

- To ensure that the guidelines by MHRA are adequately followed.
- To evaluate our practice relating to completing the Risk Acknowledgement Form for Sodium Valproate.

Methods. First audit cycle August 2021:

From the General Adult Database (NHS GRAMPIAN), we identified 33 women between the ages of 18–60 years who were prescribed Sodium Valproate as a mood stabiliser in the period between August 2020 until August 2021. Data were obtained from patients' records to ensure patients were still open to psychiatry services, compliant with Sodium Valproate, had regular contact with specialists and identified Valproate risk acknowledge form existed and adequately filled.

Univariate analysis was used to analyze the result.

THE INCLUSION CRITERIA:

- Adult female patients(18–60) who are open to psychiatry services.
- On Sodium Valproate as a mood stabilizer.

Second audit February 2022:

A second audit was conducted using the same standards and timescale as for the primary audit. Using telephone and emails, the teams were contacted and encouraged to complete the relevant documentation.

Results. First audit cycle August 2021:

- There were a total of 33 patients included in the audit.
- 97% of the patients were in contact with psychiatry services and specialists.
- **Only one patient had an Annual Risk Acknowledgement Form (ARAF) filled and scanned to her E-notes.**
- 66% of women were between the ages of 45–60 years of age.

Second audit cycle February 2022

The results showed 39 female patients (18–60) were on Sodium Valproate as a mood stabiliser. The mean age was 45 (18–60). We identified Completed Annual Risk Acknowledgement Form (ARAF) forms on 21 patients.

The proportion of completed ARAF was increased from 3% to 54%.

Conclusion. Conclusion of the first cycle:

97% of the patients were in contact with psychiatry services and specialists.

- **Only one patient had an Annual Risk Acknowledgement Form (ARAF) filled and scanned to her E-notes.**

Conclusion of the second cycle:

There was a significant increase in compliance with the MHRA guidelines regarding Sodium Valproate prescription in women of childbearing age in our department.

The proportion of completed ARAF was increased from 3% to 54%.

- Valproate is highly teratogenic, and evidence supports that use in pregnancy leads to neurodevelopmental disorders (approx. 30–40% risk) and congenital malformations (approx. 10% risk).
- Valproate must not be used in women and girls of childbearing potential unless the conditions of the Pregnancy Prevention Programme are met and only if other treatments are ineffective or not tolerated, as judged by an experienced specialist.
- The MHRA advises that all healthcare professionals must continue to identify and review all female patients on valproate.
- The Annual Risk Acknowledgement Form should be used for all future reviews of female patients on valproate
- Specialists should comply with guidance given on the form if they consider the patient is not at risk of pregnancy, including the need for review in case her risk status changes.

Adherence of CAMHS Community Center, Winsford to the NICE Guidelines With Regards to Identification and Management in Depression in Children and Young People (NG134)

Dr Sanjeet Kour*

Cheshire and Wirral Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, Chester, United Kingdom

*Presenting author.

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Aims. To evaluate whether the practice in the generic CAMHS team Winsford is in line with the guidelines recommended by NICE in identification and management of depression in CYP. To formulate an action plan that might be needed for the recommendations that are not met currently.

Methods. To collect the relevant information about the identification and management of depression in young people in our community center by following methods:

1. Review of online case notes, protocols, pathway descriptions, screening forms and proformas
2. Random review of the last 12 months of practice with random five cases studied per case manager regarding identification and management of depression in the children and young people at the center. To assess this, a proforma will be prepared from the guidelines relevant to the team members. This proforma will be sent to all the clinical workers of the team who will be required to fill it and return it to the lead author.

The population to be included will be all secondary school aged children residing in West Cheshire who are referred to and assessed and managed by the CAMHS community center, Winsford

Results. I am working on this audit currently and will be obtaining the results in two months' time and hopefully will be able to submit the audit poster well before the International Congress.

Conclusion. This audit will help the team to assess how diligently they are following the recommended NICE guidelines for the identification and management of depression in children and young people and to make appropriate changes in the process to meet the guidelines that are not currently met.

An Audit of Adherence to the Pre-Referral Process for Acute Inpatient Admissions in a Male and a Female Acute Inpatient Unit Over Six Months in Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Foundation Trust (BSMHFT)

Dr Radhika Lakhani^{1,2*}, Dr Selvaraj Vincent², Dr Isaac Nyemitei-Addo², Dr Kishan Patel-Smith³ and Dr Priyavarshini Ramesh³

¹South West London and St George's NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom; ²Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Foundation Trust, Birmingham, United Kingdom and ³Birmingham Medical School, Birmingham, United Kingdom

*Presenting author.

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Aims. In view of the limited number of acute inpatient beds relative to demand in England, a thorough assessment prior to referral is paramount in ascertaining clinical need. A comprehensive risk assessment is crucial in light of patient safety and assessing