

AOD ECHO Network Session 2

28/09/2021

Didactic: Benzodiazepines and associated withdrawal **Case presentation**: Dr Suni MacDonald



AOD ECHO Network

Session 2 Agenda

- Welcome and introductions
- Announcements
- Didactic presentation: Benzodiazepines and associated withdrawal

 $\odot \mbox{Questions}$ on the didactic

- Case presentation Dr Suni MacDonald

 Clarifying questions for Dr Suni MacDonald
 Recommendations
- Post-session evaluation survey





ECHO Etiquette

Please:

- Remain on 'Mute' except when speaking.
- Ask questions or make comment by raising your hand (in 'Reactions')
- Use 'Chat' if you wish to communicate with the ECHO Coordinator.
- Maintain confidentiality.



BENZODIAZEPINE WITHDRAWAL MANAGEMENT

Rachel Humeniuk, Kate Kelly, Jenny King, Chris Holmwood

Project ECHO 28 9 21





SA Health



(Don't start them)

Get the story Triangulate Explain to patient Calculate diazepam equivalent Inpatient or outpatient? Negotiate reduction Limited dispensing Monitor for exacerbation of anxiety Engage with psychologist once dose is down





SA Health

Cessation – low dose -Outpatient

- > <40-50mg diazepam equiv, no seizures, responsible person cohabiting, not poly drug use
- > Daily dispensing, less often as dose \downarrow
- > MyHealth Record
- > Script Check SA
- > Reduce by 5-10% per week
- > See weekly monitor using GAD7
- Engage with psychologist once diazepam down to 15mg per day
- > Advice re driving

Cessation – high dosage – inpatient

- > Withdrawal almost identical to alcohol withdrawal. [use CIWA-ar or CIWA-b]
- > Above 50mg diazepam equivalent >> IP
- > Seizure hx >> IP
- > Poly drug >> IP
- > Once below 40-50mg theoretically can be tapered in the community.
- > Switch to long acting
- > estimate dose >> halve it >> calculate QID dose

Information?

<u>"SA Health benzodiazepine withdrawal management"</u>

"SA health benzodiazepine equivalent"

"SA Health insomnia Kit"

Nursing perspective

Preplanning : client education and psycho-social supports

- > <u>Benzodiazepines: Reasons to stop and stopping use</u>
- > Identify anxiety and sleep disturbance management strategies
- > Link with NGO AOD services <u>www.knowyouroptions.sa.gov.au</u>

Monitoring and Discharge

- > regular appointments; check for WD symptoms (CIWA-b), dose compliance, other risks.
- > <u>Use GAD7</u> as taper progresses
- Regularly review the agreed management plan and strategies with the client

Advice from consumers:

- > Do not underestimate psychological dependence
- > The lead-up to reduction can be fearful and anxiety laden
- > Allow input from your patient in designing their reduction plan
- > Allow reduction to go slowly
- > Be aware that life may get in the way
- > <u>Allow your patient to retain some control</u>

Psychological perspective re w/d

- > Psychoeducate & Conceptualise
 - development/exacerbation of anxiety/sleep problems with BZD
 - Development of BZD tolerance/dependence
 - w/d symptoms overlap with anxiety symptoms (not 'return' of anxiety)
- > Educate and normalize: wide range of (sometimes bizarre) protracted w/d symptoms and their interrelationship
 - physical sensations (e.g. numbness/tingling)
 - cognitive (↑worry & rumination), common beliefs
 - emotional (anxiety, fear, panic)
- > Anxiety / w/d symptoms linked with craving \rightarrow management
 - Wait 15 mins, distraction, consider consequences

- Interpretation of symptoms/sensations as catastrophic/harmful leads to escalation of anxiety – cycle
- > Identification of unhelpful/unbalanced thoughts and beliefs "something is wrong with me"; "I'm an anxious person"
- Development of relaxation response physiological dearousal
- Scheduling activities and development of routine, planning ahead to manage triggers
- > Maintain motivational enhancement throughout long withdrawal (e.g. benefits of change so far (e.g. cognition, memory), marking reduction in dose)
- > Problem solve what bits hardest?



