All workers responsible for administering medication understand the effects and side effects of the medication and the steps to take in the event of an incident involving medication. NDIS Standards: Management of Medication

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| **Type of medication and possible effects** | Examples of medications - name (brand) | **Possible side-effects of medication** | **What to do?** |
| **Antipsychotic medicines** (mental health conditions)that can cause **swallowing problems**  The antipsychotic medicines listed can cause swallowing problems | Aripiprazole (e.g. Abilify) | **Swallowing problems** that increase the risk of **choking** | **1.Call 000**  **2. Follow Health Support Plan**  **3. Seek medical review if participant reports or they are observed experiencing adverse effects due to medicines, particularly if there has been a recent change in medicine** |
| Asenapine (e.g. Saphris) |
| Chlorpromazine (e.g Largactil) |
| Flupentixol (e.g. Fluanxol) |
| Haloperidol (e.g. Haldol, Serenace) |
| Lurasidone (e.g. Latuda) |
| Olanzapine (e.g. Zyprexa, APO-Olanzapine) |
| Paliperidone (e.g Invega) |
| Quetiapine (e.g. Seroquel) |
| Risperidone (e.g. Risperdal, Rixadone) |
| Trifluoperazine (e.g. Stelazine) |
| Ziprasidone (e.g. Zeldox) |
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| **Benzodiazepine medicines** associated with **drowsiness**  The benzodiazepines (eg anxiety/stress/insomnia) listed can cause drowsiness, and therefore have the potential to  influence swallowing by association, especially during eating | Alprazolam (e.g. Alprax, Kalma, Xanax, Zamhexal) | Causing **drowsiness** that may increase the risk of **choking** | **1.Call 000**  **2 Follow Health Support Plan**  **3. Seek medical review if participant reports or they are observed experiencing adverse effects due to medicines, particularly if there has been a recent change in medicine** |
| Bromazepam (e.g. Lexotan) |
| Clobazam (e.g. Frisium) |
| Clonazepam (e.g. Rivotril, Paxam) |
| Diazepam (e.g. Ducene, Valpam) |
| Flunitrazepam (e.g. Hypnodorm) |
| Lorazepam (e.g. Ativan) |
| Midazolam (e.g. Hypnovel) |
| Nitrazepam (e.g. Mogadon, Alodorm) |
| Oxazepam (e.g. Alepam, Murelax, Serepax) |
| Temazepam (e.g. Normison, Temaze, Temtabs) |
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| **Antiepileptic medicines** that can cause **drowsiness**  The antiepileptic medicines listed can cause drowsiness, and therefore have the potential to  influence swallowing by association, especially during eating | Carbamazepine (e.g. Tegretol, Teril) | Causing **drowsiness** that may increase the risk of **choking** | **1. Call 000**  **2. Follow Health Support Plan**  **3. Seek medical review if participant reports or they are observed experiencing adverse effects due to medicines, particularly if there has been a recent change in medicine** |
| Clonazepam (e.g. Rivotril, Paxam) |
| Gabapentin (e.g. Neurontin, Nupentin, Pendine, Gabaran, Gantin) |
| Lamotrigine (in combination with other medicines; e.g. Elmendos, Lamictal, Lamidus,  Lamitrin, Lamogine) |
| Phenobarbital (e.g. Phenobarb) |
| Pregabalin (e.g. Lyrica) |
| Valproate (in combination with other medicines; e.g. Epilim, Valpro) |
| Vigabatrin (e.g. Sabril) |
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| **Commonly prescribed medicines** which can affect **swallowing**  Three most commonly prescribed medicines  used for the purposes of **behaviour support** are types associated with swallowing problems | Risperidone (antipsychotic) | **Swallowing problems** that increase the risk of **choking** | **1.Call 000**  **2. Follow Behaviour Support Plan & Health Support Plan**  **3. Seek medical review if participant reports or they are observed experiencing adverse effects due to medicines, particularly if there has been a recent change in medicine** |
| Sodium valproate (antiepileptic) |
| Olanzapine (antipsychotic) |
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| **Medicines** associated with increased risk of **slow and ineffective breathing** that can lead to increased carbon dioxide in the body and reduced oxygen availability. Can be life threatening. | Benzodiazepines such as midazolam, diazepam (Valium), and lorazepam | **Slow and ineffective breathing** (respiratory depression) **can be life threatening.** | **1.Call 000**  **2. Follow Health Support Plan**  **3. Seek medical review if participant reports or they are observed experiencing adverse effects due to medicines, particularly if there has been a recent change in medicine** |
| Opioids such as oxycodone, codeine, and fentanyl |
| Polypharmacy with medicines that compromise kidney or liver function |
| Psychotropic polypharmacy (two or more medicines that affect the CNS (antipsychotics, antidepressants, sedatives and anticonvulsants) |
| Combinations of any of the above increase the risk further and increase the risk of drug-to-drug interactions |