

PSY CONSULT

WHEN & FOR WHO/WHOM



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INDIA

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**FINANCIAL
DISCLOSURES- NONE**

AGENDA

DISSECT **PSY** CONSULT IN THE ED

IS IT WORTH PONDERING?

- Patients waiting for inpatient psychiatric beds remain in the ED 3.2 times longer than nonpsychiatric patients.¹
- The “boarding” process for psychiatric patients in EDs nationwide averages 7 to 11 hours, and often takes more than 24 hours when patients require transfer to an outside facility ^{2,3}

1. Nicks BA, Manthey DM. The impact of psychiatric patient boarding in emergency departments. Emerg Med Int. 2012; 2012:360308. doi: 10.1155/2012/360308. Epub July 22, 2012.

2. American College of Emergency Physicians psychiatric and substance abuse survey, 2008. Available at: [http://www.acep.org/uploadedFiles/ ACEP/Advocacy/federal_issues/PsychiatricBoardingSummary.pdf](http://www.acep.org/uploadedFiles/ACEP/Advocacy/federal_issues/PsychiatricBoardingSummary.pdf). Accessed March 28, 2016.

3. Weiss AP, Chang G, Rauch SL, et al. Patient- and practice-related determinants of emergency department length of stay for patients with psychiatric illness. Ann Emerg Med. 2012;60:162-171.e5.

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- 90% of physicians noted an increased association of psychiatric patient boarding, with violent behavior in distressed psychiatric patients, distraction of ED staff, and ED bed shortages.^{3,4}
- Psychiatric boarding consumes scarce ED resources, worsens ED crowding, and results in increased wait times and delayed treatment in undifferentiated medical patients with potentially life-threatening conditions.⁴

3. Weiss AP, Chang G, Rauch SL, et al. Patient- and practice-related determinants of emergency department length of stay for patients with psychiatric illness. *Ann Emerg Med*. 2012;60:162-171.e5.

4. Bender D, Pande N, Ludwig M; for the Lewin Group. A literature review: psychiatric boarding. Prepared for Office of Disability, Aging and Long-Term Care Policy, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, US Department of Health and Human Services, contract HHS-100-03-0027, October 29, 2008. Available at: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/daltcp/reports/2008/PsyBdLR.pdf>. Accessed March 28, 2016.

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CASE SCENARIO

- 80 yrs male
- Known Schizophrenic
- Now with Altered Sensorium
- Vague Historian/
Caregiver
- Hemodynamically stable

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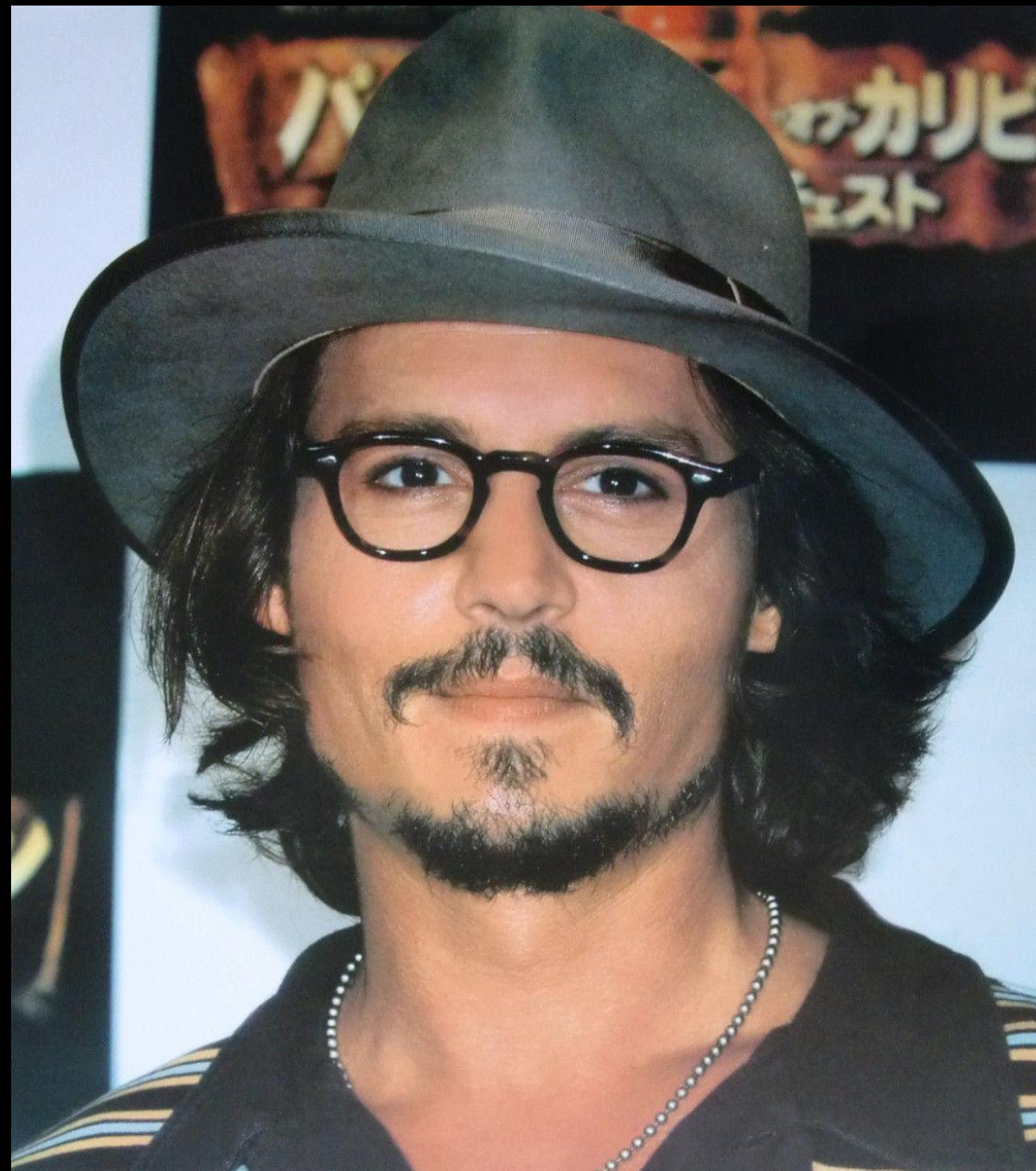
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What next?













**Thought
disorder**



**Thought
disorder**

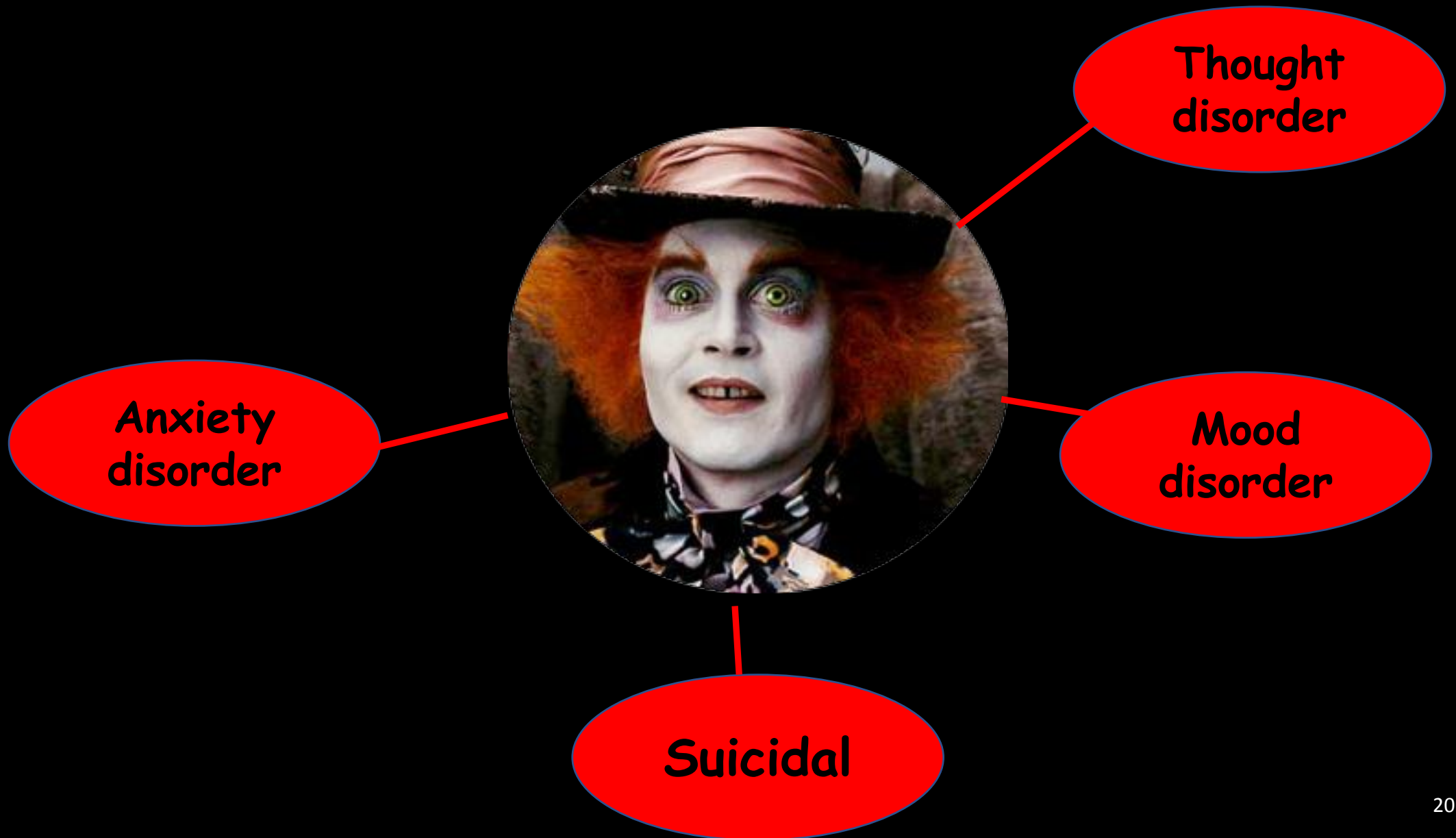
**Mood
disorder**

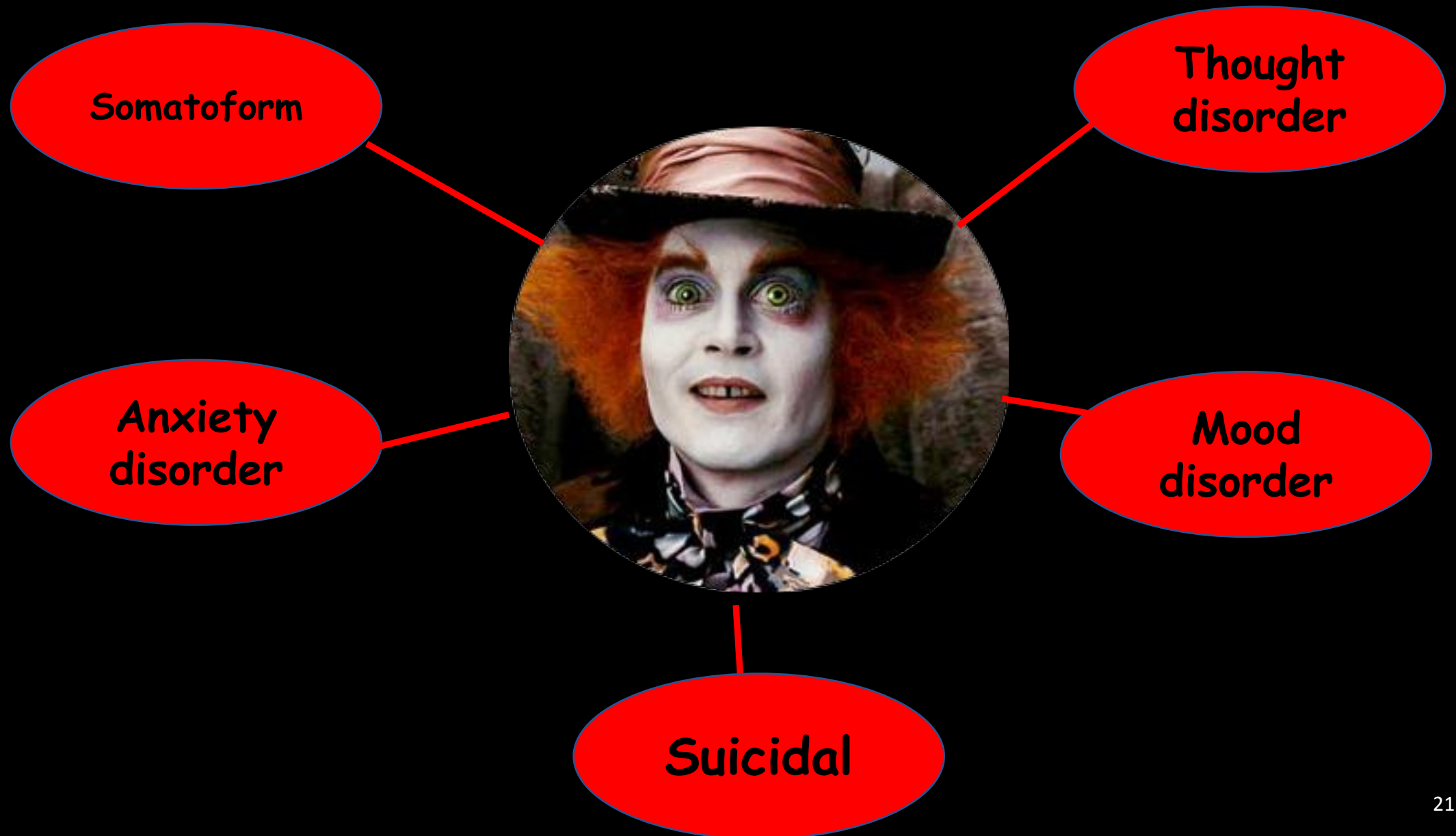


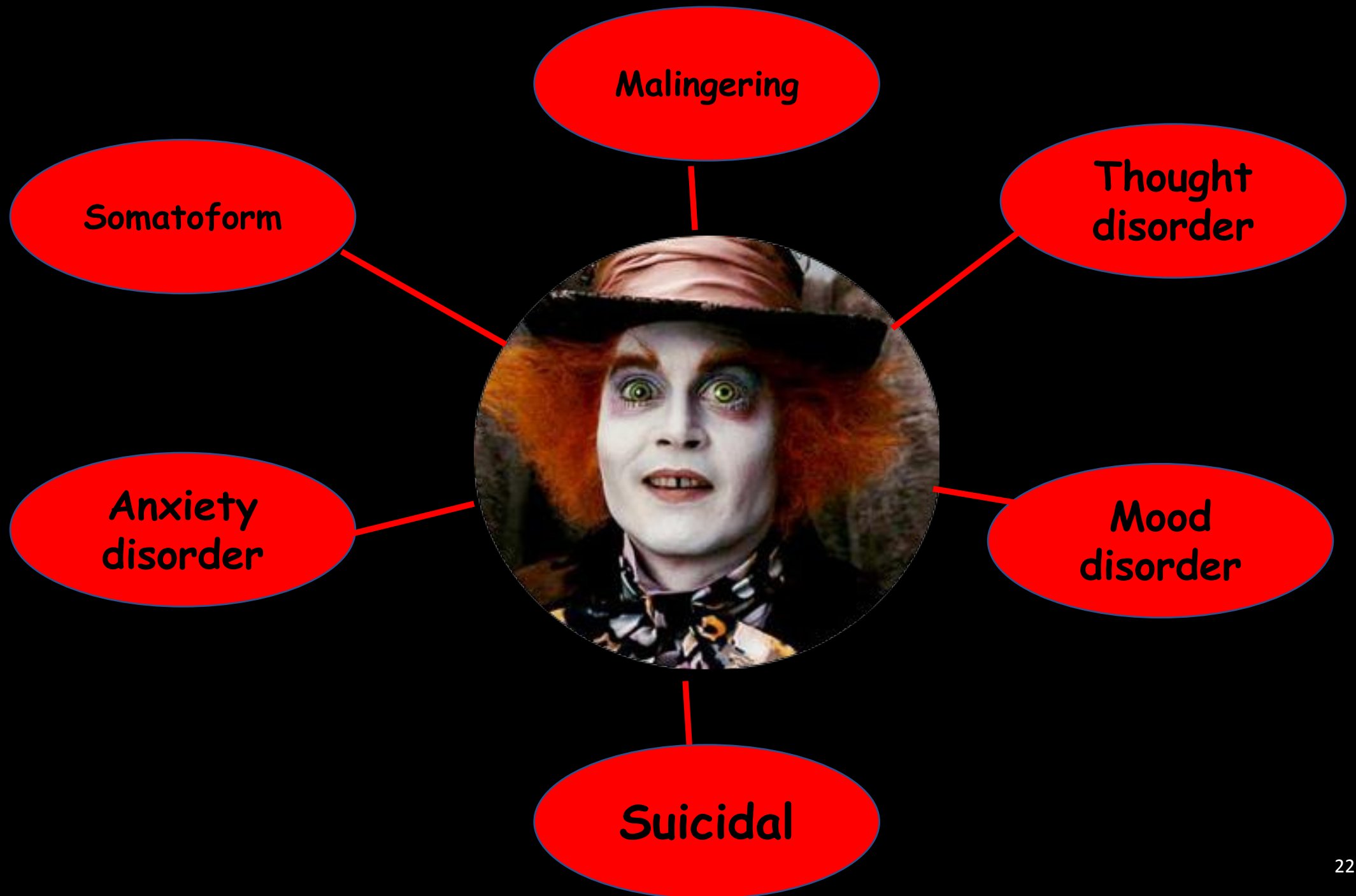
**Thought
disorder**

**Mood
disorder**

Suicidal







MEDICAL > PSY



MEDICAL > PSY



- There is general consensus that psychiatric patients with
 - abnormal vital signs,
 - advanced age (≥ 65 years of age),
 - severe agitation,
 - evidence of toxic ingestion, or decreased level of awareness are more likely to have a medical cause for their illness and therefore warrant further testing.⁵

5. Nordstrom K, Zun LS, Wilson MP, et al. Medical evaluation and triage of the agitated patient: Consensus statement of the American Association for Emergency Psychiatry Project BETA Medical Evaluation Workgroup. *West J Emerg Med.* 2012;13(1):3-10.

LABS

A proper History and physical exam vs routine labs

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- Diagnostic testing should be patient specific and based on the particular medical processes that the clinician feels may be causing or exacerbating the thought disorder, rather than panels of routine tests.⁵

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PSY > MEDICAL



Patients who are

- actively suicidal,
- dangerous to others,
- possess severe mental debilitation precluding self-care, or
- are having their first confirmed psychotic episode should be admitted.
- Patients with concurrent anxiety or depression should receive psychiatric consultation or referral, especially when they present with an acute decompensation of these symptoms.

OBJECTIVITY

- DSM 5 criteria.⁶
- Columbia–Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS). The tool was used to distinguish suicidal ideation from suicidal behavior.⁷
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA): Suicide Assessment Five-Step Evaluation and Triage (SAFE-T).⁸

6. American Psychiatric Association and American Psychiatric Association, DSM-5 Task Force: Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, ed 5, Washington DC, 2013, American Psychiatric Association, p xlv, 947.

7. Posner, K., et al. "Columbia-suicide severity rating scale (C-SSRS)." *New York, NY: Columbia University Medical Center*(2008).

8. <http://store.samhsa.gov/product/Suicide-Assessment-Five-Step-Evaluation-and-Triage-SAFE-T-/SMA09-4432>

WHEN & WHOM

- Substance abuse
- Combative patient
- DSH/ Suicidal ideation
- Disaster/ Trauma psy

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Stress and the impaired HCP⁹

9. Lavoie S, Talbot LR, Mathieu L: Post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms among emergency nurses: their perspective and a 'tailor-made' solution. J Adv Nurs 67(7): 1514–1522, 2011. 9

WHY

- Beyond the medical issue and into the realm of PSY
- Optimal disposition plan
- Impacting EM systems

WHY

- Beyond the medical issue and into the realm of **PSY**
- Optimal **disposition plan**
- Impacting **EM systems**

THE FUTURE







THE FUTURE

- TELE Medicine or TELE-PSY evaluation ¹⁰
- PSY Observation Units or POUUs ¹¹
- Evidence based risk stratification tools/ Algorithms

10. Seidel RW, Kilgus MD: Agreement between telepsychiatry assessment and face-to-face assessment for emergency department psychiatry patients. *J Telemed Telecare* 20(2):59–62, 2014.

11. Parwani, Vivek, et al. "Opening of Psychiatric Observation Unit Eases Boarding Crisis." *Academic Emergency Medicine* 25.4 (2018): 456-460.

BACK TO THE CASE SCENARIO

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**“THE WORLD SUFFERS A LOT. NOT BECAUSE THE
VIOLENCE OF BAD PEOPLE. BUT BECAUSE OF THE
SILENCE OF THE GOOD PEOPLE.”**

— NAPOLEON

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3. 3. Weiss AP, Chang G, Rauch SL, et al. Patient- and practice-related determinants of emergency department length of stay for patients with psychiatric illness. *Ann Emerg Med.* 2012;60:162-171.e5.
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Date: 20th -24th October 2019 Place: RODA AL BUSTAN

REGISTRATION COMING UP SOON

Submit your interest

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