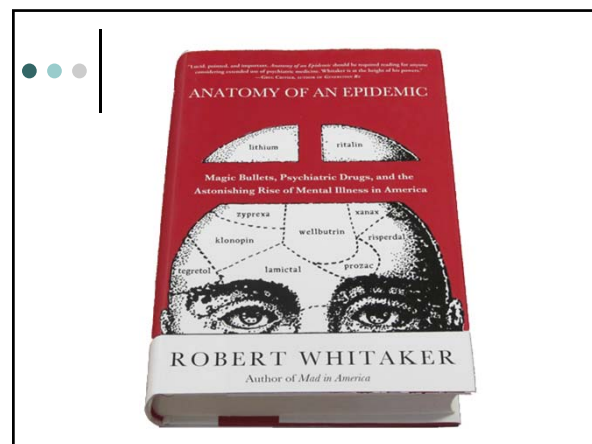


Addressing Psychotropic Drugs, Forced Medication and Children

Second Annual Rethinking
Psychiatry Symposium
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While Some People find Neuroleptics Helpful, They Are:

- oCausing Massive Amount of Harm
- oNow Cutting Life Spans by 25 Years on Average
- oCutting the Recovery Rate At Least in Half
- oMostly the Cause of the 6-fold Increase in Mental Illness Disability Rate
- oHugely and Unnecessarily Expensive
- oInflicting Tremendous Unnecessary Human Toll

SSRI Antidepressants

- oIncrease Suicidality & Violence
- oAddictive
- oMostly No Better than Placebo
- oLose “effectiveness” over time
- oCause Mania □ Bipolar Diagnoses
- Explosion of “Rapid Cycling Bipolar Disorder”

Source: Brain Disabling Treatments in Psychiatry, Breggin, Springer, 2008; Anatomy of an Epidemic, Whitaker, 2010.

The Transformation of Bipolar Disorder in the Modern Era

	Pre-Lithium Bipolar	Medicated Bipolar Today
Prevalence	1 in 5,000 to 20,000	1 in 20 to 50
Good long-term functional outcomes	75% to 90%	33%
Symptom course	Time-limited acute episodes of mania and major depression with recovery to euthymia and a favorable functional adaptation between episodes	Slow or incomplete recovery from acute episodes, continued risk of recurrences, and sustained morbidity over time
Cognitive function	No impairment between episodes or long-term impairment	Impairment even between episodes; long-term impairment in many cognitive domains; impairment is similar to what is observed in medicated schizophrenia

This information is drawn from multiple sources. See in particular Huxley, N. "Disability and its treatment in bipolar disorder patients." *Bipolar Disorders* 9 (2007): 183-96.

Anticonvulsants Misbranded as Mood Stabilizers

- oCan Cause:
 - Hostility, Aggression, Depression & Confusion
 - Liver Failure
 - Fatal pancreatitis
 - Severe & lethal skin disorders
- oMay Cause
 - Mild cognitive impairment with chronic use

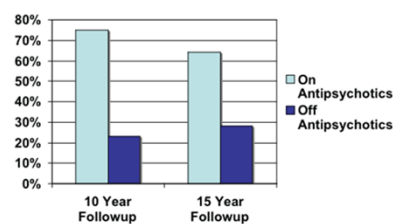
Source: Brain Disabling Treatments in Psychiatry, Breggin, Springer, 2008

Benzodiazepines

- Effective for only a few weeks
- Highly Addictive
- Some People Simply Can Not Get Off Them
- Can cause mania
- Can cause violence

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Psychotic Symptoms



The schizophrenia patients who stayed on antipsychotics long-term were much more likely to continue to suffer from psychotic symptoms. Source: Mirin Harrow and Thomas Jobe. "Factors Involved in Outcome and Recovery in Schizophrenia Patients Not on Antipsychotic Medications: A 15-year Multifollow-up Study." *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 195 (2007):406-414.

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Forced Medication

Due Process: Fifth Amendment, U.S. Constitution

No person shall be . . . be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Talk About Tomorrow

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Adverse Effects From ADHD Medications

- **Physical:** Drowsiness, appetite loss, lethargy, insomnia, headaches, abdominal pain, motor abnormalities, tics, jaw clenching, skin problems, liver disorders, weight loss, growth suppression, hypertension, and sudden cardiac death.
- **Emotional:** Depression, apathy, a general dullness, mood swings, crying jags, irritability, anxiety, and a sense of hostility from the world.
- **Psychiatric:** Obsessive-compulsive symptoms, mania, paranoia, psychotic episodes, and hallucinations.

Adverse Effects of SSRIs in Children

- **Physical:** Insomnia, sexual dysfunction, headaches, gastrointestinal problems, dizziness, tremors, nervousness, muscle cramps, muscle weakness, seizures, and akathisia (associated with increased risk of suicide).
- **Emotional/Psychiatric:** Psychosis, mania, behavioral toxicity, panic attacks, anxiety, apathy, an emotional dulling. Also, doubling of risk of suicidal acts.

Iatrogenic Pathways to Bipolar Diagnosis

- Stimulants □ Bipolar Diagnosis
- Antidepressants □ Bipolar Diagnosis

○ In Canadian study, six percent of ADHD children treated with stimulants for average of 21 months developed psychotic symptoms.

○ In a study of 195 bipolar children, Demetri Papolos found that 65% had "hypomanic, manic and aggressive reactions to stimulant medications."

○ University of Cincinnati reported that 21 of 34 adolescent patients hospitalized for mania had been on stimulants "prior to the onset of an affective episode."

○ In first pediatric trial of Prozac, 6% of treated children suffered a manic episode; none in placebo group.

○ Harvard University researchers find that 25% of children treated for depression convert to bipolar within four years.

○ Washington University researchers report that within 10 years, 50% of prepubertal children treated for depression convert to bipolar illness.

Source: Cherland, "Psychotic side effects of psychostimulants," Canadian Journal of Psychiatry 44 (1999):811-13. Papolos, "Bipolar disorder, co-occurring conditions, and the need for extreme caution before initiating drug treatment," Bipolar Child Newsletter 1 (Nov. 1999). DelBello, "Prior stimulant treatment in adolescents with bipolar disorder," Bipolar Disorders 3 (2001):53-57.

Source: Emalie, "A double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial of fluoxetine in children and adolescents with depression," Arch of General Psychiatry 54 (1997):1031-37. Martin, "Age effects on antidepressant-induced manic conversion," Arch of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine 158 (2004):773-80. Faedda, "Pediatric onset bipolar disorder," Harvard Review of Psychiatry 3 (1995): 171-95. Geller, "Bipolar disorder: A prospective follow-up of adults who had prepubertal major depressive disorder," Amer J of Psychiatry 158 (2001):102-7.

Adverse Effects With Atypicals

- Psychosis.
- University of Maryland: Nine percent of children treated with antipsychotics for median time of 484 days developed tardive dyskinesia.
- Brain shrinkage and cognitive decline long-term.
- Metabolic dysfunction, obesity, type-II diabetes, hormonal abnormalities, movement disorders, cardiovascular problems, emotional blunting, sedation, and cognitive problems. Adverse events worse in children and adolescents than in adults.
- Early death

Summary of Long-term Worries With Psychotropics in Children and Youth

- Increased risk of disability (bipolar pathway)
- Physical ailments
- Emotional lethargy
- Cognitive decline
- Early death

Psychiatric Drugs & Children: A Monumental Disaster

Children on SSI Disability Due to Mental Illness

Year	Total	0-5	6-12	13-17
1988	~0	~0	~0	~0
1992	~50,000	~10,000	~10,000	~10,000
1996	~150,000	~30,000	~30,000	~30,000
2000	~250,000	~50,000	~50,000	~50,000
2004	~450,000	~100,000	~100,000	~100,000
2007	~580,000	~250,000	~150,000	~150,000

Prior to 1992, the government's SSI reports did not break down recipients into subgroups by age. Source: Social Security Administration reports, 1988-2007.

Solutions Are Many (Children & Youth)

Critical Think Rx A prescription for critical thinking about psychotropic medications

- Module 8: Evidence-Based Psychosocial Interventions for Childhood Problems
 - Help Parents
 - Help Children & Youth
 - Be Successful
 - Deal with Their Problems

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Most Psych Drugs Given Children & Youth Through Medicaid is Fraud

- Prescriptions are Medicaid Fraud if not for a "medically accepted indication," meaning, one that is either approved by the FDA or "supported by citations" in one of three drug compendia, including DRUGDEX
- Anyone Can Sue On Behalf of Government to Recover for the Fraud and share in the recovery, if any.

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\$ Billion Drug Company Settlements Haven't Stopped Psychiatric Drugging of Children & Youth

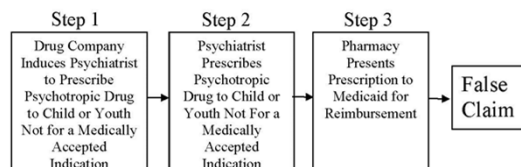
- o \$1.4 Billion Lilly—Zyprexa (2009)
- o \$2.3 Billion Pfizer, including Geodon (2009)
- o \$520 Million AstraZeneca—Seroquel (2010)
- o \$258 Million Janssen—Risperdal (2010)
- o \$313 Million Forest Labs—Celexa & Lexapro (2010)
- o Cost of doing business.
 - Caps Liability
- o Doctors Still Prescribing It
- o Medicaid Still Paying

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 Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Allowing Steps 2 & 3 of Fraudulent Scheme to Continue

Fraudulent Scheme



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Medicaid Fraud Initiative

- o Designed to Stop Harmful Practice by Causing Doctors (& other defendant classes) to Realize Inviting Financial Ruin if Continue
- o Model Complaint
- o Cases Percolating in Various States
 - 2 Alaska & 1 Illinois Cases Dismissed
 - Wisconsin Case Only Current One Known

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Model Medicaid Fraud Complaint

- o Drafted for Former Foster Youth to be *relator*
 - But anyone with “non-public” information can be *relator*
- o Defendants:
 - Prescribers & employers
 - Pharmacies

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Senate Investigation/GAO Report

- o PsychRights Proposing ([Briefing Paper](#) to Sen. Begich):
 - Announce that outpatient psychotropic drug prescriptions for use in children and youth that are not for medically accepted indications are not covered under Medicaid, and will no longer be reimbursed; except
 - Where abrupt withdrawal from drugs that are not for medically accepted indications can cause serious problems, then allow reimbursement for responsible tapering; and
 - Grant amnesty from False Claims Act liability for all past prescriptions that are not for medically accepted indications.

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