizures (Coupland et al., 2011).

Inappropriate and high rates of psychotropic medication use in Australian RACFs have been reported for over 20 years (Snowdon et al., 2011). The issue first came to national prominence in 1995 with Snowdon et al.'s (1995) prevalence study of 50 Sydney facilities, revealing that a third of residents were taking benzodiazepines daily, alongside high rates of 'pro re nata' (prn) or 'as required' prescribing; rates described as 'among the highest reported from geriatric institutions around the world'. This finding resulted in extensive media attention and a dedicated State Ministerial Taskforce enquiry (NSW Health, 1997). Snowdon et al. (2011) repeated their prevalence study on three occasions from 1998 to 2009 in similar cohorts of RACFs in central Sydney, observing a dramatic reduction in benzodiazepine prescribing over the ensuing 15 years, but a rebound to previously high levels of antipsychotic use (28% of residents).

Since 2010, further research and continued media focus on psychotropic use in residential aged care has resulted in two Federal Ministerial Roundtables, a Senate Committee inquiry and a dedicated report on psychotropic medication in people with dementia, commissioned by Alzheimer's Australia (Peisah and Skladzien, 2014; Senate Community Affairs Committees for Inquiry and Report, 2014; Snowdon et al., 2011; Westbury et al., 2010b). In addition, several guidelines to promote appropriate use of psychotropic medication in older people have been released (NSW Health, 2006; RANZCP, 2016; Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, 2015), along with tightened Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) restrictions for risperidone, the only antipsychotic subsidised for BPSD in Australia (Department of Health, 2017b). The utilisation of quetiapine 25 mg was also restricted when repeat authorisations were removed from PBS subsidised prescriptions in January 2014 (Department of Health, 2017c).

In response to the recent focus on risks associated with antipsychotic and benzodiazepine treatment, some international researchers suggest that these medications are now being substituted by alternative psychotropic agents, such as sedating antidepressants and anticonvulsants, observing increases in prevalence of their use (Bourgeois et al., 2012; Pitkala et al., 2015; Vasudev et al., 2015). However, not only do these substitutes have a limited evidence base for 'off-label' indications, such as agitation in dementia or insomnia, they are associated with their own significant adverse effects of falls, infections and gastrointestinal irritation (Bloom et al., 2009; Farina et al., 2017).

Little is known about current psychotropic utilisation in Australian RACFs and whether professional guidelines, and the considerable media and political attention devoted to this issue over the last 5 years, have impacted use. Furthermore, much of the research on psychotropic use in Australian RACFs has been conducted in central Sydney (Snowdon et al., 2011) exclusively. The patterns of use in a region in one large capital city may not be representative of other areas of the country. Consequently, the aim of this study was to provide a comprehensive analysis of current psychotropic use in a large national sample of RACFs. A secondary aim was to seek associations between psychotropic use and the characteristics of State, rurality and facility size.

Methods

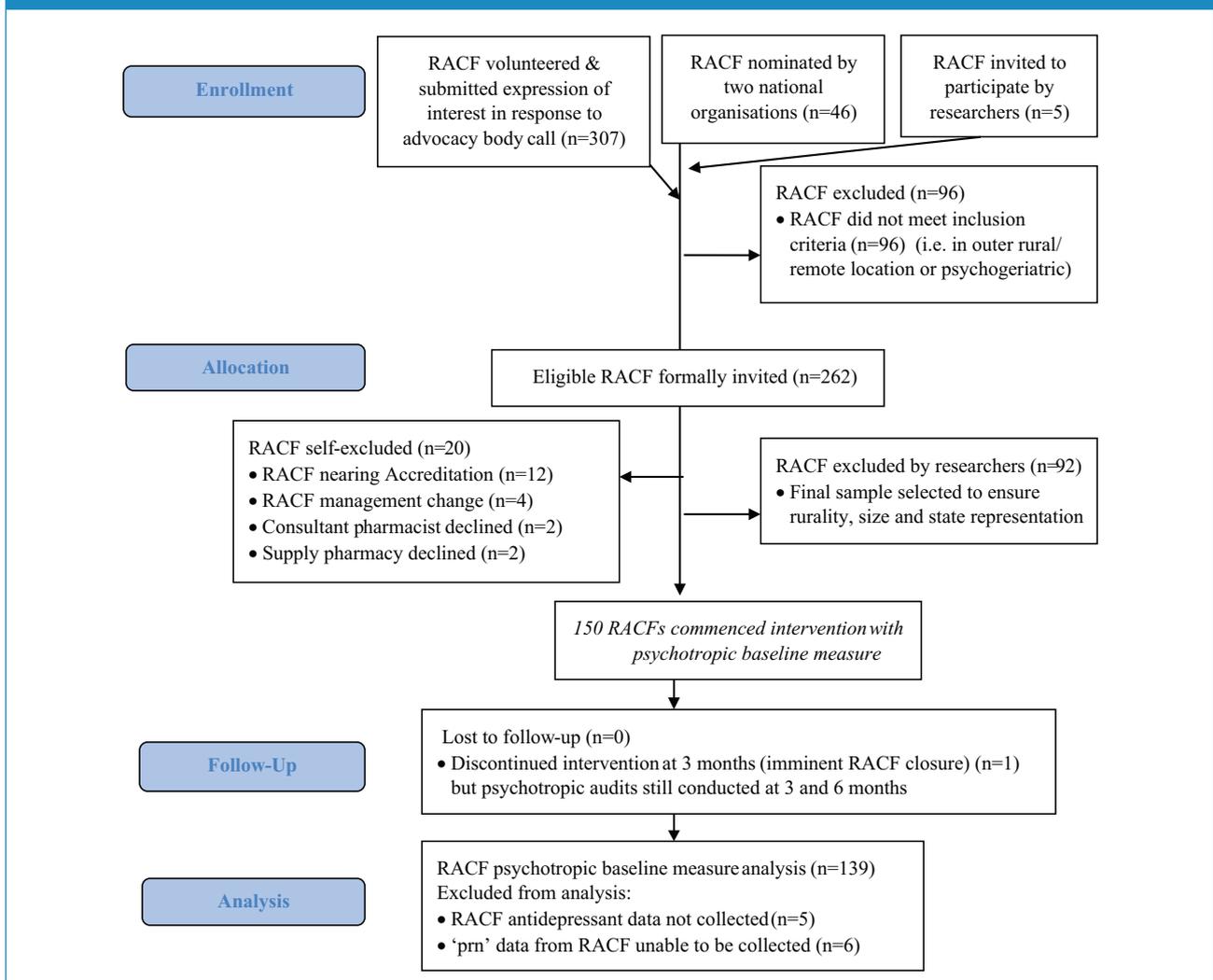
Sample

The data for this retrospective, cross-sectional study were derived from the 'Reducing Use of Sedatives' (RedUSE) expansion project, a federally funded initiative intended to promote the appropriate use of antipsychotics and benzodiazepines in Australian RACFs (Westbury et al., 2014). 'RedUSE' was initially trialled as a controlled trial in 2008/2009 in Tasmania and was subsequently funded for national expansion and delivered between April 2014 and April 2016 to 150 RACFs distributed throughout all six States of Australia and the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) (Westbury et al., 2010a, 2014). RedUSE is a multi-strategic interdisciplinary intervention, comprising a structured 6-month programme involving a cycle of audits, education and sedative review (Westbury et al., 2010a). Psychotropic prescribing data for each resident audited for the baseline measure between April 2014 and October 2015 were analysed for this study.

Cohort selection

Recruiting involved a combination of approaches, as a heterogeneous sample comprising residents from RACFs of various sizes, locations, States and from different organisations, was sought. Initially, two large national nursing

Figure 1. RACF selection flow chart.



facility organisational groups nominated facilities to be involved. Two Aged Care advocacy bodies assisted in the recruitment of smaller organisations and independent RACFs by featuring 'RedUSE' in industry journals, resulting in over 300 expressions of interest from facilities. Five RACFs were also directly approached to participate by the researchers.

Facilities with less than 29 residents or from remote locations and those located in the Northern Territory were excluded for logistical reasons. Furthermore, RACFs that specialised in psychogeriatric management were excluded as they had a disproportionate use of psychotropic medication and visiting old age psychiatrists. After exclusions were applied, RACFs were formally invited to participate. Facilities were then purposely selected to ensure a stratified national representative sample was obtained. Recruiting continued until signed consent was gained from the recruitment target of 150 RACFs. Figure 1 outlines the RACF sample selection process for the RedUSE intervention. The

overall final sample of residents was compared to Federal Government Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) Aged Care 2014/2015 statistical data to assess representativeness (AIHW, 2016).

Data collection process

Most Australian RACFs obtain their medications from community pharmacies that utilise commercial computerised medication packing systems (e.g. Webstercare®, MPS® and FRED®) to record and pack each resident's medications into separate blister packs or sachets. Prescribing data from these systems was extracted via a custom-made website and client programme and then securely sent to a webserver (Ling et al., 2017). All community pharmacies supplying the 150 participant RACFs consented to have their medication packing data accessed. Each resident's prescribing record on the 'RedUSE' website was then checked and validated by a trained 'champion

nurse' at each home. Residents in respite care and those receiving end-stage palliative care were excluded from analysis. Those residents self-administering medication had their prescribing data manually added to the database. Once validated by the champion nurse, all prescribing data were then de-identified and re-checked by researchers for missing data or spurious results. Once this additional checking process was performed and any necessary corrections made, the prescribing data were aggregated to produce individual RACF psychotropic audit reports as a 'point-prevalence' snapshot.

Outcome measures

For each resident, the RedUse website captured all prescribing data, including agent, dose and frequency (Ling et al., 2017). The website also distinguished between medications administered on a regular basis (i.e. a documented regular sequence of administration) and 'prn'. Medications were classified according to the World Health Organization (WHO) Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) code (WHO, 2016). The psychotropics evaluated were antipsychotics (ATC code: N05A, excluding lithium (N05AN) and prochlorperazine (N05AB04)), anxiolytics (N05B), hypnotics (N05C), antidepressants (N06A), phenytoin (N03AB), carbamazepine (N03AF01), clonazepam (N03AE01) and sodium valproate (N03AG01). The utilisation of cholinesterase inhibitors (N06DA) and memantine (N06DX) was also assessed. To obtain an indication of the average dosages of psychotropic medications taken, the mean daily dosage (mDD) for frequently prescribed agents was calculated and compared to the WHO defined daily dose (DDD), which is the assumed average maintenance dose per day for a drug used for its main indication in adults (WHO, 2016). The RACF variables collected were (1) facility size, based on the number of residents (Small: ≤ 60 residents, Medium: 61–90 residents, Large: 91–120 residents and Very large: ≥ 121 residents), (2) State and (3) rurality according to the Australian Statistical Geographical Standard (Department of Health, 2017a).

Statistical analyses

Pearson's chi-square test of independence were used to compare the distribution of baseline characteristics of the RedUse resident sample to the expected distribution based on AIHW aged care data on resident characteristics during 2014/2015. The prevalence of use of each psychotropic class was expressed using the percentage of residents, with confidence intervals. Negative binomial regression analysis was used to study variation in the proportion of residents taking regular antipsychotics, benzodiazepines and antidepressants as a function of State, rurality and home size. Results are presented as incidence rate ratios and adjusted prevalence rates. Queensland was chosen as the reference

State because it had the highest number of residents. The goodness of fit of the final model was assessed by graphical examination of goodness-of-fit residuals and standardised residuals. All statistical analyses were completed using R (R-3.3.2 for Windows) (The R Foundation, 2017).

Ethical approval

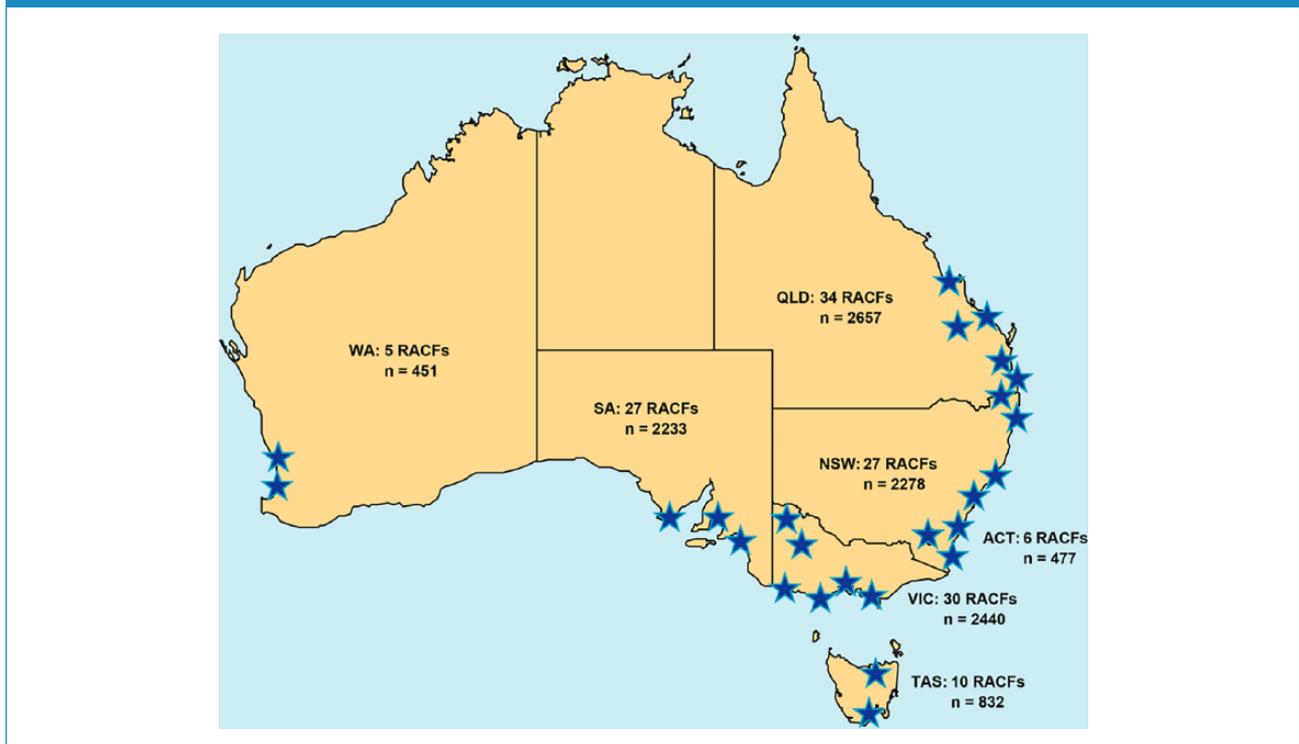
Ethical approval was obtained from the Human Research Ethics Committee (Tasmania) Network (reference, H0013545). Individual consent was not required from each resident as their data were fully de-identified, with only prescribing information collected. Routine psychotropic audits are endorsed in RACFs as part of the federally funded Quality Use of Medicines (QUM) programme (Pharmaceutical Society of Australia, 2011). Consent to participate in this study was obtained from each of the 150 RACFs, community pharmacies supplying medication to the RACF and consultant pharmacists.

Results

A full data set of psychotropic prescribing information was available for 139 (93%) of the 150 RACFs, resulting in a total sample of 11,368 residents. Data on antidepressant use were not available from five RACFs; likewise, 'prn' data were unavailable in six of the RACFs due to data extraction difficulties. The 11 RACFs not included were from South Australia (SA; 5), Victoria (VIC; 3), New South Wales (NSW; 2) and Queensland (QLD; 1). The number of RACFs and residents in each State is shown in Figure 2. Facility size ranged from 29 to 171 residents (mean, 81.8 residents; SD, 31.6). In all, 98 (71%) of the RACFs were situated in a 'major city' (RA1), 35 (25%) were classified as 'inner regional' (RA2) and 6 (4%) were located in 'outer regional' (RA3) areas (Department of Health, 2017c). The majority of the RACFs (82%) were part of an organisational group and 18% of the facilities operated independently.

When our sample of residents was compared to AIHW 2014/2015 National Aged Care Data, significant differences were observed, although these were relatively small in magnitude. The RACF size was larger than the national average, fewer outer regional RACFs were represented and the State distribution of RACFs differed (Table 1). A lower proportion of residents resided in NSW and WA in our sample, with a higher proportion of residents from SA, Tasmania and the ACT (AIHW, 2016).

In terms of regular psychotropic use, nearly two-thirds (61.2%) of all residents were taking an antipsychotic, anxiolytic/hypnotic or antidepressant medication, or combinations of these agents. Over one-third (37%) of the sample were taking an antipsychotic and/or a benzodiazepine every day. The use of two or more psychotropics was common, with a quarter of all residents (23%) taking two or more agents concurrently. Notably, almost a third of those

Figure 2. RACF and resident state distribution.

n = number of RACF residents audited in each state. Stars designate localities participant RACFs were situated.

residents taking a regular antipsychotic (30%) were also taking benzodiazepines daily.

Specifically, 21.8% of residents (95% confidence interval [CI]=[21.1, 22.6]) were administered antipsychotics, 41.4% (95% CI=[40.5, 42.3]) antidepressants and 21.6% (95% CI=[20.8, 22.4]) benzodiazepines on a regularly charted basis. Atypical agents constituted the majority of antipsychotic use (93%), with risperidone accounting for half of all antipsychotic prescribing ($n=1291$, 11.4% of residents). In all, 12% (95% CI=[11.4, 12.6]) of residents were taking anxiolytics daily, whereas 11.6% (95% CI=[11.0, 12.2]) were administered hypnotics nightly, with only 26 residents in total taking Z-drugs (i.e. zolpidem and zopiclone). The mDD for all antipsychotic and benzodiazepine agents (aside from nitrazepam) were well below WHO DDDs. A comprehensive breakdown of psychotropic prevalence, alongside mDDs, is shown in Table 2.

The most commonly prescribed antidepressant was mirtazapine ($n=1394$, 12.3%), followed by citalopram/escitalopram (10.8%), sertraline (6.9%) and tricyclic antidepressants (4.4%). Other psychotropic agents prescribed at significant rates included sodium valproate ($n=531$, 4.7%) and the cholinesterase inhibitors ($n=587$, 5.2%), while only 58 (0.5%) residents were taking memantine. The majority of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) antidepressant mDDs exceeded recommended WHO DDDs. Conversely, anticonvulsant and tricyclic

antidepressant mDDs were considerably lower than WHO DDDs (Table 2).

A high prevalence of 'prn' prescribing was observed. A total of 1261 residents (11.1%) were prescribed 'prn' antipsychotics and almost a third of all residents (30.5%) were charted for 'prn' benzodiazepines, with anxiolytic 'prn' prescribing at 17.9% being slightly higher than hypnotic 'prn' prescribing (16.4%). Approximately half of residents prescribed regular doses of benzodiazepines were also prescribed these agents on a 'prn' basis ($n=1150$ or 47% of regular benzodiazepine users). Similarly, 29% ($n=724$) of regular antipsychotic users were also charted for additional 'prn' doses. With both regular and 'prn' prevalence taken into account, more than half of the residents ($n=6155$ or 54.1%) were prescribed antipsychotic and/or benzodiazepine agents.

The distribution of regular psychotropic administration according to State, rurality and RACF size is shown in Table 3. Multivariate analysis indicated that State, but not rurality or RACF size, was an independent predictor of both benzodiazepine and antidepressant use as shown in Table 4. Benzodiazepine prevalence was 61% less (95% CI=[46, 72]) and 30% less (95% CI=[18, 40]) in the ACT and NSW, respectively, but 16% more (95% CI=[1, 34]) in SA as compared to QLD RACFs, after adjustment for rurality and size of RACF (Figure 3(A)). Similarly, antidepressant prevalence was 24% less (95% CI=[8, 37]) and 15% less (95% CI=[6, 24]) in the ACT and NSW,

Table 1. Baseline characteristic comparison between AIHW data and the study sample.

State	Federal AIHW 2014/2015 data		Study sample		p-value*
	Number of residents	Percentage of residents	Number of residents	Percentage of residents	
Queensland	30,922	17.97	2657	23.37	<0.01
ACT	1948	1.13	477	4.20	
NSW	59,003	34.30	2278	20.04	
SA	15,865	9.22	2233	19.64	
Tasmania	4365	2.54	832	7.32	
Victoria	44,855	26.07	2440	21.46	
WA	14,656	8.52	451	3.97	
NT	431	0.25	0	0	
Rurality	Number of residents	Percentage of residents	Number of residents	Percentage of residents	p-value*
Major city	119,494	70.05	8280	72.84	<0.01
Inner regional	37,615	22.05	2755	24.23	
Outer regional	13,471	7.93	333	2.93	
Size of RACF	Number of RACFs	Percentage of RACFs	Number of RACFs	Percentage of RACFs	p-value*
21–40 beds	478	18.91	11	7.91	<0.01
41–60 beds	654	25.87	31	22.3	
61–80 beds	468	18.51	27	19.42	
81–100 beds	361	14.28	35	25.18	
More than 100 beds	567	22.43	35	25.18	

AIHW: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare; RACFs: residential aged care facilities.

*Pearson's chi-square test of goodness of fit compared the RedUSE sample distribution to the expected distribution based on AIHW (2016) aged care data.

respectively, as compared to residents in QLD RACFs, after adjustment for rurality and size of RACF. Rurality was also an independent predictor of antidepressant use, with 27% (95% CI=[8, 42]) lower use in outer regional RACFs as compared to facilities in major cities, after adjustment for size and State location of facility (Table 4). State, rurality or RACF size were not significantly associated with antipsychotic prevalence (Figure 3(B)).

Discussion

The pattern of psychotropic prescribing in RACFs observed in this study differs from that previously reported in Australia post-2010 (Snowdon et al., 2011; Westbury and Peterson, 2013). Notably, the prevalence of regular antipsychotic use is lower, a trend also observed internationally, and attributed to the release of guidelines, safety warnings and tightened prescribing restrictions (Pitkala et al., 2015;

Vasudev et al., 2015). The regular antipsychotic prevalence (21.8%) in Australia is remarkably similar to rates recorded using large databases from the United States (22.7%) (Department of Health and Human Services, 2016) and England (21.0%) (Szczepura et al., 2016) in the same time frame. Yet, although the regular use of antipsychotics appears to have fallen in Australian residential aged care, the frequency of 'prn' antipsychotic prescribing has risen markedly and is the highest reported to date in Australia (Snowdon et al., 2011; Westbury et al., 2010b). Furthermore, the prevalence of both regular and prn benzodiazepine use is also much higher than that reported in a series of prevalence studies conducted in Sydney RACFs since 2009 (Snowdon et al., 2011), with use in South Australian RACFs significantly higher than in all other Australian states. The finding that over half of all residents were prescribed antipsychotics and/or benzodiazepines either on a regular or 'prn' basis, often concurrently, is concerning and

Table 2. Psychotropic medication utilisation in Australian RACFs (n = 11,368 residents).

Psychotropic Class	Agent	Regular use n (%)	Prn use n (%)	Mean daily dosage (mDD) (mg)	WHO defined daily dose (DDD) (mg)
Antipsychotics		2480 (21.8)	1261 (11.1)		
Atypicals		2309 (20.3)			
	Risperidone	1291 (11.4)		1.0	5
	Quetiapine	528 (4.6)		96.1	400
	Olanzapine	463 (3.8)		8.0	10
	Others	91 (0.8)			
Typicals		189 (1.7)			
	Haloperidol	123 (1.1)		1.4	8
	Others	72 (0.6)			
Benzodiazepines		2454 (21.6)	3461 (30.5)		
Anxiolytics		1359 (12.0)	2039 (17.9)		
	Oxazepam	874 (7.7)		20.2	50
	Diazepam	272 (2.4)		5.2	10
	Alprazolam	59 (0.5)		1.0	1
	Others	181 (1.6)			
Hypnotics		1318 (11.6)	1861 (16.4)		
	Temazepam	1182 (10.4)		11.3	20
	Nitrazepam	107 (0.9)		5.0	5
Z-drugs		26 (0.2)			
Antidepressants		4701 (41.4)	9 (0.01)		
SSRIs	Mirtazapine	1394 (12.3)		29.0	30
		2300 (20.2)			
	Sertraline	799 (7.0)		71.3	50
	Citalopram	687 (6.0)		19.9	20
	Escitalopram	540 (4.8)		13.1	10
	Paroxetine	126 (1.1)		22.5	20
	Fluoxetine	104 (0.9)		23.8	20
	Fluvoxamine	44 (0.4)		96.6	100
Tricyclics		500 (4.4)			
	Amitriptyline	364 (3.2)		24.8	75
	Doxepin	48 (0.4)		41.6	100
	Nortriptyline	35 (0.3)		43.5	75
	Other TCAs	55 (0.5)			
Others		738 (6.5)			
Anticonvulsants	Sodium valproate	531 (4.7)		846	1500
	Carbamazepine	124 (1.1)		428	1000
	Phenytoin	117 (1.0)		334	300
	Clonazepam	114 (1.0)		1	8
Cholinesterase Inhibitors		588 (5.2)			
	Donepezil	362 (3.2)		8.7	7.5
	Rivastigmine	106 (0.9)		7.6	9
	Galantamine	120 (1.1)		16.5	16
Others	Memantine	58 (0.5)		16.1	20

RACFs: residential aged care facilities; SSRI: selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor; TCA: tricyclic antidepressant.
NB. Some residents were taking more than one agent from the same psychotropic class

Table 3. Summary data of psychotropic use by State, Rurality and RACF size.

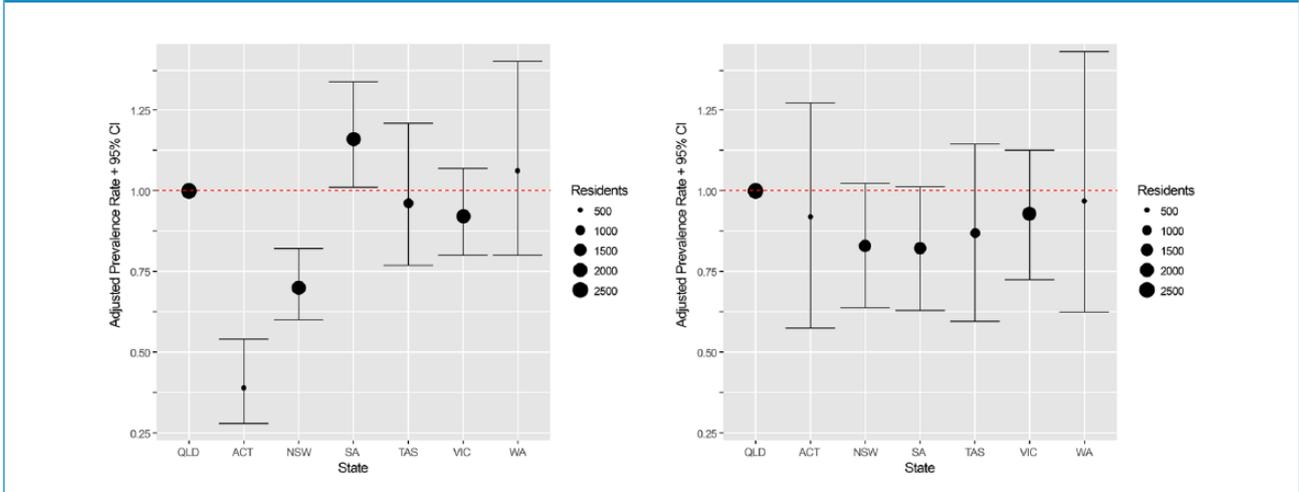
Variable	RACFs	Total residents N (%)	Antipsychotic regular n (%)	Benzodiazepine ^b and Z-drugs regular n (%)	Anxiolytic regular n (%)	Hypnotic regular n (%)	Antidepressant regular n (%)	Neuroleptic ^a regular and/or prn n (%)
State								
ACT	6	477 (4.2)	104 (21.8)	47 (9.6)	28 (5.9)	21 (4.4)	169 (35.4)	182 (38.2)
NSW	27	2278 (20.0)	462 (20.3)	368 (16.2)	223 (9.7)	164 (7.2)	830 (36.4)	1037 (45.5)
QLD	34	2657 (23.4)	633 (23.8)	627 (23.6)	333 (12.5)	353 (13.2)	1183 (44.5)	1603 (60.3)
SA	27	2233 (19.6)	459 (20.6)	619 (27.7)	300 (13.4)	364 (16.3)	926 (41.5)	1360 (60.9)
TAS	10	832 (7.3)	175 (21.0)	174 (20.9)	87 (10.4)	99 (11.8)	364 (43.8)	431 (51.8)
VIC	30	2440 (21.5)	538 (22.0)	546 (22.4)	297 (12.1)	301 (12.3)	1041 (42.7)	1314 (53.9)
WA	5	451 (4.0)	109 (24.2)	99 (22.0)	50 (11.0)	57 (12.6)	188 (41.7)	228 (50.6)
Rurality								
Metro	98	8280 (72.8)	1827 (22.1)	1854 (22.4)	1004 (12.1)	1004 (12.1)	3455 (41.7)	4565 (55.1)
Inner regional	35	2755 (24.2)	588 (21.3)	553 (20.1)	276 (10.0)	319 (11.5)	1140 (41.8)	1417 (51.4)
Outer regional	6	333 (3.0)	65 (19.5)	73 (21.9)	38 (11.4)	36 (10.8)	106 (31.8)	173 (52.0)
Size of RACF								
Small ≤60	42	1981 (17.4)	451 (22.7)	469 (23.6)	238 (12.0)	267 (13.4)	836 (42.2)	1085 (54.7)
Medium 61–90	43	3221 (28.3)	681 (21.1)	695 (21.5)	381 (11.8)	378 (11.7)	1279 (39.7)	1757 (54.5)
Large 91–120	35	3547 (31.2)	773 (21.7)	778 (21.9)	412 (11.6)	423 (11.9)	1564 (44.0)	1993 (56.1)
Very large ≥121 residents	19	2619 (23.0)	575 (21.9)	538 (20.5)	287 (10.9)	291 (11.1)	1022 (39.0)	1320 (50.4)
Total	139	11,368 (100)	2480 (21.8)	2480 (21.8)	1318 (11.6)	1359 (12.0)	4701 (41.4)	6155 (54.1)

RACFs: residential aged care facilities; WHO: World Health Organization.

^aNeuroleptics are defined by the WHO as antipsychotic and anxiolytic/hypnotic medications (WHO, 2016).

^bThis data included 26 'z-drugs', namely zolpidem and zopiclone.

Figure 3. (A) Adjusted prevalence rate of benzodiazepine use by State and (B) adjusted prevalence rate of antipsychotic use by State.



Queensland was chosen as the reference State as it had the highest number of residents.

Table 4. Predictors of psychotropic class prevalence (multivariate analysis).^a

	RACFs	Adjusted prevalence rate of regular benzodiazepines		Adjusted prevalence rate of antidepressants		Adjusted prevalence rate of regular antipsychotics	
		Prevalence rate [95% CI]	p-value	Prevalence rate [95% CI]	p-value	Prevalence rate [95% CI]	p-value
State							
Queensland	34	1.00 (reference)		1.00 (reference)		1.00 (reference)	
ACT	6	0.39 [0.28, 0.54]	<0.0001*	0.76 [0.63, 0.92]	0.005*	0.88 [0.65, 1.19]	0.40
NSW	27	0.70 [0.60, 0.82]	<0.0001*	0.85 [0.76, 0.94]	0.003*	0.86 [0.72, 1.03]	0.11
SA	27	1.16 [1.01, 1.34]	0.04*	0.94 [0.85, 1.05]	0.28	0.84 [0.70, 1.00]	0.05
Tasmania	10	0.96 [0.77, 1.21]	0.75	1.05 [0.90, 1.23]	0.54	0.94 [0.72, 1.23]	0.66
Victoria	30	0.92 [0.8, 1.07]	0.28	0.95 [0.86, 1.05]	0.32	0.92 [0.78, 1.09]	0.33
WA	5	1.06 [0.8, 1.4]	0.71	1.00 [0.82, 1.23]	0.97	1.03 [0.74, 1.44]	0.86
Size of RACF^b							
Small	42	1.00 (reference)		1.00 (reference)		1.00 (reference)	
Medium	43	0.94 [0.81, 1.08]	0.39	0.94 [0.85, 1.04]	0.23	0.95 [0.81, 1.12]	0.57
Large	35	0.95 [0.83, 1.09]	0.47	1.02 [0.92, 1.13]	0.69	0.96 [0.82, 1.13]	0.63
Very large	19	0.86 [0.73, 1.01]	0.06	0.90 [0.80, 1.01]	0.08	0.96 [0.80, 1.16]	0.70
Rurality							
Major city	98	1.00 (reference)		1.00 (reference)		1.00 (reference)	
Inner regional	35	0.88 [0.76, 1.01]	0.07	0.93 [0.85, 1.03]	0.19	0.90 [0.77, 1.07]	0.23
Outer regional	6	0.86 [0.65, 1.15]	0.32	0.73 [0.58, 0.92]	0.007*	0.92 [0.66, 1.28]	0.61

RACFs: residential aged care facilities; CI: confidence interval.

^aNegative binomial regression: prevalence adjusted for state, rurality and size of RACF.

^bSmall ≤ 60 residents; Medium = 61–90 residents; Large = 91–120 residents; Very large ≥ 121 residents.

demonstrates a continued reliance on pharmacological treatment to manage common behavioural and psychological symptoms encountered in this setting.

The observed high rates of benzodiazepine, sedating antidepressant and anticonvulsant prescribing, at 22%, 17% and 5% of residents, respectively, in conjunction with the

decline in antipsychotic use, is consistent with an international trend of regularly administered antipsychotics being substituted by other agents with sedating properties (Pitkala et al., 2015; Vasudev et al., 2015). The use of low doses of benzodiazepines, anticonvulsants and antidepressants for behavioural symptoms in RACF residents has been reported elsewhere despite limited evidence to justify this practice (Pitkala et al., 2015; Tampi and Tampi, 2014; Vasudev et al., 2015). Tampi and Tampi's (2014) systematic review evaluating benzodiazepine use to manage BPSD could only identify five small randomised controlled trials, concluding that available data did not support the routine use of these agents for this indication. In terms of antidepressant use, a recent review concluded 'there is little evidence of the therapeutic value of using antidepressants in dementia, whatever the indication' and also highlighted the high level of adverse events experienced in this cohort (Farina et al., 2017). Similarly, anticonvulsants, notably sodium valproate, have been judged ineffective for the treatment of agitation in dementia (Lonergan and Luxenberg, 2009).

Sedating antidepressants and other psychotropic agents are also prescribed off-licence for their hypnotic effects. Bourgeois et al. (2012) reported that over a quarter of prescribed antidepressants in a substantial sample of Belgian nursing home residents were not actually used to treat depression, with the majority of off-licence use being for insomnia. Over 16% of our resident sample were prescribed sedating antidepressants, mostly at doses significantly lower than those recommended for depression at night, which suggests these agents are also being utilised in Australian RACFs for their night-time sedating effects. Evidence-based recommendations stress there is no systematic evidence for the effectiveness of antidepressants or anticonvulsants when used off-label for the treatment of insomnia and consistently warn that the risks of use outweigh the benefits (Bloom et al., 2009; McMillan et al., 2013; Tiller, 2003). It should be acknowledged that residents taking amitriptyline (3% of residents) and carbamazepine (1%) may have been prescribed these agents for other conditions, such as neuropathic pain or, in the case of amitriptyline, urinary incontinence.

Substitute psychotropic agents are also associated with their own risks. Mirtazapine, for example, the most popularly prescribed antidepressant agent in our resident cohort, can cause daytime drowsiness, dizziness and weight gain and, in a large cohort study examining antidepressant use in older people, its use was associated with falls and stroke (Coupland et al., 2011). An alternative pharmacological option recommended for BPSD is cholinesterase inhibitor treatment (NSW Health, 2006; RANZCP, 2016); however, the use of these agents in this study (5%) was minimal in comparison to usage rates reported internationally (e.g. 28% in Norway; Pitkala et al., 2015), possibly due to historical PBS prescribing restrictions.

Aside from the use of substitute agents, the increased rate of 'prn' prescribing of antipsychotics and benzodiazepines

observed in this study is concerning for several reasons. First, a recent study evaluating the risk of falls in RACF residents found that occasional 'prn' prescribing of psychotropic agents was still associated with a significantly higher risk of falling in older people. More concerning, the study concluded that the 'prn' use of benzodiazepines conferred a greater risk of falling than the risk observed with the regular use of these agents, a finding the authors theorised was due to regular benzodiazepine use resulting in habituation (Cox et al., 2016). This means, in effect, that the practice of prescribing benzodiazepines 'prn', with the intention of reducing adverse effects, may inadvertently increase the risk of harm. In addition, injudicious 'prn' charting can lead to polypharmacy, drug interactions and total drug doses exceeding recommended maximum daily doses (Stokes et al., 2004). The risk of unintentional 'overdosing' is high as many residents were prescribed both regular and top-up 'prn' doses of antipsychotics and benzodiazepines. Furthermore, unclear instructions on the frequency of dosing and indication(s) for use increase the likelihood of inappropriate drug use as RACF nursing staff, often with limited medication knowledge, ultimately decide whether to administer prn charted medication or not (Dorks et al., 2016).

This study is the first to compare RACF psychotropic use in different regions of Australia. The rates of regular antipsychotic use in each State and the ACT were remarkably consistent. However, benzodiazepine and antidepressant prevalence were both significantly lower in NSW and the ACT; findings that mirror those of the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Healthcare (ACSQHC) (ACSQHC and National Health Performance Authority, 2015). The lower use of these agents may be attributable to NSW Health guidelines on psychotropic use and leadership in this area (NSW Health, 2006). In contrast, the prevalence of regular benzodiazepine use was significantly higher in RACFs in SA (at 28%), again aligning with ACSQHC data (ACSQHC, 2015) but also with the rate of use (25%) reported in a recent SA-based study (National Health Performance Authority, 2015; Chen et al., 2016). Reasons behind this higher benzodiazepine utilisation in SA are unknown although it is interesting to note that the RACF use of antipsychotics in this state was the lowest out of all states, which may indicate possible substitution of antipsychotics with benzodiazepines. Another finding that requires further research is why antidepressants were significantly less likely to be prescribed in outer regional RACFs than in urban and inner regional areas.

Strengths

This research has a number of strengths. First, the large national sample of residents enables a comprehensive analysis of Australian RACF psychotropic utilisation. To our knowledge, this is the first study to examine and compare RACF psychotropic use in residents across Australia rather

than in a single locality or state. Furthermore, the study allows for a complete examination of each RACF's psychotropic use due to the rigorous data-collection methodology, the fact that individual resident consent was not required and because exclusion criterion was purposely limited to enable full prescribing data from residents at each RACF to be captured.

Limitations

One limitation to this study is that the sample of RACFs was not random, thus selection bias cannot be excluded. To address this, we strove to ensure that a wide range of RACFs of various sizes, States and localities were recruited. In spite of our efforts, our final sample was statistically different from national AIHW data on resident characteristics during 2014/2015. The state distribution of RACFs was different from the national distribution mainly due to an over-representation of RACFs in South Australia, ACT and Tasmania, and an under-representation of RACFs in NSW and Western Australia. Recruiting NSW RACFs was impacted by concurrent research projects and a large group of Western Australian RACFs withdrew before consent was gained to participate. In addition, the size of our RACFs, at an average of 82 residents, was higher than the national average of 60 residents. Finally, although the proportion of urban and inner regional RACFs was broadly similar to the national distribution, we recruited fewer outer regional RACFs.

Another limitation was that information on how often 'prn' medications were actually administered was not collected. Many psychotropic agents may be prescribed on a 'prn' basis but then not administered to residents or taken infrequently. This non-administration was demonstrated by Snowden et al. (2011) in their 2009 study of Sydney RACF residents, which found that 55% of psychotropic agents prescribed on a 'prn' basis were never taken. Furthermore, data on the use of non-pharmacological strategies were not collected. Research is required to investigate the extent to which these alternative management options are utilised in RACFs to manage common behavioural and psychological symptoms encountered in this setting. Finally, primarily due to ethical considerations, detailed clinical diagnostic and demographic information on the residents was not obtained. It should be acknowledged that some of the psychotropic use in residents may reflect treatment of a long-standing mental health condition, such as schizophrenia or bipolar disorder.

In summary, the finding that more than half of all RACF residents were charted for an antipsychotic and/or a benzodiazepine is of major concern. Although antipsychotic use in Australian facilities appears to have decreased over the past 5 years, there has been an increase in sedating antidepressant and overall 'prn' psychotropic prescribing, suggesting that substitution to other psychotropic agents and

practices is occurring. In 2011, a call for action on psychiatric drug prescribing in older Australians was made (Hollingworth et al., 2011); however, it is evident that the issues of high rates and inappropriate use of psychotropic medications in the setting where our most vulnerable older citizens reside remain unresolved. Effective interventions are required to reduce RACF reliance on psychotropic agents, which should include a focus on their review and reduction, and the enhanced promotion of, and access to, non-pharmacological strategies.

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to acknowledge the support of the medication packing software companies; Webstercare, FredHealth, Minfos and MPS Australia. We would also like to sincerely thank the administration, clinical and champion nurses at all participating 150 RACFs and their community pharmacies for their participation.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship and/or publication of this article.

Funding

The author(s) disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: The RedUse (Reducing Use of Sedatives) project from which this research was derived was funded by the Australian Government Department of Health as part of the Dementia and Aged Care Service Fund (formerly known as the Aged Care Service Improvement and Healthy Ageing Fund).

ORCID iD

Juanita Westbury  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9932-9513>

References

- Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Healthcare (ACSQHC) and National Health Performance Authority (2015) Chapter 4: Interventions for mental health & psychotropic medicines. In: *Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation*. Sydney, NSW, Australia: ACSQHC, pp. 171–176.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (2016) Residential aged care and home care 2014–15. Report, AIHW, Australian Government, Canberra, ACT, Australia, July.
- Björk S, Juthberg C, Lindkvist M, et al. (2016) Exploring the prevalence and variance of cognitive impairment, pain, neuropsychiatric symptoms and ADL dependency among persons living in nursing homes; A cross-sectional study. *BMC Geriatrics* 16: 154.
- Bloom H, Ahmed I, Alessi C, et al. (2009) Evidence-based recommendations for the assessment and management of sleep disorders in older persons. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 57: 761–789.
- Bourgeois J, Elseviers M, Van Bortel L, et al. (2012) The use of antidepressants in Belgian nursing homes. *Drugs & Aging* 29: 759–769.
- Boyce R, Hanlon J, Karp J, et al. (2012) A review of the effectiveness of antidepressant medications for depressed nursing home residents. *Journal of the American Medical Directors Association* 13: 326–331.
- Chen L, Bell JS, Visvanathan R, et al. (2016) The association between benzodiazepine use and sleep quality in residential aged care facilities: A cross sectional study. *BMC Geriatrics* 16: 196.

- Coupland C, Dhiman P, Morriss R, et al. (2011) Antidepressant use and risk of adverse outcomes in older people: Population based cohort study. *British Medical Journal* 343: d4551.
- Cox C, van Jaarsveld H, Houterman S, et al. (2016) Psychotropic drug prescription and the risk of falls in nursing home residents. *Journal of the American Medical Directors Association* 17: 1089–1093.
- Department of Health (2017a) Australian Statistical Geographical Standard – Remoteness areas (2011). Available at: www.doctorconnect.gov.au/internet/otd/publishing.nsf/Content/ASGSRA_locator (accessed April 2017).
- Department of Health (2017b) The pharmaceutical benefits scheme. Available at: www.pbs.gov.au/info/about-the-pbs (accessed April 2017).
- Department of Health (2017c) The pharmaceutical benefits scheme. Antipsychotic medicines: 24 month review of quetiapine 25 mg. Available at: www.pbs.gov.au/info/industry/listing/participants/public-release-docs/antipsychotic-medicines-and-25mg-quetiapine-24-month-review-2016-09 (accessed January 2018).
- Department of Health and Human Services (2016) Update report on the national partnership to improve dementia care in nursing homes. Report, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Baltimore, MD, June.
- Dorks M, Schmiemann G and Hoffman F (2016) Pro re nata (as needed) medication in nursing homes: The longer you stay the more you get. *European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology* 72: 995–1001.
- Farina N, Morrell L and Banerjee S (2017) What is the therapeutic value of antidepressants in dementia? A narrative review. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry* 32: 32–49.
- Glass J, Lanctot KL, Hermann N, et al. (2005) Sedative hypnotics in older people with insomnia: Meta-analysis of risks and benefits. *British Medical Journal* 331: 1169.
- Hollingworth S, Lie D, Siskind D, et al. (2011) Psychiatric drug prescribing in elderly Australians: Time for action. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 45: 705–708.
- Islam M, Iqbal U, Walther B, et al. (2016) Benzodiazepine use and risk of dementia in the elderly population: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Neuroepidemiology* 47: 181–191.
- Ling T, Gee P, Westbury J, et al. (2017) An internet-based method for extracting nursing home resident sedative medication data from pharmacy packing systems. *Journal of Medical Internet Research* 19: e283.
- Lonergan E and Luxenberg J (2009) Valproate preparations for agitation in dementia. *Cochrane Database System Review*. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD003945.pub3.
- McMillan J, Aitken E and Holroyd-Leduc J (2013) Management of insomnia and long-term use of sedative-hypnotic drugs in older patients. *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 185: 1499–1505.
- Maher A, Maglione M, Bagley S, et al. (2011) Efficacy and comparative effectiveness of atypical antipsychotics for off label uses in adults: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 306: 1359–1369.
- NSW Health (1997) Psychotropic medication use in nursing homes: Report of the NSW ministerial taskforce. Report, NSW Health, NSW Government, Sydney, NSW, Australia, November.
- NSW Health (2006) Guidelines for working with people with challenging behaviours in residential aged care facilities – Using appropriate interventions and minimising restraint. Available at: www1.health.nsw.gov.au/pds/ActivePDSDocuments/GL2006_014.pdf (accessed March 2017).
- Peisah C and Skladzien E (2014) *The use of restraints and psychotropic medications in people with dementia*. Report, Paper 38, March. Canberra, ACT, Australia: Alzheimer's Australia.
- Pharmaceutical Society of Australia (2011) Guidelines for pharmacists providing Residential Medication Management Review (RMMR) and Quality Use of Medicines (QUM) services. Available at: www.psa.org.au/download/practice-guidelines/rmmr-and-qum-services.pdf (accessed March 2017).
- Pitkala K, Juola A-L, Hosia H, et al. (2015) Eight-year trends in the use of opioids, other analgesics, and psychotropic medications among institutionalised older people in Finland. *Journal of the American Medical Directors Association* 16: 973–978.
- Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists (RANZCP) (2016) Professional practice guideline 10: Antipsychotic medications as a treatment of BPSD. Available at: www.ranzcp.org/Files/Resources/College_Statements/Practice_Guidelines/pg10-pdf.aspx (accessed April 2017).
- Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (2015) Prescribing drugs of dependence in general practice, part B – Benzodiazepines. Available at: www.racgp.org.au/your-practice/guidelines/drugs-of-dependence-b/2-evidence-based-guidance-for-benzodiazepines/22-insomnia/ (accessed March 2017).
- Senate Community Affairs Committees for Inquiry and Report (2014) Care and management of younger and older Australians living with dementia and behavioural and psychiatric symptoms of dementia (BPSD). Report, Parliament of Australia, Canberra, ACT, Australia, March.
- Snowdon J, Galanos D and Vaswani D (2011) Patterns of psychotropic medication use in nursing homes: Surveys in Sydney, allowing comparisons over time and between countries. *International Psychogeriatrics* 23: 1520–1525.
- Snowdon J, Vaughan R, Miller R, et al. (1995) Psychotropic drug use in Sydney nursing homes. *Medical Journal of Australia* 163: 70–72.
- Stokes J, Purdie D and Roberts M (2004) Factors influencing PRN medication use in nursing homes. *Pharmacy World and Science* 26: 148–154.
- Szczepura A, Wild D, Khan AJ, et al. (2016) Antipsychotic prescribing in care homes before and after launch of a national dementia strategy: An observational study in English institutions over a 4-year period. *British Medical Journal Open* 2016:e009882. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2015-009882
- Taipale H, Tolppanen AM, Koponen M, et al. (2017) Risk of pneumonia associated with incident benzodiazepine use among community-dwelling adults with Alzheimer disease. *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 189: E519–E529.
- Tampi R and Tampi DJ (2014) Efficacy and tolerability of benzodiazepines for the treatment of behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia: A systematic review of randomized controlled trials. *American Journal of Alzheimers Disease and Other Dementias* 29: 565–574.
- The R Foundation (2017) The R project for statistical computing. Available at: www.r-project.org/ (accessed March 2017).
- Tiller J (2003) The management of insomnia: An update. *Australian Prescriber* 26: 78–81.
- Vasudev A, Shariff S, Liu K, et al. (2015) Trends in psychotropic dispensing among older adults with dementia living in long term care facilities: 2004–2013. *American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry* 23: 1259–1269.
- Westbury J and Peterson G (2013) Rethinking psychotropics in nursing homes. *Medical Journal of Australia* 199: 98.
- Westbury J, Jackson SL, Gee PR, et al. (2010a) An effective approach to decrease antipsychotic and benzodiazepine use in nursing homes: The RedUse project. *International Psychogeriatrics* 22: 26–36.
- Westbury J, Peterson G and Bindoff I (2014) Expansion of the reducing use of sedatives (RedUse) project to Australian nursing homes. *BMC Health Services Research* 14(Suppl. 2): O13.
- Westbury J, Peterson G and Jackson S (2010b) Psycholeptic use in aged care homes in Tasmania, Australia. *Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics* 35: 189–193.
- World Health Organisation (WHO) Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology. Norwegian Institute of Public Health. ATC/DDD Index. Available at: https://www.whocc.no/atc_ddd_index/ (accessed March 2017).
- Zuidema S, Johansson A, Selbaek G, et al. (2015) A consensus guideline for antipsychotic drug use for dementia in care homes. Bridging the gap between scientific evidence and clinical practice. *International Psychogeriatrics* 27: 1849–1859.