

Index

- 5-alpha reductase inhibitors, 121–2
- A Diabetes and Psychological Therapies (ADaPT) study, 4–5
- AAS misuse. *See* anabolic–androgenic steroid misuse
- acetylcholinesterase inhibitors, 83
- ACTH. *See* adrenocorticotrophic hormone
- acute inpatient mental health units, diabetes care in, 137–8
- ADaPT study. *See* A Diabetes and Psychological Therapies study
- addiction, self-management barriers and, 69–70
- addiction transfer, after bariatric surgery, 111
- Addison's disease, 49–50
- ADHD. *See* attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder
- adherence. *See* self-management
- adolescents, diabetes care for, 142–3
- adrenal fatigue, 51
- adrenal insufficiency, 49–50
- adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH)
 excess secretion of, 43–4
 in stress response, 43–4
- aggression, AAS misuse with, 48–9
- alcohol use
 after bariatric surgery, 111
 diabetes risk and, 69–70
- Alzheimer's dementia, 81
 mild cognitive impairment preceding, 83
 neuroimaging for, 85
- amisulpride, 26
- amitriptyline, 14–15
- anabolic–androgenic steroid (AAS) misuse, 48–9
- anorexia nervosa
 bone and reproductive health manifestations in, 39–40
 diagnosis of, 32–3
 epidemiology and risk of, 31–2
 management of severely medically unwell patients with, 34–6
- anti-androgens in forensic psychiatry
 capacity, consent and duress issues in treatment with, 130–1
 endocrinology role in forensic psychiatry, 127–8
 ethical and legal issues of, 133
 human rights aspects of, 128, 133
 medical options for, 131–3
- antidepressants
 depression management with, 14–15
 HPA axis response to, 51
 prescription of, 14–15
 thyroid function effects of, 62
- antipsychotic medications
 assessment and monitoring of metabolic risk factors in patients on, 23–5
 diabetes and, 21–3, 140
 diabetes screening for patients taking, 138
 hyperprolactinaemia associated with, 26–7
 management of adverse metabolic effects of, 25–6
 metabolic risks associated with, 1, 19–23, 27, 140
 metabolic syndrome contributions of, 1, 22–3, 140
 sexual offending treatment with, 131–2
 thyroid function effects of, 59–60, 62
 weight gain associated with, 20–1, 25, 106–8, 140
- antipsychotics, for behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia, 87
- anxiety
 AAS misuse with, 48–9
 antidepressant treatment with, 14–15
 depression with symptoms of, 8
 thyroid dysfunction in, 11, 58–9
- apathetic thyrotoxicosis, 57
- aripiprazole
 hyperprolactinaemia associated with, 26–7
 metabolic risks associated with, 20–3
- ASD. *See* autistic spectrum disorders
- attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), obesity and, 108
- atypical depression, 50–1
- autistic spectrum disorders (ASDs), 119
- autoimmune thyroiditis, 7, 11
- bariatric surgery
 mental health evaluation prior to, 109
 mental health outcomes of, 110–11
- BDNF. *See* brain-derived neurotrophic factor
- behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSDs), 87
- Beliefs about Medication Questionnaire* (BMQ), 71
- binge-eating disorder
 diagnosis of, 32–3
 epidemiology and risk of, 31–2
 obesity and, 108–9
- bipolar disorders
 obesity and, 106–7
 thyroid dysfunction in, 58–9

- bisphosphonates, 39–40
 blood pressure, antipsychotic medication impact on, 22
 BMI. *See* body mass index
 BMQ. *See* *Beliefs about Medication Questionnaire*
 body mass index (BMI), 106
 bone health
 antipsychotic medication impact on, 26–7
 eating disorder manifestations in, 39–40
 borderline personality disorder (BPD), 99
 BPSD. *See* behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia
 brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), 45–6
 breast cancer screening, for TGNC patients, 124
 brittle diabetes, 99
 bulimia nervosa
 diagnosis of, 32–3
 epidemiology and risk of, 31–2
 obesity and, 108–9
 calcium disturbance, 63–4
 cancer screening, for TGNC patients, 124
 capacity. *See* mental capacity
 cardiovascular disease
 metabolic syndrome associated with, 19
 screening recommendations for antipsychotic-associated, 24–5
 CBT. *See* cognitive behavioural therapy
 cervical cancer screening, for TGNC patients, 124
 children, diabetes care for, 142–3
 chlorpromazine, metabolic risks associated with, 20–3
 chronic illness
 depression diagnosis in, 11–12
 depression management in, 13–16
 clomipramine, 15
 clozapine
 diabetes screening for patients taking, 138
 hyperprolactinaemia associated with, 26
 metabolic risks associated with, 1, 20–3, 140
 cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT)
 depression management with, 15
 for self-management and medication-taking behaviours, 74–6
 cognitive impairment, 81–91
 assessment of, 84–6
 behavioural and psychological symptoms or non-cognitive symptoms of, 87
 clinical characteristics of, 81
 clinical pathways for care of, 90
 delirium and, 85–6
 depression associated with, 85–7
 depressive pseudodementia compared with, 86–7
 diabetes with, 81–4, 90–1
 epidemiology and aetiology of, 81–4
 frailty considerations in, 87
 history and examination for, 84–5
 hyperorality considerations in, 87–8
 instruments for, 85
 laboratory investigations and neuroimaging for, 85
 management of diabetes in, 90–1
 medications associated with, 84–5
 mental capacity considerations in, 88–90
 mild, 83–4
 thyroid disorders with, 83–4
 cognitive reserve, 84
 collaborative care, 5, 15–16, 102–3
 common-sense model of self-regulation (CSM-SR), 70–1
 consent, forensic psychiatry issues of, 130–1
 corticotrophin-releasing hormone (CRH), in stress response, 43–4
 cortisol
 in endogenous Cushing's syndrome, 43–5
 in mental health disorders, 50–1
 in obesity, 106–7
 in patients in remission from Cushing's syndrome, 45–6
 CRH. *See* corticotrophin-releasing hormone
 CRH receptor antagonists, 51
 CSM-SR. *See* common-sense model of self-regulation
 Cushing's syndrome
 depression in false-positive tests for, 51
 endogenous, 43–5
 neuropsychiatric symptoms in, 44–6
 patients in remission from, 45–6
 cyproterone acetate, 132–3
 D1 Now Study, 142–3
 D-6 study, 4–5
 DAFNE. *See* Dose Adjustment for Normal Eating
 delirium, 85–6
 dementia, 81–91
 assessment of, 84–6
 behavioural and psychological symptoms or non-cognitive symptoms of, 87
 clinical characteristics of, 81
 clinical pathways for care of, 90
 delirium and, 85–6
 depression associated with, 85–7
 depressive pseudodementia compared with, 86–7
 diabetes with, 81–4, 90–1
 epidemiology and aetiology of, 81–4
 frailty considerations in, 87
 history and examination for, 84–5
 hyperorality in frontotemporal, 87–8
 instruments for, 85
 laboratory investigations and neuroimaging for, 85
 management of diabetes in, 90–1

- mental capacity
 considerations in, 88–90
 mild cognitive impairment
 preceding, 83–4
 thyroid disorders with, 83–4
 dementia with Lewy bodies, 81, 83
 depression
 AAS misuse with, 48–9
 antidepressants in
 management of, 14–15
 cognitive impairment
 associated with, 85–7
 collaborative care in
 management of, 15–16, 102–3
 in Cushing's syndrome, 44–6, 51
 diabetes and risk for, 7–8, 10
 diabetes self-management
 and outcomes in, 10–11, 68–9
 diagnostic assessment of, 8–10
 diagnostic challenges and
 overshadowing in, 11–12
 diagnostic screening role in, 12–13
 disease burden caused by, 7
 epidemiology of, 7–8
 gender incongruence and, 118–19
 glucocorticoid use associated
 with, 46–8
 HPA axis response to stress
 in, 50–1
 hyperparathyroidism
 associated with, 7, 63
 introduction to
 endocrinology in, 1–2
 irritable bowel syndrome
 comorbidity with, 51
 management of, 13–16, 102–3
 mortality risk of, 8
 obesity and, 106–7
 physical health comorbidities
 impact on management of, 13–16
 physical health impacts of, 7–8
 psychological therapies in
 management of, 15
 service delivery for, 7
 suicidal ideation and
 behaviours in, 95–6
 symptoms of, 8–9
 thyroid disorders associated
 with, 1–2, 7, 11, 56–7, 59
 thyroid hormones for
 treatment resistant, 62
 weight loss impact on, 110–11
 depressive pseudodementia, 86–7
 DESMOND. *See* Diabetes
 Education and Self-
 Management for Ongoing
 and Newly Diagnosed
 dexamethasone suppression
 test, 43–4, 51
 diabetes
 acute inpatient mental health
 unit care for, 137–8
 alcohol use and, 69–70
 antidepressant impacts on
 glucose regulation in, 15
 antipsychotic medication use
 and, 21–3, 140
 children and adolescents
 with, 142–3
 clinical developments in,
 2–3
 cognitive impairment or
 dementia with, 81–4, 90–1
 collaborative care in
 management of, 15–16,
 102–3
 dementia considerations in
 management of, 90–1
 depression impact on self-
 management and
 outcomes in, 10–11, 68–9
 depression risk associated
 with, 7–8, 10
 depression screening in, 13
 dieticians and dietary
 considerations in care for,
 142
 eating disorder comorbidity
 risks in, 31–4, 40
 eating disorder management
 in, 36–9
 eating disorder screening in,
 34
 equity of access to physical
 healthcare for, 143
 frailty considerations in, 87
 inpatient insulin
 administration for, 141–2
 insulin misuse in, 97–101
 introduction to psychiatry in,
 1–2
 learning disability or
 intellectual disability unit
 care for, 139
 liaison endocrinologists for,
 143
 long-term care management
 of, 139–40
 management of
 antipsychotic-associated,
 25–6
 mental health assessment
 recommendations for,
 100–1
 metabolic screening for
 antipsychotic-associated,
 24–5
 metabolic syndrome
 associated with, 19
 mild cognitive impairment
 with, 83–4
 organisational and service
 considerations for care of,
 140–1
 purging by insulin omission
 and glycosuria in, 31–4,
 36–8
 red flags for formal
 psychiatric evaluation in,
 100–1
 residential/long-stay mental
 healthcare facility care for,
 138–9
 secure mental health setting
 care for, 139
 self-harm in, 96–9
 self-management and
 medication-taking
 behaviour barriers in,
 68–9, 72–6
 self-management education
 programmes for, 76–7,
 138
 severe mental illness
 challenges to care for,
 19–20
 severe mental illness risk for,
 19–20
 staff training on encouraging
 adherence to care for, 141
 suicidal ideation and
 behaviours in, 96–103
 diabetes distress, 11, 142–3
 Diabetes Education and Self-
 Management for Ongoing
 and Newly Diagnosed
 (DESMOND), 76–7, 138

- diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)
 in comorbid diabetes and eating disorders, 33–4, 36–8
 suicide and self-harm association, 98–101
- diabulimia, 31. *See also* eating disorders
- Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition (DSM-5)
- depressive symptoms categorisation in, 8–9
- eating disorder diagnostic criteria of, 32–3
- gender incongruence diagnostic classification in, 116–17
- dietary considerations, in diabetes care, 142
- direct self-harm, diabetes and, 98
- disordered eating. *See* eating disorders
- DKA. *See* diabetic ketoacidosis
- Dose Adjustment for Normal Eating (DAFNE), 76–7, 138
- doxepin, 15
- DSM-5. *See* *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition
- duloxetine, 14
- duress, forensic psychiatry issues of, 130–1
- dyslipidaemia, antipsychotic-associated, 21–2, 140
- eating disorder not otherwise specified (EDNOS), 31–3
- eating disorders, 31, 40
 bone and reproductive health manifestations in, 39–40
 care pathways for, 39
 clinician communication in, 38
 diagnosis of, 32–3
 diagnostic challenges in comorbid diabetes and, 34
 epidemiology and risk of, 31–2
 management of comorbid diabetes and, 36–9
 management of severely medically unwell patients with, 34–6
 management principles for, 34
 multidisciplinary collaboration in, 38
 obesity and, 108–9
 purging by insulin omission and glycosuria in, 31–4, 36–8
 routine monitoring in, 36–8
 routine screening in, 39
 staff education and training in, 38–9
- EDNOS. *See* eating disorder not otherwise specified
- emotionally unstable personality disorder (EUPD), suicidal ideation and behaviours in, 99
- endogenous depression, HPA axis response to stress in, 50–1
- EUPD. *See* emotionally unstable personality disorder
- euthyroid sick syndrome, 60
- falls, hypoglycaemia causing, 90
- feminising hormone therapy, for gender transitioning, 121–3
- fertility preservation, for gender transitioning, 122
- fluocortolone, 47
- fluoxetine, 15
- forensic psychiatry, 134
 assessment of sexual offenders, 128–30
 capacity, consent and duress issues in, 130–1
 endocrinology role in, 127–8
 epidemiology and prevalence of sexual offending, 128
 ethical and legal issues of testosterone-reducing medications in, 133
 medical treatment options in, 131–3
 secure mental health setting diabetes care, 139
- frailty, 87
- frontotemporal dementia, 81
- hyperorality in, 87–8
 mild cognitive impairment preceding, 83
- gender-affirming surgery, 122
- gender dysphoria, diagnostic classification of, 116
- gender identity disorder, diagnostic classification of, 116
- gender incongruence, 116, 124
 assessment of, 120–1
 barriers to transition and healthcare for, 118
 comorbid mental health diagnoses in, 118–19
 diagnostic classification of, 116–17
 endocrinology management for, 121–3
 epidemiology of, 117
 gender-affirming surgery for, 122
 management of psychiatric comorbidities in, 123–4
 minority stress and consequences experienced in, 118
 multidisciplinary team provision of care for, 120–1
 post-transition care and cancer screening in, 124
 social gender role transitioning for, 121
 suicidal ideations and behaviours in, 119–20
- Gender Recognition Act, 121
- general hospital liaison psychiatry team in, 3–4
 suicide and self-harm in setting of, 97
- glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists, for antipsychotic-associated weight gain, 140
- glucocorticoids, 43–4, 51–2
 endogenous excess of, 43–6
 exogenous use of, 46–8
- glucose regulation
 antidepressant impacts on, 15
 antipsychotic medication impact on, 21–3, 140

- glycaemic control
 cognitive impairment and, 82–3, 90
 in comorbid diabetes and eating disorders, 31–4
 glycosuria, in comorbid diabetes and eating disorders, 31–4, 36–8
 gonadotrophin-releasing hormone (GnRH) analogues
 for gender transitioning, 121–2
 sexual offending treatment with, 132–3
 goserelin, sexual offending treatment with, 132–3
 Graves' disease, 58–9
 gut microbiota, HPA axis response to, 51
- habits, in self-management and medication-taking behaviours, 71–2
 haloperidol, metabolic risks associated with, 21–3
 Hashimoto's encephalopathy, 83–4
 HCR-20. *See* Historical Clinical and Risk Management for Violence-20
 health behaviour, psychological models of, 70–2
 Historical Clinical and Risk Management for Violence-20 (HCR-20), 130
 histrelin, 132–3
 hormone therapy, for gender transitioning, 121–3
 HPA. *See* hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal axis
 hypercalcaemia, psychological symptoms associated with, 63
 hypercortisolism
 in endogenous Cushing's syndrome, 43–5
 in mental health disorders, 50–1
 in patients in remission from Cushing's syndrome, 45–6
 hyperglycaemia, antidepressants associated with, 15
 hyperparathyroidism, 63
 depression associated with, 7
 hyperprolactinaemia, antipsychotic medications associated with, 26–7
 hyperthyroidism
 biochemical findings associated with, 60–1
 causes of, 56–8
 clinical features of, 57, 60–1
 depression associated with, 11, 56–7
 neurosis associated with, 58–9
 subclinical, 59
 hypocalcaemia, 64
 hypoglycaemia
 antidepressants associated with, 15
 cognitive impairment and, 81–3, 90
 hypoglycaemic rush, 102–3
 hypoparathyroidism, 64
 hypopituitarism, in patients in remission from Cushing's syndrome, 45–6
 hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal (HPA) axis, 43–4, 51–2
 in Addison's disease, 49–50
 adrenal fatigue and, 51
 anabolic–androgenic steroid misuse effects in, 48–9
 in endogenous Cushing's syndrome, 43–5
 exogenous glucocorticoid use impact on, 46–8
 in mental health disorders, 50–1
 in patients in remission from Cushing's syndrome, 45–6
 hypothalamic–pituitary–thyroid axis, 56–7
 hypothyroidism
 biochemical findings associated with, 60–1
 causes of, 56–8
 clinical features of, 60–1
 depression associated with, 11, 56–7, 59
 lithium associated with, 60–2
 myxoedema madness with, 59
 subclinical, 59
- ICD-10. *See* Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Disease and Related Health Problems
 imipramine, 15
 indirect self-harm, diabetes and, 99
 inflammatory response
 diabetes and depression associated with, 10–11
 in obesity, 106–7
 informed consent, forensic psychiatry issues of, 130–1
 informed consent model of care, for gender incongruence, 120–1
 inpatient mental health units, diabetes care in, 137–8
 insulin
 antipsychotic medication impact on sensitivity to, 23
 cognitive impairment and use of, 90–1
 inpatient administration of, 141–2
 omission of, 31–4, 36–8
 suicide and self-harm by overdose of, 97–103
 insulin resistance syndrome. *See* metabolic syndrome
 integrated care, 1, 4–5, 15–16, 102–3
 intellectual disability units, diabetes care in, 139
 irritable bowel syndrome, 51
- Knuston Counselling and Empowerment Course, 76–7
- learning disability units, diabetes care in, 139
 leuprorelin, 132–3
 liaison endocrinologist, 143
 liaison psychiatry, 3–4
 lifestyle change. *See* self-management
 lipid metabolism, antipsychotic medication impact on, 21–2, 140

- lithium, 60–2
 long-stay mental healthcare
 facilities, diabetes care in,
 138–9
 long-term care, diabetes care in,
 139–40
- Making Insulin Treatment
 Safer (MITS), 141–2
- Management of Really Sick
 Patients with ANOREXIA
 Nervosa (MARSIPAN)
 guidelines, management of
 severely medically unwell
 patients with, 34–6
- mania
 AAS misuse with, 48–9
 glucocorticoid use associated
 with, 46–8
- maprotiline, 15
- MARSIPAN guidelines. *See*
 Management of Really
 Sick Patients with
 Anorexia Nervosa
 guidelines
- masculinising hormone
 therapy, for gender
 transitioning, 121–3
- Maudsley, Henry, 1
- MCI. *See* mild cognitive
 impairment
- medication-taking behaviour,
 68, 77
 clinician support of, 73–4
 cognitive impairment and,
 82–3, 90–1
 diabetes barriers to, 68–9,
 72–6
 factors impacting difficulties
 with, 68
 identification of barrier to,
 72–3
 motivational interviewing
 and cognitive behavioural
 therapy for, 74–6
 patients and healthcare
 professional education in,
 76–7, 138
 psychological models
 underlying difficulties
 with, 70–2
 staff training on encouraging,
 141
 suicide and self-harm by
 non-compliance in, 98–9
- medroxyprogesterone, 132
- mental capacity
 assessment of, 88–9
 cognitive impairment and
 dementia considerations
 for, 88–90
 forensic psychiatry
 assessment of, 130–1
- metabolic syndrome
 antipsychotic medication
 contribution to, 1, 22–3,
 140
 assessment and monitoring
 of antipsychotic-
 associated, 23–5
 diagnosis and clinical
 implications of, 19–20
 management of
 antipsychotic-associated,
 25–6
 mental illness associated
 with, 1, 19–21, 27
- metformin, for antipsychotic-
 associated weight gain, 25,
 140
- methylprednisolone,
 psychiatric symptoms
 associated with use of, 47
- MI. *See* motivational
 interviewing
- mianserin, 15
- mild cognitive impairment
 (MCI), 83–4
- Mini Mental State Examination
 (MMSE), 85
- minority stress, 118
- mirtazapine, 14–15
- MITS. *See* Making Insulin
 Treatment Safer
- MMSE. *See* Mini Mental State
 Examination
- Montreal Cognitive Assessment
 (MoCA), 85
- mood disorders. *See also*
 depression
 AAS misuse with, 48–9
 metabolic syndrome
 associated with, 19–20
 obesity and, 106–7
 suicidal ideation and
 behaviours in, 95–6
 thyroid dysfunction in, 7, 11,
 56–9
 weight loss impact on,
 110–11
- motivational interviewing (MI),
 for self-management and
 medication-taking
 behaviours, 74–6
- myxoedema, 59
- NCF. *See* Necessity Concerns
 Framework
- NCS. *See* non-cognitive
 symptoms
- Necessity Concerns Framework
 (NCF), 70–1
- neuropathic pain,
 antidepressants in
 management of, 14
- non-cognitive symptoms
 (NCS), 87
- nortriptyline, 14–15
- nursing homes, diabetes care
 in, 139–40
- obesity
 ADHD and, 108
 eating disorders and,
 108–9
 metabolic syndrome
 associated with, 19
 mood disorders and,
 106–7
 overlap between mental
 health disorders and,
 106–7, 112
 psychiatric evaluation of
 patients with, 109
 schizophrenia and, 107–8
 severe mental illness and,
 19–20, 106
 weight loss impact on mental
 health in, 110–11
- occupational therapy
 assessment, for diabetes
 self-management, 90–1
- oestrogen therapy
 for gender transitioning,
 121–2
 for reproductive and skeletal
 manifestations of eating
 disorders, 39–40
 sexual offending treatment
 with, 132
- olanzapine
 hyperprolactinaemia
 associated with, 26
 metabolic risks associated
 with, 1, 20–3, 140

- oral hypoglycaemic agents,
 suicide and self-harm by
 overdose of, 98, 102–3
- OSFED. *See* other specified
 feeding or eating disorder
- osteoporosis
 antipsychotic medications
 associated with, 26–7
 eating disorders with
 manifestations of, 39–40
- other specified feeding or
 eating disorder (OSFED),
 31–3
- paediatric diabetes care, 142–3
- PAPA. *See* Perceptions and
 Practicalities Approach
- paraphilias. *See* sexual
 offending
- parathyroid gland disorders,
 63–4
 cognitive impairment or
 dementia with, 83–4
 hyperparathyroidism, 7, 63
 hypoparathyroidism, 64
- parathyroid hormone
 analogues, for skeletal
 manifestations of eating
 disorders, 39–40
- paroxetine, sexual offending
 treatment with, 131
- PCL-R. *See* Psychopathy
 Checklist – Revised
- Perceptions and Practicalities
 Approach (PAPA), 73–4
- perphenazine, weight gain risk
 associated with, 20–1
- personality disorders
 sexual offenders with, 128–9
 suicidal ideation and
 behaviours in, 95–6, 99
- phenothiazines, thyroid
 function effects of, 62
- phenteramine, 110
- prednisone, psychiatric
 symptoms associated with
 use of, 47
- pregabalin, 14
- primary adrenal insufficiency,
 49–50
- progesterone, for gender
 transitioning, 121–2
- prostate cancer screening, for
 TGNC patients, 124
- pseudo-Cushing's, 51
- pseudohypoparathyroidism, 64
- psychological therapies
 depression management
 with, 15
 for eating disorders, 34
 for sexual offending, 127–8
- Psychopathy Checklist –
 Revised (PCL-R),
 128–30
- psychosis
 assessment and monitoring
 of metabolic risk factors
 in, 23–5
 hyperparathyroidism
 associated with, 63
 management of metabolic
 risk factors in, 25–6
 metabolic syndrome
 associated with, 1, 19–21,
 27
 obesity and, 107–8
 thyroid function in, 59–60
- psychotic symptoms
 AAS misuse with, 48–9
 depression with, 8
 thyroid dysfunction with,
 58–9
- purging, insulin omission and
 glycosuria as form of,
 31–4, 36–8
- quetiapine
 metabolic risks associated
 with, 20–3
 thyroid function effects of,
 62
- recurrent diabetic ketoacidosis
 (rDKA), suicide and self-
 harm in patients with,
 99–101
- reflective–impulsive model, of
 self-management and
 medication taking
 behaviours, 70
- reproductive health
 antipsychotic medication
 impact on, 26–7
 eating disorder
 manifestations in, 39–40
- residential care, diabetes care
 in, 139–40
- residential mental healthcare
 facilities, diabetes care in,
 138–9
- Risk for Sexual Violence
 Protocol (RSVP), 130
- risperidone
 hyperprolactinaemia
 associated with, 26
 metabolic risks associated
 with, 20–3
- roid rage, 48–9
- RSVP. *See* Risk for Sexual
 Violence Protocol
- SAM system. *See* sympatho-
 adrenal medullary system
- schizophrenia
 management of metabolic
 risk factors in, 25
 metabolic syndrome
 associated with, 1, 19–20
 obesity and, 107–8
- secure mental health settings,
 diabetes care in, 139
- selective serotonin reuptake
 inhibitors (SSRIs)
 depression management
 with, 14–15
 sexual offending treatment
 with, 131
 thyroid function effects of,
 62
- self-harm, 95
 assessment of, 100–1
 after bariatric surgery, 111
 diabetes and, 96–102
 direct, 98
 epidemiology of, 95–7
 gender incongruence and,
 119–20
 in general hospital setting,
 97
 harm-related issues in
 diabetes other than, 102–3
 indirect, 99
 management of, 101–2
 personality disorders and,
 95–6, 99
- self-management, 68, 77
 addiction barriers to, 69–70
 clinician support of, 73–4
 cognitive impairment and,
 82–3, 90–1
 depression impact on
 diabetes, 10–11, 68–9
 diabetes barriers to, 68–9,
 72–6
 difficulties with, 68

- self-management (cont.)
 identification of barriers to, 72–3
 motivational interviewing and cognitive behavioural therapy for, 74–6
 patients and healthcare professional education in, 76–7, 138
 psychological models underlying difficulties with, 70–2
 staff training on encouraging, 141
 suicide and self-harm by neglect of, 98–9
 serotonin system, thyroid hormone modulation of, 56
 sertraline, 14–15
 service delivery, 137
 in acute inpatient mental health units, 137–8
 of antipsychotic medications, 140
 for children and adolescents, 142–3
 clinical needs of specific groups and, 2
 collaborative care in, 5, 15–16, 102–3
 for depression, 7
 dieticians and dietary considerations in, 142
 equity of access to physical healthcare and, 143
 innovative models of, 4–5
 inpatient insulin administration in, 141–2
 integrated care in, 1, 4–5, 15–16, 102–3
 in learning disability or intellectual disability units, 139
 liaison endocrinologists in, 143
 liaison psychiatry in general hospitals, 3–4
 in long-term care, 139–40
 organisational and service considerations for diabetes care, 140–1
 in residential/long-stay mental healthcare facilities, 138–9
 in secure mental health settings, 139
 staff training on encouraging adherence, 141
 severe mental illness (SMI)
 acute inpatient mental health unit care considerations for, 137–8
 assessment and monitoring of metabolic risk factors in, 23–5
 diabetes care in, 137
 equity of access to physical healthcare for, 143
 management of metabolic risk factors in, 25–6
 metabolic syndrome associated with, 1, 19–21, 27
 obesity and, 19–20, 106
 residential/long-stay mental healthcare facility care considerations for, 138–9
 secure mental health setting care considerations for, 139
 thyroid function in, 59–60
 sexual offender treatment programme (SOTP), 127–8
 sexual offending, 134
 capacity, consent and duress assessment for, 130–1
 endocrinology role in treatment of, 127–8
 epidemiology and prevalence of, 128
 ethical and legal issues of using testosterone-reducing medications for, 133
 history in assessment of, 128–30
 instruments for assessment of, 130
 medical treatment options for, 131–3
 Sexual Violence Risk-20 (SVR-20), 130
 SMI. *See* severe mental illness
 social gender role transitioning, 121
 SOTP. *See* sexual offender treatment programme
 spironolactone, for gender transitioning, 121–2
 SSRIs. *See* selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
 Static-99, 130
 steroid use, glucocorticoid, 46–8
 stress response
 HPA role in, 43–4
 in mental health disorders, 50–1
 substance abuse
 after bariatric surgery, 111
 self-management barriers and, 69–70
 in sexual offenders, 129
 suicide, 95
 AAS misuse and, 48–9
 assessment of behaviours or ideation of, 100–1
 after bariatric surgery, 111
 diabetes and, 96–103
 epidemiology of, 95–7
 gender incongruence and, 119–20
 in general hospital setting, 97
 harm-related issues in diabetes other than, 102–3
 management of, 101–2
 personality disorders and, 95–6, 99
 restriction of access to lethal means for, 98–101
 spectrum of, 96
 SVR-20. *See* Sexual Violence Risk-20
 sympatho-adrenal medullary (SAM) system, 43
 syndrome X. *See* metabolic syndrome
 T3. *See* triiodothyronine
 T4. *See* thyroxine
 TCAs. *See* tricyclic antidepressants
 TEAMcare delivery model, 4, 15–16
 Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Disease and Related Health Problems (ICD-10)
 depressive symptoms categorisation in, 8–9
 eating disorder diagnostic criteria of, 32–3
 gender incongruence diagnostic classification in, 116–17
 testosterone-blocking drugs, for gender transitioning, 121–2

- testosterone-reducing
 medications in forensic psychiatry
 capacity, consent and duress issues in treatment with, 130–1
 endocrinology role in forensic psychiatry, 127–8
 ethical and legal issues of, 133
 human rights aspects of, 128, 133
 medical options for, 131–3
 testosterone therapy, for gender transitioning, 121–2
 TGNC people. *See* transgender and gender non-conforming people
 thioridazine, weight gain risk associated with, 20–1
 3 Dimensions of Care for Diabetes (3DFD), 4–5
 thyroid disorders, 64. *See also* hypothyroidism; thyrotoxicosis
 biochemical findings associated with, 60–1
 causes of, 56–8
 clinical practice implications for, 60–1
 cognitive impairment or dementia with, 83–4
 depression associated with, 1–2, 7, 11, 56–7, 59
 psychiatric illness effects in, 59–60
 psychotropic medication effects in, 59–62
 thyroid hormones
 synthesis and action of, 56–8
 for treatment-resistant depression, 62
 thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), 56–7
 psychiatric illness impact on, 59–60
 thyrotoxicosis
 biochemical findings associated with, 60–1
 causes of, 56–8
 clinical features of, 57, 60–1
 depression associated with, 56–7
 neurosis associated with, 58–9
 subclinical hyperthyroidism, 59
 thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH), 56–7
 thyroxine (T4), 56
 psychiatric illness impact on, 59–60
 for treatment-resistant depression, 62
 topiramate, 25, 140
 transgender and gender non-conforming (TGNC) people, 116, 124
 barriers to transition and healthcare for, 118
 comorbid mental health diagnoses in, 118–19
 gender-affirming surgery for, 122
 hormone therapy monitoring in, 121–3
 management of psychiatric comorbidities in, 123–4
 minority stress experienced in, 118
 multidisciplinary team provision of care for, 120–1
 post-transition care and cancer screening in, 124
 prevalence rates of, 117
 social gender role transitioning for, 121
 suicidal ideations and behaviours in, 119–20
 transition coordinators, 142–3
 TRH. *See* thyrotropin-releasing hormone
 tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs), thyroid function effects of, 62
 triiodothyronine (T3), 56
 psychiatric illness impact on, 59–60
 for treatment-resistant depression, 62
 triptorelin, 132–3
 TSH. *See* thyroid-stimulating hormone
 type 1 diabetes
 depression risk associated with, 7, 10
 eating disorder comorbidity in, 31–4
 suicidal ideation and behaviours in, 97–8, 101
 type 2 diabetes
 cognitive impairment and, 81–3
 depression risk associated with, 7, 10
 metabolic syndrome associated with, 19
 recent clinical developments in, 2–3
 self-management and medication-taking behaviour difficulties in, 68–9
 severe mental illness and risk for, 19–20
 vascular dementia, 81, 83, 85
 violence
 prevalence of sexual, 128
 sexual offenders with history of, 128–30
 weight gain, antipsychotic medication impact on, 20–1, 25, 106–8, 140
 weight loss
 medications for, 110
 mental health effects of, 110–11
 young adults, diabetes care for, 142–3
 ziprasidone, 20–3