

Methods. It was recorded for each patient whether they had an antidepressant prescribed, which medication, the documented indication, and their most recent medical review. Data was collected in a 'snapshot' cross section of all 89 patients on the case-load in December 2023.

Data was obtained from carenotes by reviewing clinic letters and clinical notes; and cross-referencing with GP records.

Results. 33 patients (37%) were prescribed an antidepressant. Of these, 25 (76%) had a recorded indication. The commonest indication was mixed anxiety and depression followed by depression. Sertraline was by far the commonest prescribed antidepressant (52%) followed by mirtazapine. 3 patients were prescribed combination antidepressants. 67 patients (84%) had had a medical review within 6 months.

Conclusion. Among patients with a first episode of psychosis, there is a significant comorbidity of depression and anxiety spectrum disorders.

Our standard was met for most patients but there were several exceptions, and we considered why 8 patients did not have a listed diagnosis. There can be a degree of diagnostic uncertainty in distinguishing anxiety and depressive disorders from negative symptoms, and the affective changes that are an established part of recovery from an acute psychotic episode. In these circumstances it may be appropriate to consider a trial of antidepressants in consultation with the patient. Some of these patients also have been on long-term therapy which preceded their referral to EIPS, leading to uncertainty of the indication and pre-morbid status.

We conclude the following recommendations:

1. Prompt a review of antidepressant use in those identified without a clear indication, discussing risks and benefits with the patient at next review.
2. Arrange medical reviews for those exceeding the 6-monthly window.
3. Record last review for patients under shared care.
4. Re-audit in 6 months to monitor improvement.

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Keeping Up Standards: An Audit of Adherence to Admission Standards on Acute Mental Health Wards in NHS Lanarkshire

Dr Louisa Adam¹, Dr Shaina Dillon^{2*}, Dr Emma Docherty³, Dr Francesca Guarino⁴ and Miss Leanne Lindsay¹

¹University Hospital Wishaw, NHS Lanarkshire, United Kingdom;

²University Hospital Hairmyres, NHS Lanarkshire, United Kingdom;

³Woodland View, NHS Ayrshire and Arran, United Kingdom and

⁴NHS Education for Scotland, NHS Lanarkshire, United Kingdom

*Presenting author.

doi: 10.1192/bjo.2024.557

Aims. We audited the adherence to part of the minimum admission standards for Mental Health, Learning Disabilities and Addictions Services (MHLDA) for 6 acute wards, across two sites (UHH and UHW) in NHS Lanarkshire. We focussed on the section of the standards that the admitting junior doctor/ANP is responsible for. This comprised:

- An admission assessment (including presenting complaint, history of current episode of illness, medication, mental state examination and risk assessment).

- Physical health assessment (examination, bloods, ECG, VTE assessment), medicine reconciliation and prescribing on HEPMA - within 12 hours.

Methods. Five individuals collected data across both sites and both cycles. For our first cycle, all admissions in March 2023 were retrospectively reviewed, a total of 94 admissions (UHH 47, UHW 47). Electronic notes/systems were reviewed (Morse, Clinical Portal, Hepma, Trakcare).

This first cycle demonstrated poor adherence to the minimum admissions standards. A proforma for admission statement was created, including prompts for the admission assessment and for the components of the physical health assessment, medicines reconciliation and prescribing. Presentations were made at post-graduate teaching and at ANP teaching. The majority of people were unaware of the existence of the admission standards or did not know where to find them. The admission standards document and the proforma were circulated via email and added to the shared R drive. A second cycle was completed, reviewing all admissions in July 2023, a total of 74 admissions (UHH 41, UHW 33). The proforma has now been included in the induction material for new doctors.

Results. Following interventions, there was improvement in completion of admission statement (90% vs 81%). There was improvement in the inclusion of all components, most notably MSE (91% vs 71%) and risk assessment (59% vs 18%). Where the proforma was used (57%), all aspects of admission statement were present (97–100%). When not used, there was variable inclusion of the different components (7–90%). There was improvement in the completion of all components of physical health assessment (except small decrease in medicine reconciliation). In every case of missing components with no documentation as to why, the proforma had not been used.

Conclusion. Development of a proforma for admission assessment has led to improved completion of admission assessment, physical health assessment, medicines reconciliation and prescribing within 12 hours. Qualitative feedback is being sought on the proforma from junior doctors, ANPs and senior medics to guide next steps and further improvements. Review of the admissions standards guidance is now due.

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Antibiotic Prescribing in Acute Wound Management

Dr Hani Dourado Al-khatib*, Miss Emma Corn and Dr Victoria Ozidu

Greater Manchester Mental Health, Manchester, United Kingdom

*Presenting author.

doi: 10.1192/bjo.2024.558

Aims. The primary aim is to ensure patients receive recommended acute wound care. Specific objectives include improving wound management, enhancing antimicrobial stewardship, and aligning practices with national guidelines.

Methods. A retrospective audit spanning May to October 2023 assessed prescriptions for in-patients receiving antibiotics for wound management. Detailed patient records were scrutinized to evaluate compliance with standards, including wound assessment documentation, antibiotic indication adherence, tetanus status recording, and wound swab collection.

Results. A total of 21 patients/encounters met the criteria for inclusion. Documentation deficiencies were prevalent, with only