Best Practices for Implementation of Long-Acting Injectable Antipsychotic Clinics in Latinx Communities

What Are Long-Acting Injectable Antipsychotics (LAI)

- Can improve medication adherence, reduce hospitalization, and increase quality of life for people with serious mental illness^{1,2}
- · Indicated for patients who benefit from oral antipsychotics or have difficulty taking and/or obtaining medications
- Underutilized in community mental health clinics (CMHCs), especially among Latinx patients, due in part to cost and limited patient and provider knowledge about LAIs3, 4, 5

What Is Our Goal

- Understand prescriber, staff, patient/family member, and stakeholder perspectives
- Develop recommendations to aid the establishment of a LAI clinic at Casa Del Sol and other CMHCs
- Expand access and use of LAIs for Latinx populations

What We Completed

- Setting: Casa Del Sol (CDS) is a CMHC serving primarily low-income Latinx people with severe mental illness in Oakland, CA
- Qualitative interviews with local and national LAI experts and patients, family, and staff from CDS
- · Cross-sectional and longitudinal data on active clients and LAI appointments at CDS

What We Found

- Among 106 (26%) CDS patients on antipsychotics, 22 (21%) are on LAI
- The number of clients who received an LAI decreased by 23% from Sep to Nov 2020

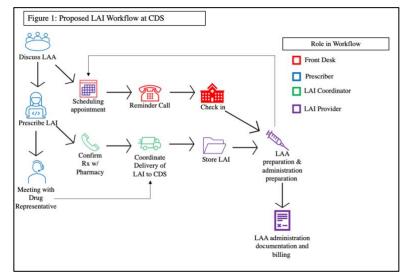


	Table 1: Recommendations for LAI Clinic				
	Staffing	Staffing Bilingual LAI provider and LAI coordinator			
	Education	Education For all clinic staff members, patients, and patient support members in appropriate language			
	Timing	Timing Consistent day/time			
	Cultural Considerations	Engage patient support systems			
	Continuous QI Collect data on service utilization of people on LAIs Workflow Simple as possible with constant communication between staff				

Education	Detailed Recommendations	Casa Del Sol Specific Recommendations	Next Steps
LAI antipsychotic education	For patients and their support systems: - Offer educational materials For clinic staff members: - Clinic should provide opportunity to learn about LAI antipsychotics through trainings/workshops - Topics include risks/benefits/side effects of LAI, pros/cons of LAI compared to oral medications, how to approach patients (e.g., offer 'LAI trials' for those hesitant to start, address fear, pain, and negative experiences related to needles, how to frame LAI (e.g., focus on wellness and recovery)	For patients and their support systems: - Link patients to existing Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP) group to help support wellness and recovery For clinic staff members: - Provide training to all clinic staff members during weekly clinic meetings using existing online resources (smiadvisor.org, thenationalcoucil.org)	For patients and their support systems: - LAI coordinator develops educational materials on LAI antipsychotics in English and Spanish For clinic staff members: - Create work group with prescriber, therapist, and front desk staff led by LAI administrator to develop training series on LAI antipsychotics that can be presented at weekly clinic meetings

How To Use Findings

• Plan to turn detailed recommendations into worksheet that can help guide clinic administrators who are starting LAI clinics

- 5.

Latorre, V., Papazacharias, A., Lorusso, M., Nappi, G., Clemente, P., Spinelli, A., Carrieri, G., D'Ambrosio, E., Gattullo, M., Uva, A. E., & Semisa, D. (2020). Improving the "real life" management of schizophrenia spectrum disorders by LAI antipsychotics: A one-year mirror-image retrospective study in community mental health services. PloS one, 15(3), e0230051. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0230051 [Interstructure] (Control of the schizophrenia spectrum disorders by LAI antipsychotics: A one-year mirror-image retrospective study in community mental health services. PloS one, 15(3), e0230051. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0230051 [Interstructure] (Control of the schizophrenia treated With Long-Acting Injectables or Oral Antipsychotics. Psychiatric services (Washington, D.C.), 67(11), 1183–1188. https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ps.201500455. [Indemmaryer, J., Glick, I. D., Talreja, H., & Underriner, M. (2020). Persistent Barriers to the Use of Long-Acting Injectable Antipsychotics for the Treatment of Schizophrenia. Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, 40(4), 346-349. doi:10.1097/jcp.0000000000001225. [Indemmary.2.4], Glick, I. D., Talreis, P. J., Shi, R., Walsh, M., Hanna, L. A., & Kane, J. M. (2020). Focused Ethnographic Examination of Barriers to Use of Long-Acting Injectable Antipsychotics. Psychiatric Services. Psychiatric Se 1 2.