The Importance of Metabolic Monitoring



Antipsychotic medications can elevate the risk for developing metabolic syndrome. Metabolic syndrome is a cluster of signs and symptoms, including insulin resistance, dyslipidemia, and hypertension, that increases subsequent risk of type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. An increased level of physical activity, improved sleep, and a well-balanced diet, as well as metabolic lab testing are proven interventions that can reduce the risk.¹

Provider Tips:

- Complete a full comprehensive exam before diagnosing and prescribing
- Discuss weight management options, physical activity, sleep, and a well-balanced diet
- Educate patients and their caregivers on the importance of completing annual visits and blood work
- To increase compliance, consider using standing orders to get HbA1c and LDL-C lab tests
- Verify the lab is contracted with the health plan to ensure the patient will not incur unnecessary charges

- Maintain appointment availability and schedule follow-up visits before the patient leaves the office
- Discuss the importance of disease management, medication adherence and lab work
- Coordinate care with all medical and behavioral health providers
- Address barriers and refer patients and caregivers to community-based and case management services

Measures:

- Metabolic Monitoring for Children and Adolescents on Antipsychotics (APM)
- Diabetes Screening for People with Schizophrenia or Bipolar Disorder who us Antipsychotic Medications (SSD)
- Cardiovascular Monitoring for People with Cardiovascular Disease and Schizophrenia (SMC)
- Diabetes Monitoring for People with Diabetes and Schizophrenia (SMD)

Additional Support:

- National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI): NAMI.org
- American Heart Association: Heart.org
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA): SAMHSA.gov

 $^{{}^{\}rm h}ttps://www.psychiatrictimes.com/view/metabolic\ -monitoring\ -antipsychotic\ -medications\ -whatpsychiatrists\ -need\ -know$