

Evaluation of Anxiolytic and Antipsychotic Use at Inpatient Rehabilitation Hospital During the COVID-19 Pandemic



School of Medicine
University of Missouri @MizzouPMR



Hannah Farmer, DO; Benjamin Gill, DO, MBA; Kelli Buchanan, MPH; Zaheeruddin Ahmad, PharmD; Wendy Pierce Martin, PharmD; Claire Finkel, MD
University of Missouri Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

Objective: To evaluate the administration of anxiolytic and antipsychotic medications to patients in an inpatient rehabilitation facility (IRF) during coronavirus disease-19 (COVID-19) pandemic.

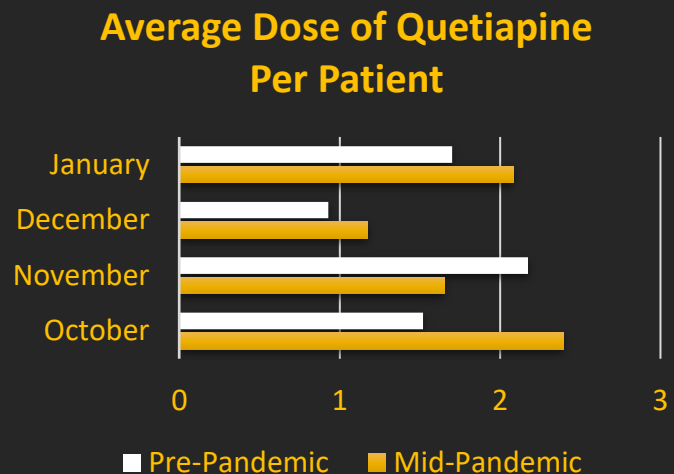
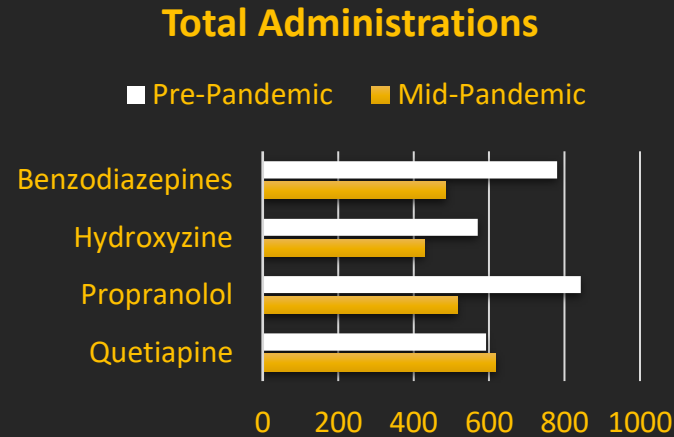
Setting: Free standing 58-bed IRF affiliated with academic institution.

Timing: Data were collected from October 2019 to January 2020 (pre-pandemic) and October 2020 to January 2021 (mid-pandemic).

Participants: All patients admitted to IRF during period studied.

Medications reviewed: Benzodiazepines, hydroxyzine, propranolol, quetiapine.

Methods: Independent samples t-test was conducted to compare total administrations of each medication pre-pandemic and mid-pandemic, as well as average dose of each medication per patient per month pre-pandemic and mid-pandemic.



Results:

- There was a nonsignificant reduction in total administrations of propranolol, benzodiazepines, and hydroxyzine (39%, 38%, 25% reduction, respectively) after the declaration of the pandemic.
- Total administrations of quetiapine slightly increased mid-pandemic, although this was statistically insignificant.
- The average dose of quetiapine per patient increased during the pandemic, although not to a significant degree.
- The average dose of propranolol per patient decreased or remained stable mid-pandemic.
- The average doses of hydroxyzine and benzodiazepines per patient did not demonstrate a consistent change relative to the pandemic.

Conclusions:

- The reduction in total administrations of anxiolytic medications, although not significant in this study, may be due to improved nonpharmacologic means of managing anxiety, use of maintenance medications for anxiety, or differences in patient population relative to the pandemic.
- The slight increase in average dose of quetiapine per patient may be due to increased agitation because of the pandemic itself or related to possible delirium in the rehabilitation setting due to visitor policy restrictions and masking policy during the COVID-19 pandemic.