

Investigations in pharmacoepidemiology in mental health using CRIS

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Why is CRIS data useful for pharmacoepidemiology research?



Advantages of using CRIS data



- Observational research allows us to investigate risks of prescribing practices that may be unethical to test in RCTs
 - Adverse drug reactions
- Longer follow-up than RTC
- Study patients with polypharmacy and comorbidities
- The use of real-world data increases **generalisability of results**

Meet the team



Richard Hayes



Giouliana Kadra



Daniela Fonseca de Freitas



Emma Francis



Isobel Ridler

Collaboration with experts



Experts in the CRIS database and data extraction

Megan Pritchard
Hitesh Shetty
Craig Colling

Experts on severe mental illness with CRIS experience

James MacCabe
Aviv Segev
Cecilia Casetta
Johnny Downs
Leonardo Koeser

Biostatisticians

Daniel Stahl
Deborah Agbedjro
Mizan Urkhondoker

International collaborations

Lieuwe de Haan and team
(University of Amsterdam)

Overview



- Previous projects
- Current projects
- Example: Pharmaceutical collaboration – methods
- Future projects

Previous projects

Schizophrenia Bulletin vol. 41 no. 3 pp. 644–655, 2015
 doi:10.1093/schbul/sbu120
 Advance Access publication August 25, 2014

The Effect of Clozapine on Premature Mortality: An Assessment of Clinical Monitoring and Other Potential Confounders

Richard D. Hayes^{a,1}, Johnny Downs¹, Chin-Kuo Chang¹, Richard G. Jackson¹, Hitesh Shetty², Matthew Broadbent², Matthew Hotopf¹, and Robert Stewart¹

Original Paper

Predicting parkinsonism side-effects of antipsychotic polypharmacy prescribed in secondary mental healthcare

Gioulana Kadra¹, Athan Spiros², Hitesh Shetty³, Ehtesham Iqbal⁴, Richard D Hayes¹, Robert Stewart^{1,3} and Hugo Geerts²



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Long-term antipsychotic polypharmacy prescribing in secondary mental health care and the risk of mortality

Kadra G, Stewart R, Shetty H, MacCabe JH, Chang C-K, Taylor D, Hayes RD Long-term antipsychotic polypharmacy prescribing in secondary mental health care and the risk of mortality.

G. Kadra¹, R. Stewart^{1,2},
 H. Shetty², J. H. MacCabe¹,
 C.-K. Chang¹, D. Taylor²,
 R. D. Hayes¹

ADDICTION

SHORT REPORT

SSA SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF ADDICTION
 doi:10.1111/add.14114

Excess overdose mortality immediately following transfer of patients and their care as well as after cessation of opioid substitution therapy

Karolina M. Bogdanowicz¹, Robert Stewart¹, Chin-Kuo Chang¹, Hitesh Shetty², Mizanur Khondoker^{1,3}, Edward Day^{1,4}, Richard D. Hayes^{1,*} & John Strang^{1,2,*}

King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, London, UK¹, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK², Norwich Research Park, University of East Anglia, Norwich Medical School, Norwich, UK³ and Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health NHS Trust, Birmingham, UK⁴



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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/schres



Predictors of long-term (≥ 6 months) antipsychotic polypharmacy prescribing in secondary mental healthcare

Gioulana Kadra^{a,*}, Robert Stewart^a, Hitesh Shetty^b, Johnny Downs^a, James H. MacCabe^a, David Taylor^b, Richard D. Hayes^a

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^b South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK



Psychopharmacology (2018) 235:281–289
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00213-017-4767-6>



ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION

Antipsychotic polypharmacy prescribing and risk of hospital readmission

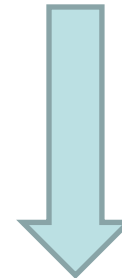
Gioulana Kadra¹ · Robert Stewart^{1,2} · Hitesh Shetty² · James H. MacCabe^{1,2} · Chin-Kuo Chang¹ · Jad Kesserwani¹ · David Taylor² · Richard D. Hayes¹

Current projects

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- Predictors of Treatment Resistant Schizophrenia (TRS)
- Predictors of early vs. late-TRS
- Predictors of response to clozapine
- Correlates of treatment-resistant depression

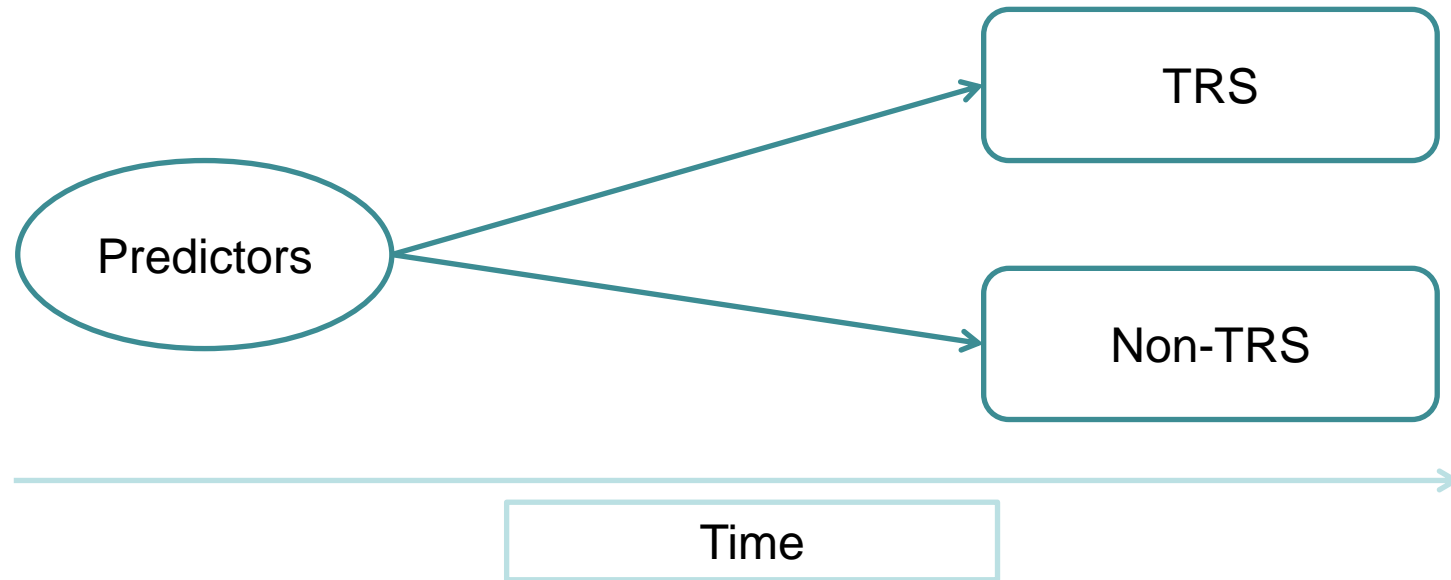
- **Predictors of Treatment Resistant Schizophrenia (TRS)**
- Predictors of early vs. late-TRS
- Predictors of response to clozapine
- Correlates of treatment-resistant depression



Example of a project with a
pharmaceutical company

Aim:

Identify predictors of Treatment Resistant Schizophrenia (TRS)

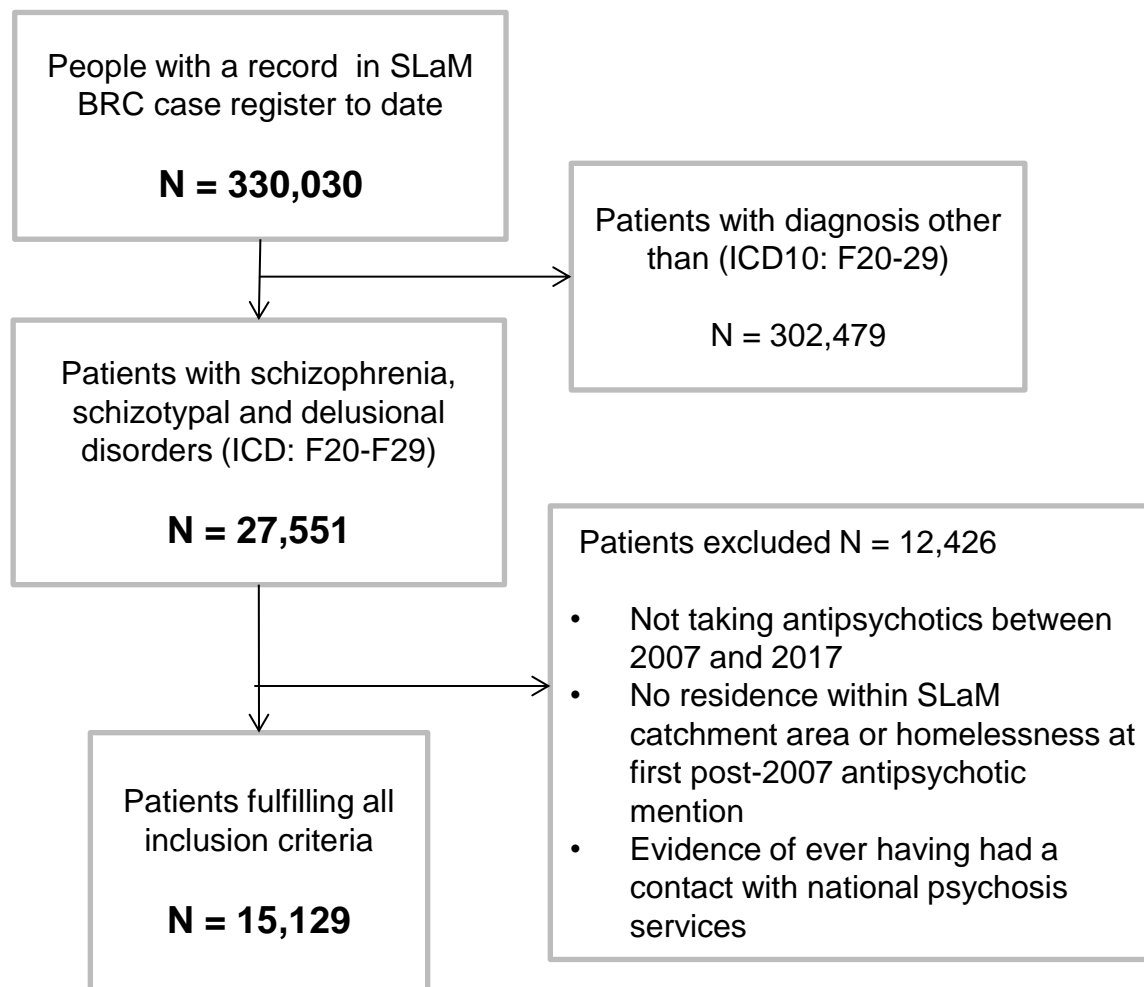
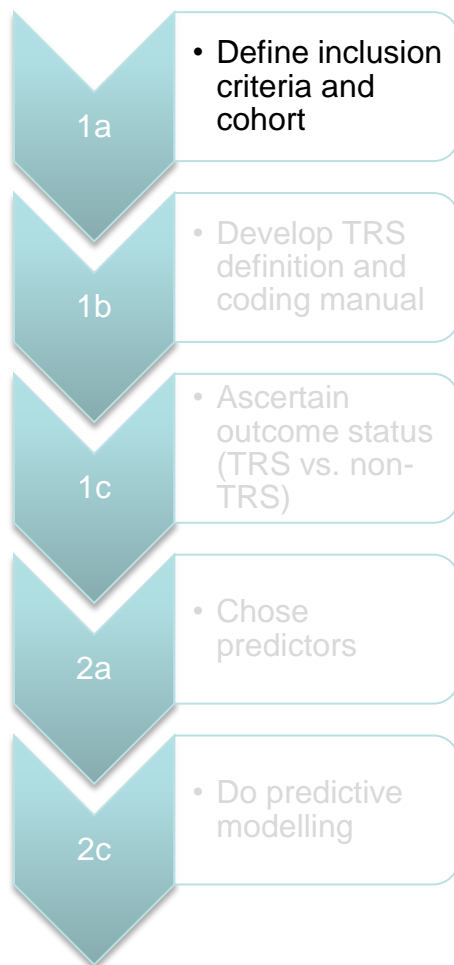


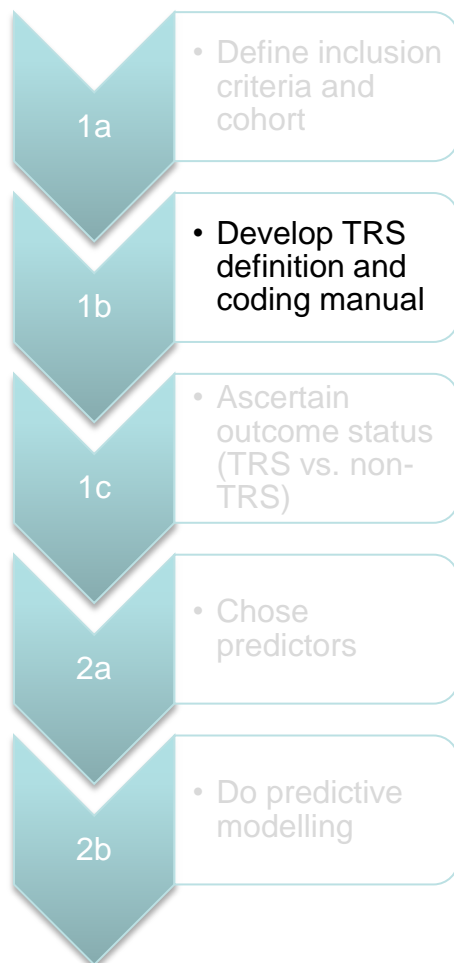
2nd step: Identify predictors

- a. Choose predictors
- b. Do predictive modelling

1st step: Identify TRS cases

- a. Define inclusion criteria and cohort
- b. Develop TRS definition and coding manual
- c. Ascertain outcome status (TRS vs. non-TRS)

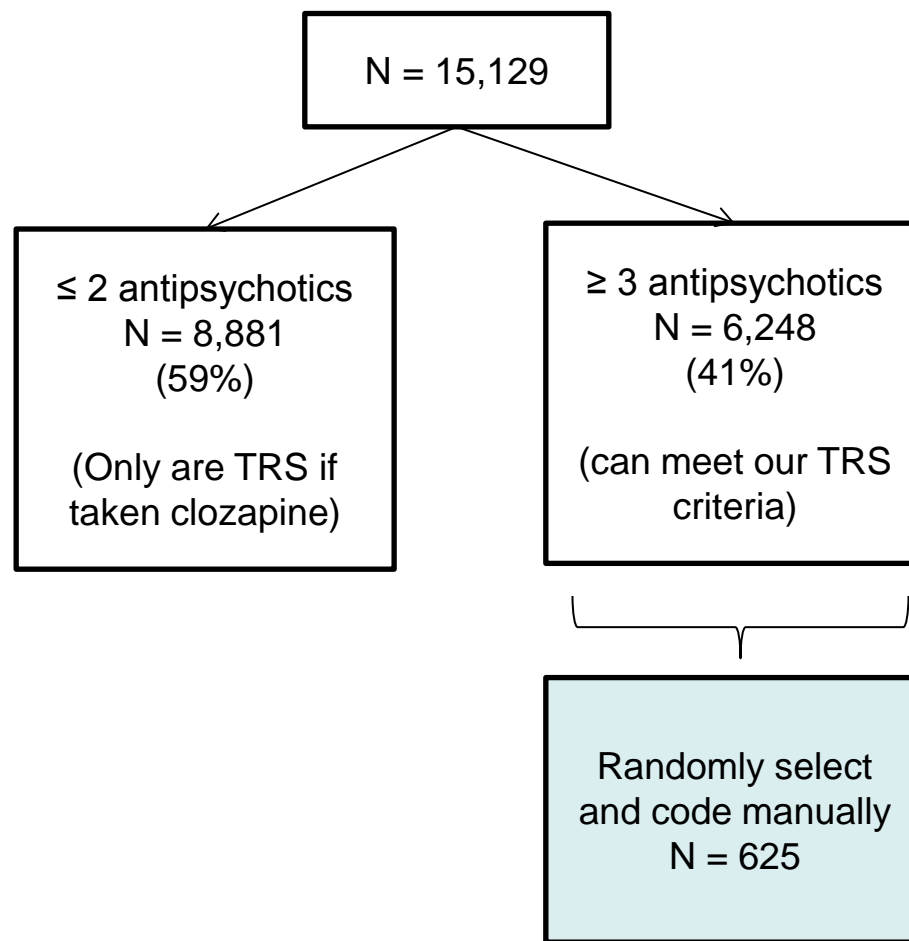
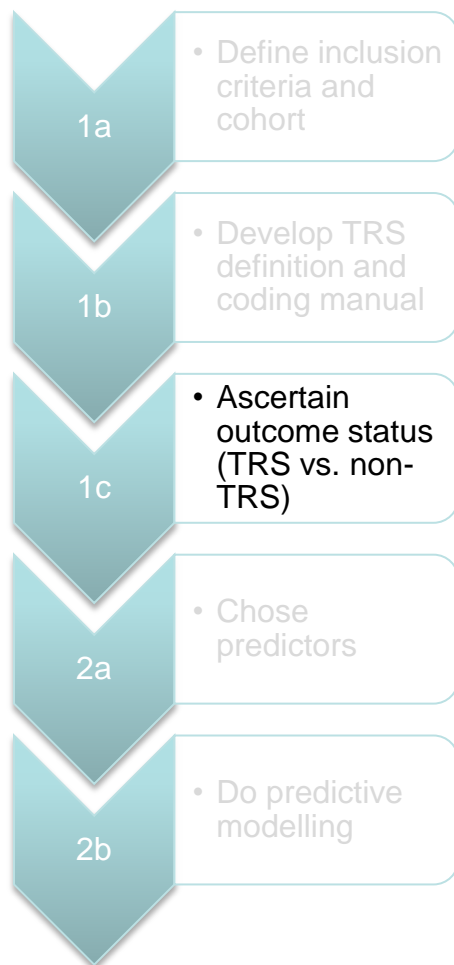




TRS definition:

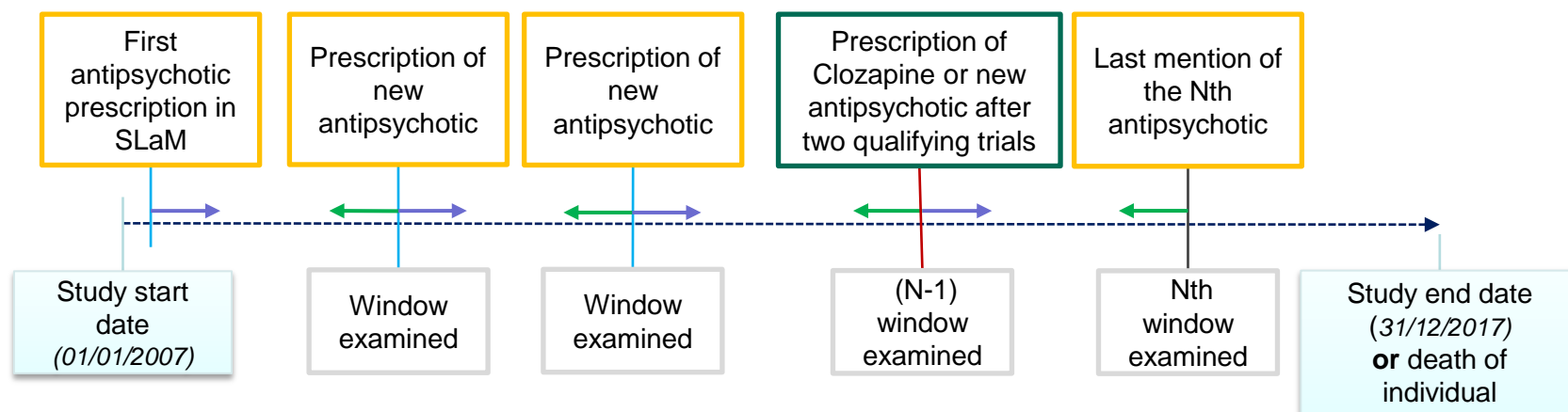
- A **prescription of a third antipsychotic**, after adequate trials (six or more weeks) of two different antipsychotic:
 - The initiation of each antipsychotic was due to **treatment failure** and not due to non-adherence and/or medication switching as a result of side-effects.
- Clozapine prescription

Specific coding rules were developed



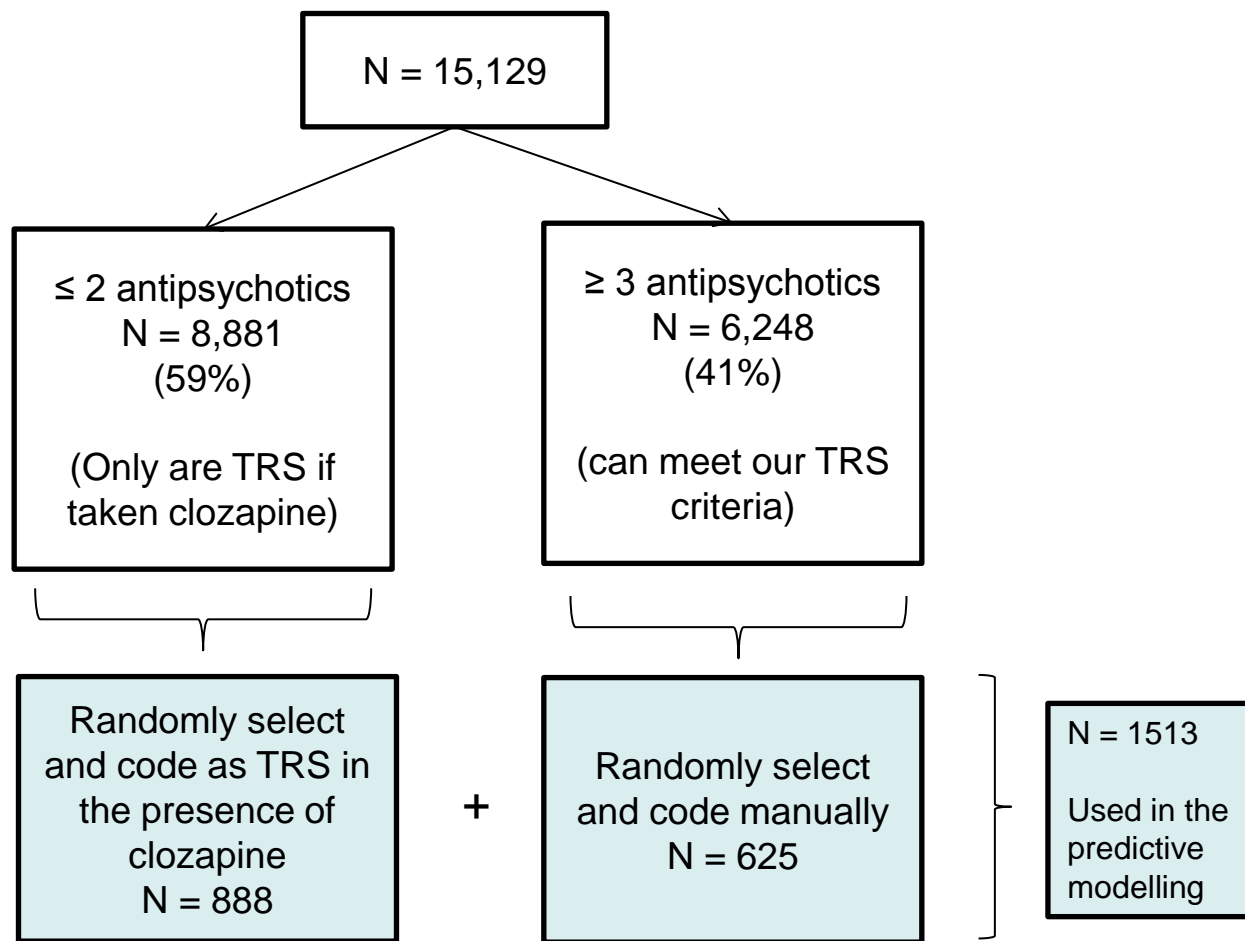
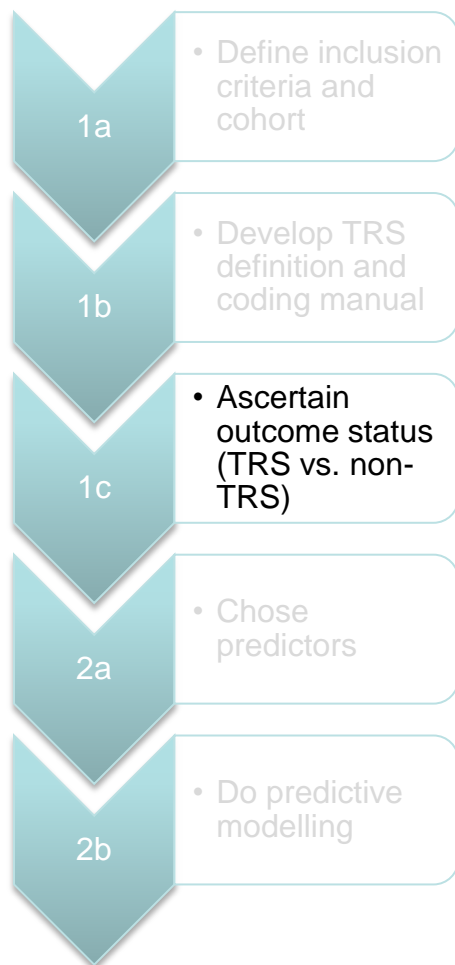
Coding treatment resistant schizophrenia

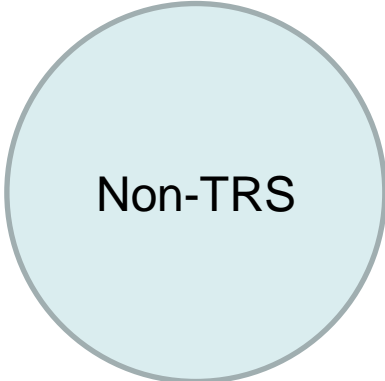
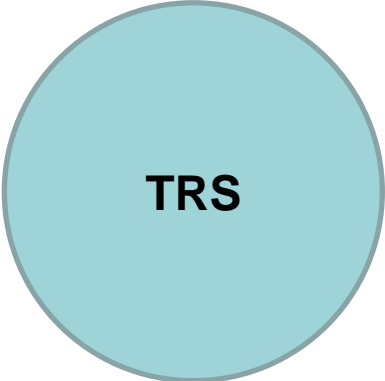
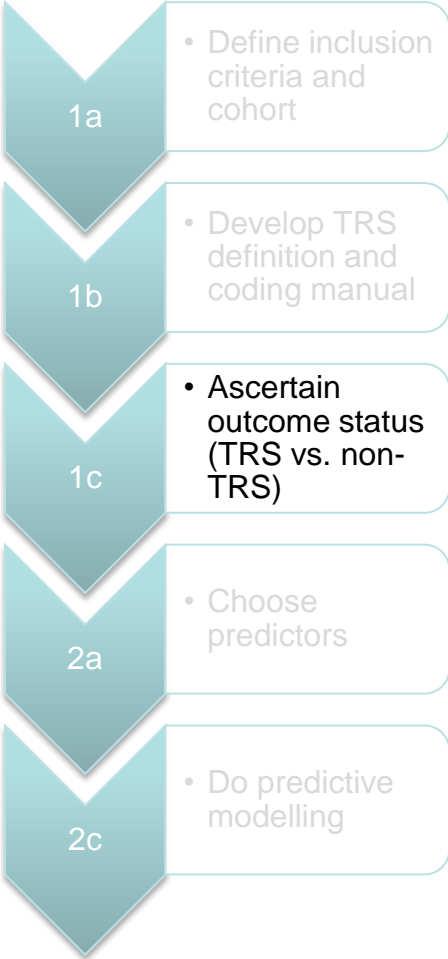
National Institute for Health Research

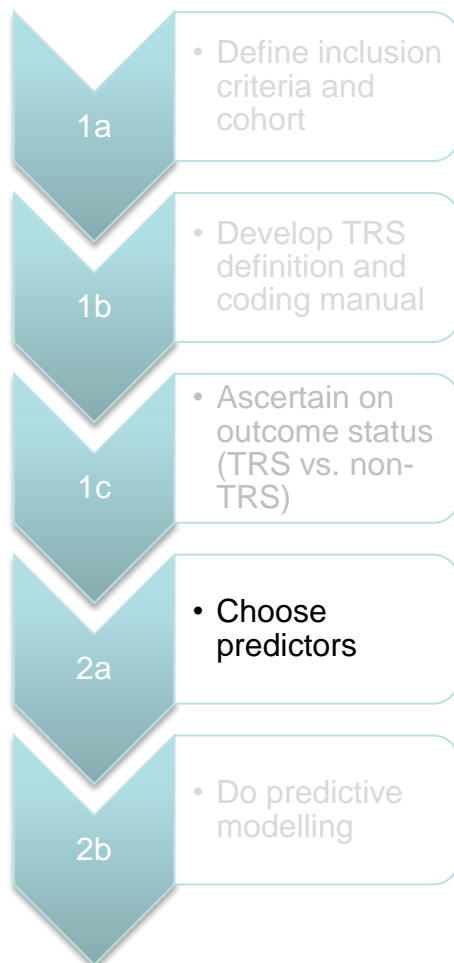


← N = final antipsychotic examined
 = time period of **6 weeks** back examined (any period where there are no clinical entries is disregarded; therefore we always examine 6 weeks' worth of documents)

→ = first **6 weeks** of records from the data extraction examined forwards from the first clinical record of the antipsychotic

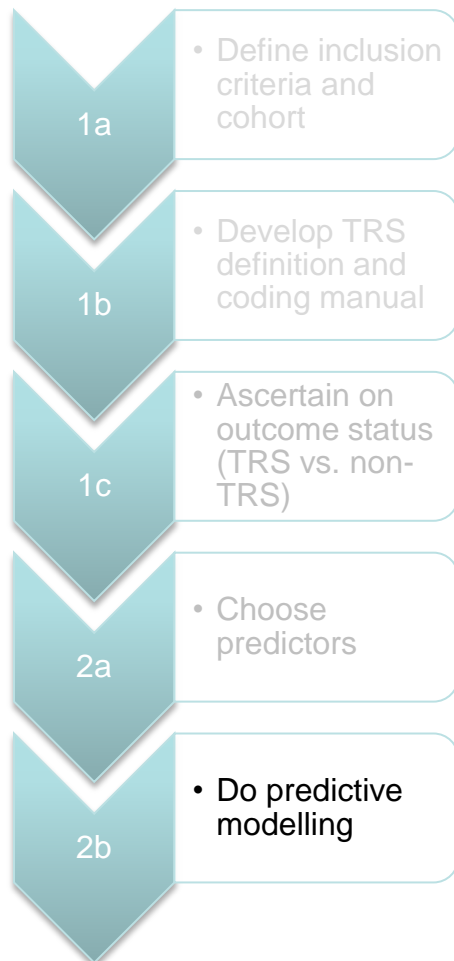






Predictors included in the statistical model include:

- Sociodemographic information (e.g., ethnicity)
- Comorbidities (e.g., other diagnosis)
- Service use (e.g., number of clinical contacts)
- Ratings of symptoms (e.g., Health of the Nation Outcomes Scales)
- Other proxy indices for severity of illness (e.g., hospitalisation)
- Proxy indices for adherence to treatment (e.g., use of a depot or a Community Treatment Order)
- Lifestyle characteristics (e.g., smoking)




Collaboration with biostatisticians who are performing the predictive modelling

- Daniel Stahl
- Deborah Agbedjro

A horizontal bar composed of seven colored segments: light green, dark green, orange, purple, red, dark blue, and light blue.

Future projects

- 
- A horizontal bar composed of several colored segments: green, dark green, orange, purple, red, dark purple, and blue.
- Pharmacological treatment and ethnic inequalities observed in involuntary detentions (under the Mental Health Act).
 - Ethnic differences in the prescription of clozapine for people with Treatment-Resistant Schizophrenia
 - Impact of antipsychotics on suicidal risk
 - Impact of antipsychotics in the on the development of obsessive-compulsive symptoms in serious mental illnesses

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Thank you for your attention!