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Aims. Mental health disorders, mostly notably paranoid schizophrenia and personality disorders are commonly seen in patients with a forensic background. Section 37/41, within the Mental Health Act 1983, detains patients who are mentally unwell in hospital for treatment, instead of a prison sentence, with the addition of a community restriction order for public safety. Once stable, patients are discharged by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) on Section 42, otherwise known as a conditional discharge. This means they can live freely in the community but under a set of conditions they must follow in order to obtain absolute discharge. A leaflet on Section 42 was created after a gap in patient knowledge was identified during consultations. Furthermore, a literature review did not retrieve any relevant results on this topic. The aim of this leaflet was to improve both patient and staff knowledge.
Methods. A patient leaflet was created using information from relevant legislation, MoJ official documents, trust resources, the charity MIND UK as well as staff knowledge. A checklist consisting of 12 questions was created to test the patients' knowledge, with space for additional comments. Care was taken to ensure every question on the checklist had a corresponding answer in the leaflet. Six suitable patients were identified and supported to read the leaflet and a structured interview using the checklist was conducted pre- and post-leaflet. In addition, feedback was sought from staff members of multiple backgrounds. A resource questionnaire was also given to participants to collate feedback. The pre- and post-test answers were compared and given a mark out of 12. A mark was given for answers that were sensible and correct, even if parts were missing for questions that encompassed multiple facts.
Results. All patients were previously on Section 37/41 and now on Section 42. All showed a substantial improvement in knowledge base, with 4/6 patients scoring full marks afterwards. Patient feedback obtained was overall very positive, with many describing it as "useful", "informative" and "helpful". Staff feedback was also collated and found to be positive too, with comments including "very informative", "easy to read" and "clear and precise".
Conclusion. Our leaflet was well received by both patients and staff. It improved their knowledge base as well as confidence in understanding the medico-legal jargon used in day-to-day practice in the forensic setting. Feedback was overall positive, and the additional patient feedback was encouraging, with many of them wishing for sooner access to similar resources.

Implementation of STOMP (Stopping Over-Medication of People With Learning Disability, Autism or Both With Psychotropic Medications) PLEDGE: A Quality Improvement Project at Bradford District Care Foundation Trust CAMHS Learning Disability Team

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Aims. The project's aim coincides with NHS England STOMP Pledge signed by BDCFT. To maintain up to date records of children and adolescents with learning disabilities eligible for STOMP reviews, implement planned supervised dose reduction, consider alternatives to psychotropics and maintain an up-to-date record of physical health monitoring for patients on antipsychotic medications according to local Trust guidelines.
Methods. The sample consisted of the caseload registered with the CAMHS learning disability Team at BDCFT in December 2021. Each case was reviewed retrospectively through electronic records. Data were collected on a data collection tool designed in Microsoft Excel.

Baseline data about Diagnosis and Psychotropic medications prescribed were recorded. The Antipsychotic prescribing practice was audited against local Trust guidelines as part of the project.

The project was registered and approved by the Trust Audit Team.
Results. The study included 106 cases registered in December 2021.
42 patients (40%) were prescribed psychotropic medication only
10 patients (9%) were prescribed psychotropic medication plus ADHD medication
14 patients (13%) were prescribed ADHD medication only
40 patients (38%) were not prescribed any medication
66 (62%) patients from the sample were prescribed medication.

Medications were divided into, Psychotropics and ADHD medication groups. Each group was assessed against a prescription time standard of either less or more than 12 months.

Antipsychotics were the most frequently prescribed psychotropic medications; 60% of those prescribed psychotropics were on Antipsychotics. A smaller number (31%) on an Anxiolytic, and an even small number (12%) on an Antidepressant. Anticonvulsants were prescribed to 6 in our sample, but all by another service provider (Paediatrics). 20 patients (38%) were on more than one psychotropic medication.

The length of the time was divided into less and more than a year on medication. 20% of patients were on psychotropics for less than 12 months and about 80% for more than 12 months.

As there are local BDCFT guidelines for monitoring patients on Antipsychotics, a summary of compliance against standards was included as an audit in the project.

All 66 patients on medications were deemed eligible for STOMP reviews, and 64 out of them had behavioural support plan in place.
Conclusion. 66 patients who had eligibility for STOMP:
1. 35%: Undergoing reduction plan.
2. 35%: Reduction was not deemed suitable.
3. 30%: No review or reduction plan in place

Recommendations are made in the report to achieve full compliance with STOMP objectives and a re-audit in a year to monitor progress.

Quality Improvement Project to Improve GP Referrals to a Rural Psychiatric Team

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