

Method. Data were collected using the following ways:

Use of desinged questionnaire.

Looking into Rio electronic records

Standard used and compared against was Southern Health NHS Foundation Trust " smoke free trust policies'

20 cases were looked into and examined.

Result. Most staff are not implementing the Trust no smoking policies well and documentation of the informtion given are not complete.

Most service users prefer to use e-cigarettes.

Most people between 30 and 50 years old range do not smoke.

For those of clozapine, the impact of cigarettes smoking not explained.

Conclusion. The trust smoke free policies are not well implemented by health care practitioners at Antelope house mental health unit, Southern Health NHS Foundation Trust in Southampton.

End of life care in a secure hospital setting

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doi: 10.1192/bjo.2021.288

Aims. To measure the standard of care provided to patients who had a natural and expected death whilst in secure care at Roseberry Park Hospital, Middlesbrough.

Mallard ward is a low secure psychiatric ward for older aged men suffering from cognitive difficulties and significant physical comorbidity in addition to a severe and enduring mental illness. The patient population is such that it will remain the most appropriate placement for some patients until their death. It is vital that staff members on Mallard ward and indeed all parts of the Trust are aware of the priorities for care of the dying person and ensure that care is provided in accordance with these priorities.

The Leadership Alliance for the Care of Dying People (LACDP), a coalition of 21 national organisations, published One Chance to get it Right – Improving people's experience of care in the last few days and hours of life in June 2014. This document laid out five priorities for care of the dying person focussing on sensitive communication, involvement of the person and relevant others in decisions and compassionately delivering an individualised care plan.

Method. The data collection tool was adapted from End of Life Care Audit: Dying in Hospital, a national clinical audit commissioned by Healthcare Quality Improvement Partnership (HQIP) and run by the Royal College of Physicians. Data were collected from both electronic and paper records. There were three natural and expected deaths in the last two years.

Result. For all three patients, there was documented evidence that they were likely to die in the coming hours or days.

End of life care discussion was held with the nominated persons and not with the patients due to their lack of mental capacity.

The needs of the patients and their nominated persons were explored in all three cases.

All patients had an individualised care plan which was followed.

The palliative care team supported the staff with the care of these patients.

The care provided was largely consistent with the priorities listed.

Conclusion. The national audit compares performance of only acute NHS Trusts with no data to reflect the performance of mental health hospitals. It is imperative that mental health services work in collaboration with physical health and palliative care services so they are able to continue providing a high level of care to

this patient group. Clinicians and staff involved in the care of dying patients also need to be adequately trained.

Before writing that script: use of antipsychotic medication in patients with dementia in a CMHTOA

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doi: 10.1192/bjo.2021.289

Aims. A 2009 independent review commissioned by the UK government to review the use of antipsychotic medication in patients diagnosed with dementia produced the Time for Action report, often referred to as the Banerjee Report. It highlighted the common practise of using antipsychotics in the treatment of Behavioural and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia (BPSD) and the clinical issues this could raise especially when these medications were not being regularly reviewed. The audti was therefore carried out to determine whether patinets with BPSD in a Community Mental Health Team for Older adults (CMHTOA) in Mid Surrey, who had been diagnosed with BPSD, were being adequately assessed and managed in line with the current guidelines.

Method. Patients with a diagnosis of dementia open to one of three teams in the CMHTOA during the months of October and November 2019 were identified, those being prescribed anti-psychotic medication were selected and data from their electronic records collected and analysed to determine if clinicians: a) identified and documented the target behaviours, b) carried out a structured assessment using an ABC chart before commencing medication, c) reviewed the antipsychotic medication 6 weeks after it was commenced.

Result. Of the 87 patients with a diagnosis of Dementia from October to November 2019, 18 were on antipsychotic medication. 100% of these had target behaviours identified and clearly documented, a sixth had a structured assessment prior to starting medication and 61% had been reviewed after the first 6 weeks of starting antipsychotics.

Conclusion. The findings showed that a good propotion of patients did not have the required structured assessment before commencement of treatment and that more needed to be done by way of improving regular reviews after antipsychotic treatment is commenced.

Perinatal mental health outcome measures in a mother and baby unit

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doi: 10.1192/bjo.2021.290

Aims. To Audit Perinatal outcome measures and understand better the population served in order to improve care and understand risks. Our audit standards included: paired HoNOS and PBQ recorded on admission and discharge as well as ASQ scores prior to admission.

Method. Health of the Nation Outcome Scales (HoNOS), Postpartum Bonding Questionnaire (PBQ) and Ages and Stages Questionnaires (ASQ) were recorded on Lorenzo and SystmOne. Scores were collected over 20 months within the same MBU and these were analyzed.