
	<p><b>PAN MERSEY AREA PRESCRIBING COMMITTEE</b></p> <p><b>SHARED CARE FRAMEWORK</b></p>	
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**The Pan Mersey Area Prescribing Committee**

**Shared Care Framework for Lithium in Adults**

<b>1. Background</b>	<p>Lithium is a well established treatment for mood disorders. It may also be prescribed by consultant neurologists for prophylaxis of cluster headache (unlicensed indication.) Effective prophylaxis enables people to live a full life in the community; it is therefore more appropriate to have follow up appointments and monitoring, to support lithium treatment, in the community.</p> <p>In December 2009 the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) issued a patient safety alert entitled 'Safer lithium therapy' (NPSA 2009/PSA005)<sup>(5)</sup> in response to reports of harm and fatalities resulting from failure to monitor lithium therapy correctly. The alert was developed to help NHS organisations in England and Wales to take steps to minimise the risks to patients associated with lithium therapy. The NPSA highlighted that problems are also likely to occur if patients are not informed of the known side effects of lithium or symptoms of toxicity.</p> <p>The NPSA developed a number of actions as well as documents to help overcome the identified safety risks. The documents included a purple information booklet; a monitoring booklet; to record blood results and an alert card to be carried by the patient. These documents are available at:  <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20171030124420/http://www.nrls.npsa.nhs.uk/resources/?entry_d45=65426&amp;p=9">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20171030124420/http://www.nrls.npsa.nhs.uk/resources/?entry_d45=65426&amp;p=9</a></p>
<b>2. Licensed Indications</b>	<p>Acute manic or hypomanic episodes</p> <p>Recurrent depressive disorders where treatment with other antidepressants has been unsuccessful</p> <p>Prophylaxis against bipolar affective disorders</p> <p>Aggressive behaviour or intentional self- harm</p>
<b>3. Locally agreed off- label indications</b>	<p>Cluster headache on consultant neurologists advice</p>

#### 4. Initiation and dose regime

Treatment with lithium is usually initiated and stabilised by a consultant psychiatrist or consultant neurologist who should retain responsibility for its overall supervision and periodic review as per agreed care plan.

Transfer of monitoring and prescribing to Primary care would normally be once the patient is established on a maintenance dose and is deemed to be stable. The duration of treatment will be determined by the specialist based on clinical response and tolerability.

Due to its narrow therapeutic index, lithium must be prescribed by brand to avoid the risk of toxic or sub-therapeutic levels caused by the variable bio-availabilities of the different preparations.

**Priadel** is the brand of lithium recommended in the Pan-Mersey area. Other brands are available and must be continued in stabilised patients.

Priadel tablets contain lithium carbonate which is insoluble  
Priadel liquid contains lithium citrate

**NB: 5ml of lithium citrate 520 mg in 5ml liquid is equivalent to approximately 204mg of lithium carbonate [BNF75]**

**NB: Other brands of lithium are available e.g. Camcolit, Liskonum, Li-Liquid. For doses of other Lithium preparations see current BNF.**

##### *Adults:*

Dosage must be individualised depending on serum lithium levels and clinical response. The dosage necessary to maintain serum lithium levels within the therapeutic range varies from patient to patient. The minimum effective dose should be sought and maintained.

As a general rule, the following dosing schedule is recommended. Please refer also to the specific recommendations for the different indications as listed below:

In patients of average weight (70kg) an initial dose of 400-1,200mg of Priadel in tablet form may be given as a single daily dose in the morning or on retiring. Alternatively, the dose may be divided and given morning and evening. The tablets should not be crushed or chewed.

In practice, a low dose (200mg to 400mg daily) of Priadel is commenced and increased as required until the correct serum level is reached.

Four to a maximum of seven days after starting treatment, serum lithium levels should be measured. Blood samples should be taken 12 or 24 hours after the previous dose of lithium, just before the next dose is due, to measure the serum lithium level at its trough. The serum level should not exceed 1.5 mmol/l.

Optimal maintenance serum levels may vary from patient to patient.

When changing between lithium preparations serum lithium levels should first be checked, then the new preparation started at a daily dose as close as possible to the dose of the other form of lithium.

**As bioavailability varies from product to product (particularly with regard to**

	<p><b>retard or slow release preparations), a change of product should be regarded as initiation of new treatment.</b></p> <p>With Priadel, the objective is to adjust the dose so as to maintain the “Target” serum lithium concentrations at 12 and 24 hours as shown in the table below.</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">At 12 hours</th> <th style="text-align: center;">At 24 hours</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Once daily dosage</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.7 – 1.0 mmol/L</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.5 – 0.8 mmol/L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Twice daily dosage</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">0.5 – 0.8 mmol/L</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Serum lithium levels should be monitored weekly until stabilisation is achieved. The serum level should not exceed 1.5 mmol/l.</p> <p>Following stabilisation of serum lithium levels, the period between subsequent measurements can be increased gradually, but should not normally exceed two to three months.</p> <p>Additional measurements should be made following alteration of dosage, on development of inter-current disease, signs of manic or depressive relapse, following significant change in sodium or fluid intake, or if signs of lithium toxicity occur</p> <p>If lithium is to be discontinued, particularly in cases of high doses, the dose should be reduced gradually</p> <p><i>Elderly:</i></p> <p>Elderly patients or those below 50kg in weight, often require lower lithium dosage to achieve therapeutic serum lithium levels. Starting doses of 200mg to 400mg daily of Priadel tablets are recommended. Dosage increments of 200mg to 400mg every 3 to 5 days are usual. Total daily doses of 800mg to 1800mg may be necessary to achieve effective blood lithium levels of 0.8 to 1.0 mmol/l.</p> <p>For prophylaxis, the dosage necessary to reach a blood lithium level of 0.4 to 0.8 mmol/l is generally in the range of 600 to 1200 mg/day.</p> <p><i>Children and adolescents:</i></p> <p>Not recommended.</p> <p><b>The patient will be reviewed by the specialist service at 12 monthly intervals or less.</b></p> <p><b>Dose adjustments and consequent monitoring will be the responsibility of the initiating specialist unless directions have been discussed and agreed with the primary care clinician.</b></p> <p><b>Termination of treatment will be the responsibility of the specialist.</b></p>		At 12 hours	At 24 hours	Once daily dosage	0.7 – 1.0 mmol/L	0.5 – 0.8 mmol/L	Twice daily dosage	0.5 – 0.8 mmol/L	
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<p><b>5. Baseline investigations and initial monitoring and dose titration to be undertaken by the specialist.</b></p>	<p><b>Baseline</b> U&amp;Es, eGFR, TFTs, calcium, weight/BMI, cardiac function,</p> <p>If indicated ECG if current or risk of cardiovascular disease Pregnancy test in women of child bearing age</p> <p><b>Monitoring</b> Lithium levels weekly until stabilisation achieved, after which the period between subsequent measurements can be increased gradually to a maximum of three months.</p>									

	U&Es, TFTs, calcium and weight every 6 months
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<b>6. Ongoing monitoring requirements to be undertaken in Primary Care</b>	<b>Monitoring</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
	Lithium level	Every 3 months, seek advice from initiating specialist should results be outside target range.
	U&Es, TFTs, calcium, weight/BMI	Every 6 months, seek advice from initiating specialist should results be deranged.
	Cardiac function if high CVD risk	Annual
<b>7. Pharmaceutical aspects</b>  <i>(including route of administration, formulation, method of administration, legal category)</i>	Route of administration	Oral
	Formulations	Priadel 200mg M/R tablets Priadel 400mg M/R tablets Camcolit 400mg M/R tablets Liskonum M/R 450mg tablets  Priadel 520mg in 5ml liquid Li-Liquid 509mg in 5ml Li-Liquid 1,018mg in 5ml
	Legal category	POM
<b>8. Contraindications</b>  Please note this does not replace the Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC) <sup>(1)</sup> and should be read in conjunction with it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hypersensitivity to lithium or excipients.</li> <li>• Cardiac disease/Cardiac insufficiency.</li> <li>• Severe renal impairment.</li> <li>• Untreated hypothyroidism.</li> <li>• Breast-feeding.</li> <li>• Low body sodium levels, e.g. in dehydrated patients or those on low sodium diets.</li> <li>• Addison's disease.</li> <li>• Brugada syndrome or family history of Brugada syndrome</li> </ul>	
<b>9. Significant Drug Interactions</b>	<p><i>For a comprehensive list consult the BNF <sup>(2)</sup>, Summary of Product Characteristics <sup>(1)</sup> or Stockley's Drug Interactions. <sup>(3)</sup></i></p> <p><i>Seek advice from the initiating specialist if there are any concerns about interactions.</i></p> <p><b>Concomitant drugs that increase lithium levels risking toxicity</b></p> <p>ACE inhibitors/Angiotensin II receptor antagonists</p> <p>Diuretics especially thiazides.</p>	

	<p>Other drugs that reduce sodium levels NSAIDS</p> <p><b>Concomitant drugs that reduce lithium levels risking illness relapse</b></p> <p>Theophylline Sodium containing products (e.g. antacids or urinary alkalinising agents)</p> <p><b>Other</b></p> <p>Amiodarone and other antiarrhythmic agents can increase the risk of arrhythmias e.g. QT prolongation.</p> <p>Antiepileptics e.g. carbamazepine can possibly increase the risk of neurotoxicity, tremor and drowsiness.</p> <p>Antipsychotics: Concomitant use of can cause severe neurotoxicity, QT effects and increased risk of extrapyramidal side effects</p> <p>Calcium channel blockers (e.g. verapamil/diltiazem) can cause neurotoxicity without increased plasma levels of lithium.</p> <p>SSRIs / SNRIs - Increased risk of CNS and serotonergic effects</p> <p>Tricyclics - Cases of neurotoxicity, serotonin syndrome and neuroleptic malignant syndrome have been reported.</p> <p>Drugs that prolong the QT interval</p> <p>Drugs with serotonergic effects</p>			
<p><b>10. Adverse Effects and management.</b></p>	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:50%; text-align: center;">Result</th> <th style="width:50%; text-align: center;">Action</th> </tr> </thead> </table>		Result	Action
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Deterioration in renal function	Seek advice from mental health specialist or neurologist.			
<p><b>Possible signs of lithium toxicity</b></p>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe hand shake (tremor)</li> <li>• Stomach ache along with nausea and diarrhoea</li> <li>• Muscle weakness</li> <li>• Ataxia Muscle twitches</li> <li>• Slurring of words</li> <li>• Blurred vision Confusion</li> <li>• Feeling unusually sleepy</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Action</b></p> <p>Seek advice from mental health specialist or neurologist.</p>				
<p><b>11. Advice to patient/carers</b></p>	<p>The specialist will counsel the patient with regard to the benefits and risks of treatment and will provide the patient with any relevant information and advice. This will include patient information leaflets and a copy of the purple 'Lithium Therapy: Important Information for Patients' booklet</p>			

<p><b>12. Pregnancy and breastfeeding</b></p>	<p>Manufacturer advises effective contraception during treatment for women of childbearing potential</p> <p>Inform the mental health consultant or neurologist if a patient is planning to become pregnant for treatment options to be considered or neurologist. Pregnancy should be avoided – Inform the mental health consultant or neurologist immediately if the patient becomes pregnant whilst taking lithium (but do not stop the lithium)</p> <p>Lithium is present in breastmilk risking toxicity in infant – avoid breastfeeding</p>
<p><b>13. Specialist contact information</b></p>	<p>See Appendix 2</p>
<p><b>14. Additional information</b></p>	<p>Prescribing responsibility will only be requested, following initiation and stabilisation with associated counselling and monitoring and when the consultant and the patient's GP agree that the patient's condition is stable.</p> <p>The shared care agreement will cease to exist, and prescribing responsibility will return to secondary care, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The clinical situation deteriorates such that stability is not achieved.</li> <li>• The clinical situation requires a major change in therapy.</li> <li>• GP feels it to be in the best stated clinical interest of the patient for prescribing responsibility to transfer back to the Consultant.</li> </ul> <p>There must be discussion between the Consultant and GP on this matter and an explanation by the GP of the reason(s) for transferring back prescribing responsibility. The Consultant will accept such a transfer within a timeframe appropriate to the clinical circumstances.</p> <p><b>Where patient care is transferred from one specialist service or GP practice to another, a new shared care agreement must be completed.</b></p>
<p><b>15. References</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Priadel. Summary for Product Characteristics Electronic Medicine Compendium accessed 13/4/18 <a href="https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/2754/smpc">https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/2754/smpc</a></li> <li>2. BNF Edition 74 September 2017</li> <li>3. Stockley's Drug Interactions e-version accessed 30/4/18 <a href="https://about.medicinescomplete.com/publication/stockleys-drug-interactions/">https://about.medicinescomplete.com/publication/stockleys-drug-interactions/</a></li> <li>4. NICE CG185: Bipolar disorder: the assessment and management of bipolar disorder in adults, children and young people in primary and secondary care; Published September 2014. Last updated April 2018</li> <li>5. NPSA Safer Lithium Therapy. 2009 <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20171030124420/http://www.nrls.npsa.nhs.uk/resources/?entryid45=65426&amp;p=9">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20171030124420/http://www.nrls.npsa.nhs.uk/resources/?entryid45=65426&amp;p=9</a></li> </ol>
<p><b>16. To be read in conjunction with the following documents</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy for shared care</li> <li>• Shared care agreement form</li> </ul>

## Appendix 1

### Policy for Shared Care

Shared care is only appropriate if it provides an optimum solution for the patient and it meets the criteria outlined in the Shared Care section of the Pan Mersey **Definitions and Criteria for Categorisation of Medicines in the Pan Mersey Formulary** document.

Before prescribing responsibilities are transferred to primary care:

- Prescribing responsibility will only be transferred when the consultant and the patient's GP agree that the patient's condition is stable.
- All information required by the shared care framework for the individual medicine has been provided to the patient's GP.
- Patients will only be referred to the GP once the GP has agreed to the Shared Care Agreement and returned signed copies.

**Inherent in any shared care agreement is the understanding that participation is at the discretion of the GP, subject to the availability of sufficient information to support clinical confidence.**

### Specialist Responsibilities in Shared Care

- To initiate the medicine, prescribing and monitoring toxicity and efficacy as required until the patient is stabilised and reviewed as described by the shared care framework.
- To ensure the patient or their carer is counselled with regard to the medicine.
- To provide any necessary written information to the patient with regard to the individual medicine.
- To be familiar with the shared care framework.
- To provide all information to the patient's GP as required by the shared care framework when prescribing responsibility is initially transferred and at any subsequent times as necessary for safe and effective treatment of the patient.
- To assess the patient regularly as necessary for the duration of therapy as specified in the individual medicine shared care framework.
- To review the patient promptly if required by the GP concerned.
- To meet any additional requirements as required by the individual medicine shared care framework.
- To communicate failure of a patient to attend a routine hospital review and advise the GP of appropriate action to be taken.

- Following the addition of a new drug to an existing regime covered by a Shared Care Agreement, the Specialist must recall the patient for re-titration, stabilisation and subsequent review and inform the GP of this. A new Shared Care Agreement must then be initiated.

### **Primary Care Responsibilities in Shared Care**

- To reply to a written request for Shared Care within 21 days ensuring both copies of the Shared Care Agreement are signed if appropriate.

If agreeing to shared care, the GP is asked to:

- To provide prescribe or manage and monitor the medicine as advised by the Specialist and in line with the individual Shared Care Framework.
- To review the patient as required by the Shared Care Framework
- To make appropriate and contemporaneous records of prescribing and/or monitoring and to note the existence of the Shared Care Agreement on the patient's clinical record. A READ code of "6652 Shared Care- Specialist/GP" can be used.
- To be familiar with the individual Shared Care Framework.
- To monitor patient's general wellbeing.
- To report any adverse effects of treatment to the consultant
- To inform the Specialist of any relevant change in the patient's circumstances.
- To seek Specialist advice as appropriate.
- To meet any additional requirements as required by the individual Shared Care Framework.
- To respond to Specialist communication relating to any change or addition to the patient's treatment covered by the Shared Care Agreement.



**Appendix 2:                      Shared Care Agreement**

**Lithium**

**Request by Specialist Clinician for the patient's GP to enter into a shared care agreement**

**Part 1**

**To be signed by Consultant / Prescribing member of Specialist Team**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name of patient \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

DOB: \_\_\_\_\_

Patient NHS No \_\_\_\_\_

Patient hospital unit No \_\_\_\_\_

Diagnosed condition \_\_\_\_\_

If using addressograph label please attach one to each copy

Dear Dr \_\_\_\_\_

I request that you undertake continued prescribing of Lithium ( BRAND )

Dose: ..... Target serum level: ..... Acceptable range: .....  
for the above patient in accordance with the lithium shared care framework.

**Last Prescription Issued: ..... / ..... / ..... Next Supply Due: ..... / ..... / .....**

**Date of last blood test: ..... / ..... / ..... Date of next blood test: ..... / ..... / .....**

**Frequency of blood test: .....**

**I confirm that the patient has been stabilised and reviewed on the above regime in accordance with the Shared Care Framework and Policy.**

**I confirm that if this is a Shared Care Agreement for a drug indication which is unlicensed or off label, informed consent has been received.**

Previous Investigations Completed	Date	Result	Next date due
Lithium level			
U&Es including calcium; creatinine			
eGFR			
TFTs			
FBC			
Weight / BMI			
Blood Pressure			
ECG, if CV disease or risk factors			

Further blood tests for lithium monitoring and associated physical health checks are due as per schedule in Section 6 of this shared care agreement unless stated otherwise in the attached clinic letter.

- Purple lithium booklet provided
- Patient counselled on:
- Pregnancy issues
  - Interactions with OTC medicines
  - Driving implications
  - Need to carry alert card (from purple booklet)
  - Occasions to show purple record booklet
  - Need to update booklet information

All reviews for overall monitoring of disease status and efficacy of treatment will continue to be done by specialist team as per the attached shared care framework.

Patient's next review date: ..... / ..... / .....

**Licensed Use:**      **YES / NO** (specialist please delete as appropriate)

## Details of Specialist Clinicians

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

*Consultant / Prescribing member of Specialist Team \*circle or underline as appropriate*

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

In all cases, please also provide the name and contact details of the Consultant.

When the request for shared care is made by a prescriber who is not the consultant, it is the supervising consultant who takes medico-legal responsibility for the agreement.

**Consultant:** \_\_\_\_\_

### Contact details:

Telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_ Ext: \_\_\_\_\_

Address for return  
of documentation  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Part 2

### To be completed by Primary Care Clinician

I agree to prescribe \_\_\_\_\_ for the above patient in accordance with the enclosed shared care framework.  
(Enter READ code "66S2 Shared Care-Specialist/GP" onto patient record to highlight existence of shared care)

GP signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

GP name \_\_\_\_\_ Please print

**GP:** Please sign and return a copy ***within 21 calendar days*** to the address above

## OR

**GP-** If you do not agree to prescribe, please delete the section above and provide any supporting information as appropriate below:

Even if you do not agree, please record that the patient is prescribed lithium and inform the prescriber of any test results or co-morbidity that may affect lithium treatment.

## Appendix 3 Support and Advice

### North West Boroughs Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust

24 hrs a day, 7 days a week, 365 days per year

The team practitioners will screen the referral and a priority will be assigned; 24hrs emergency, urgent 72hrs and routine 10 days.

#### Assessment Teams Warrington and Halton

Warrington Assessment Team	01925 666647
Warrington Home Treatment Team	01925666647
Halton Assessment Team	01928 753981
Halton Home Treatment Team	01928 753981
Halton & Warrington EIT	01514226826

#### Assessment Teams St Helens and Knowsley

St Helens Assessment Team	01744 621688
St Helens Home Treatment Team	01744 621 688
Knowsley Assessment Team	0151 6765263
Knowsley Home Treatment Team	0151 6765263
St Helens & Knowsley EIT	01744 646102

#### Recovery and Later Life Teams

Halton Recovery Team	01928 753968
Halton Later Life team	01928 753162

Knowsley Recovery Team	0151 4301621
Knowsley Later Life Team	0151 6765262

St Helens Recovery Team	01744 736708
St Helens Later Life team	01744 646321

Warrington Recovery Team	01925 666660
Warrington Later Life Team	01942 664041

#### Consultants Consultation

Contact the Assessment Team; the team consultant and speciality doctor have availability weekdays 12pm – 1pm to speak direct to GPs.

The assessment service does not provide stand-alone counselling, substance misuse services (including detoxification) or social care assessment.

## **Mersey Care NHS Foundation Trust**

Contact details for Access teams:-

- Single Point of Access Team (SPA) Liverpool (South Sefton) - 0151 330 7207
- Single Point of Access Team (SPA) North Sefton (Southport) & Formby - 01704 383075

Alternatively, contact the Mersey Care NHS Trust switchboard on 0151 473 0303 and ask to be connected to the appropriate assessment team or consultant/medical secretary, consultant on call or relevant community mental health team (CMHT) OR follow link to the Mersey Care website for further contact details <http://www.merseycare.nhs.uk/gps-and-referrers/mental-health-referrals/>

## **The Walton Centre NHS Foundation Trust**

Telephone the Trust switchboard to contact consultants or their secretaries:  
0151 525 3611