

Like a Prisoner in Azkaban: Medical Clearance of the Pediatric Psychiatric Patient

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Abstract

Patients presenting with behavioral and psychiatric emergencies represent over 7% of all pediatric Emergency Department (ED) visits. Emergency personnel provide not only acute crisis intervention and stabilization but are tasked with “medically clearing” these children and adolescents for inpatient treatment. As will be discussed in this review article, the goal of medical clearance is to ensure that the patient’s condition is caused by true psychological pathology as opposed to underlying medical problems and that these patients may be safely be transferred to inpatient facilities. The extent of laboratory and ancillary testing is hotly debated and the process as a whole is crippled by the lack of interdisciplinary consensus between emergency physicians, pediatricians as well as emergency and inpatient psychiatrists. This article proposes an algorithm to help guide the process of medical clearance of the pediatric psychiatric patient.

Keywords: Pediatric medical clearance; Medical screening; Medical stability; Psychiatric; Behavioral emergencies in children and adolescents

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Introduction

“You can exist without your soul, you know, as long as your brain and heart are still working. But you’ll have no sense of self anymore, no memory, no anything. There’s no chance at all of recovery. You’ll just-exist. As an empty shell. And your soul is gone forever lost.” Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban. Fans of the Harry Potter series know that the teenage protagonist’s most diabolical adversary is not one of his childhood bullies, Draco or Dudley. Nor is it his seemingly nasty (but ultimately, complicated) professor, Severus Snape. Nor is it even his archnemesis and the embodiment of evil, Lord Voldemort. Rather, when his truest fears are revealed, it is the Dementor that appears to torment Harry. Teaching him how to conjure the patronus charm, while watching him fail time and time again, is a difficult task for his friend and teacher, Professor Lupin. Too bad chocolate cannot aid in our patients’ recovery from real life “dementor” attacks. Indeed, the struggle is real, the road to recovery often long and unfortunately, it is not paved with Twix or Snickers bars. Without access to such a powerful and immediate treatment, emergency physicians (EPs) and psychiatrists must whip out their magic stethoscopes and medically evaluate and clear these patients for admission to inpatient psychiatric facilities for treatment and stabilization and in the process, emergency providers must not become casualties themselves to the “demented” medical clearance process. Once on the wards, the inpatient psychiatry

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team can guide the patient in their application of the “patronus charm” and help the patient combat their Dementor.

According to the National Comorbidity Study-Adolescent Supplement (NCS-A), 22% of all children and adolescents in the United States will meet criteria for a mental health disorder with severe enough distress or impairment to warrant emergent intervention during the course of their lifetime [1]. Moreover, regardless of the need for crisis intervention, a total of 51% of children and adolescents will satisfy the DSM-IV criteria for a mood, anxiety, behavioral, eating or substance abuse disorders

across their lifetime and a striking 40% of youth involved in the NCS-A study reported more than one lifetime disorder (i.e., concomitant depression and anxiety) [1]. The prevalence of crippling behavioral and psychiatric illness is indeed higher than many common childhood illnesses, e.g., asthma and insulin-dependent diabetes, which garner substantially more attention and public resources. The World Health Organization has also estimated that by 2020, neuropsychiatric disorders will be one of the top 5 causes of morbidity, mortality, and disability for children. The scope of the problem in the United States is best captured by the Center for Disease Control's own statistics where suicide is now the third leading cause of death among adolescents aged 10-14, the second among persons aged 15-34 years. Additionally, among students in grades 9-12 in the U.S. during 2013: 17.0% of students seriously considered attempting suicide in the previous 12 months, 13.6% of students made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the previous 12 months, 8.0% of students attempted suicide one or more times in the previous 12 months and 2.7% of students made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or an overdose that required medical attention [2].

More than 13 million children require mental health or substance abuse service annually. It is, therefore, unsurprising that as the gatekeeper to crisis intervention services, EPs are seeing an increasing demand for pediatric mental health services and psychiatric emergencies now represent over 7.2% of all pediatric Emergency Department (ED) visits [3,4]. Data reviewed from 2002 to 2006 on 16,154 presentations by 12,589 pediatric patients (≤ 17 years old) showed that among children and adolescents who presented to the ED for mental health concerns, being female, older in age, receiving social assistance, and having an initial visit for a mood disorder or psychotic-related illness were associated with return for further care [5]. 6.1 and 8.7% of patients diagnosed with a mood disorder and psychotic-related illness, respectively, returned to the ED within 72 hours of discharge. 28.5% of patient with a mood disorder and 36.6% of those with a psychotic-related illness returned to the ED during the study period [5]. In 2014, Pittsenbarger and Mannix noted an increase in psychiatric ED visits for uninsured and publicly insured children and adolescents between 2001 and 2010. The authors recognize uncertainty as to whether this trend is caused by an increased prevalence of disease, an increased severity and/or a lack of outpatient resources [6]. Although many providers expect the Affordable Care Act to reduce the number of uninsured pediatric psychiatric patients coming to the ED, as of this publication, there is no data supporting this belief. Additionally, although the rates of psychiatric visits for underinsured pediatric patients have increased, the rates of admission or transfer from EDs for pediatric psychiatric diagnoses have not increased considerably, including for the underinsured [7]. Similarly, there was no rise in the number of pediatric patients with psychoses and suicide attempts -two categories of diagnoses generally seen in EDs- which suggests that the overall increase in pediatric mental health ED visits may have been due to non-urgent mental health conditions [7].

Pediatric psychiatric emergencies

The American Psychiatric Association (APA) defines a psychiatric emergency as "an acute disturbance in thought, behavior, mood, or social relationship, which requires immediate intervention as

defined by the patient, family, or social unit" [8]. This classification embraces both functional and organic disease processes, which are separate but often intertwined. Thus, distinguishing both processes often a challenge. Psychiatric emergencies in the pediatric population differ from those in adults in several important ways. They often occur within the context of a crisis such as with patients' families, homes, schools, peers, and other social systems [9,10].

In recent decades, there has been a nationwide decrease in mental health services which has led to increased burden on the ED to manage mental health crises. EDs are increasingly serving as the safety net for underserved pediatric patients who have mental health issues. A comprehensive emergency psychiatric evaluation may take several hours or longer to complete. The ED is rarely an optimal setting for assessing the patient while attending to patient and family anxiety. Moreover, obtaining a psychiatry consult can result in extended lengths of stay and prolonged stays may be more detrimental to pediatric than adult patients. Despite the potential harm of extended stays, inpatient and outpatient mental health treatment resources are limited, especially for pediatric patients, requiring EDs to hold pediatric psychiatric patients for prolonged, resource intensive periods of time [7,11]. Compared to other ED visits, pediatric mental health visits were more likely to arrive by ambulance, be triaged to rapid evaluation, and be admitted or transferred. Patients were almost twice as likely to have a length of stay over four hours for mental health visits as for other visits. This extended stay was not explained by observed differences in evaluation, treatment or disposition. Among mental health visits, patient age 6 to 13 years, intentional self-injury, ordering of laboratory studies, patient transfer, and metropolitan hospital location all predicted extended stays. Lengths of stay also increased over the study periods [11-13].

Medical clearance

"Medical clearance" is a term used to refer to the medical evaluation of patients whose symptoms seem to be psychiatric in origin. The ambiguity of this term [14] is only magnified in the pediatric patient population. Unfortunately, there is no interdisciplinary agreement regarding the standards for medical clearance of the emergency pediatric psychiatric patient. None of the member organizations for providers who routinely treat pediatric patients with psychiatric problems and crisis including the American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP), the APA, The American Association of Emergency Psychiatry (AAEP) and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) have a policy addressing medical clearance of the pediatric psychiatric patient. Indeed, ACEP's policy specifically excludes the pediatric population from its recommendations on medical clearance of psychiatric patients.

Despite the lack of interdisciplinary consensus, the goal of medical clearance is to determine if psychiatric symptoms are due to a medical illness or substance use, and importantly, to assess and treat any medical illness requiring acute intervention [14]. Specifically, the objective of medical clearance is to determine that within reasonable medical certainty, there is no known contributory medical cause for the patient's presenting psychiatric complaints that requires acute intervention or that represents a medical emergency and that the patient is stable enough for the transfer to the intended dispositional setting (e.g., a general or

psychiatric hospital, outpatient treatment setting or no follow up treatment) [15]. The medical assessment of the psychiatric patient involves a comprehensive history, a physical and mental status examination, and, when indicated, ancillary testing [16]. Notably, medical clearance does not guarantee the absence of ongoing medical issues, which may necessitate further diagnostic evaluation, monitoring and treatment. Likewise, it does not guarantee that there are no undiagnosed medical conditions.

Clinical evaluation

Providers should perform a comprehensive history and physical examination to identify any organic etiologies for the patient’s presentation and ascertain whether the patient’s symptoms and/or behavior poses or reveals a medical threat (e.g., a toxic ingestion or head trauma) that must be addressed during their ED stay [17-19]. The distinction of functional versus organic etiology is imperative, as the latter is often reversible, and failure to diagnose an organic etiology may be catastrophic. **Table 1** provides historic elements that may help distinguish organic from psychiatric disorders.

Physicians should have a low threshold to evaluate for self-injurious behavior [18]. Prior psychiatric history is important to identify. However, the presence of a psychiatric diagnosis does not preclude an organic cause of the patient’s current symptoms and presentation [20,21].

History

The history should include a detailed description of recent symptoms and behavior changes. Although this history may be provided by the patient, an attempt should also be made to get collateral information from as many sources as possible including the family, friends, care providers, EMS providers and police. These additional sources can provide a baseline for the patient’s symptoms and confirm the story (especially if the patient’s mental capacity is impaired or not known). This information is also helpful if the patient is unable or unwilling to provide a history. A sudden change in behavior in a patient without a psychiatric history or abrupt deterioration in a patient with an underlying psychiatric disorder should prompt a search for underlying organic etiology [22-25]. The Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale for Children (BPRS-C) and the Prodromal Questionnaire Brief Version (PQ-B) could be considered in screening for psychotic symptoms [26,27].

Medical problems presenting as psychiatric complaints

Throughout history, vague and unusual symptoms have been

attributed by physicians to psychiatric conditions, but later revealed to be due to organic disease. King George the III’s “insanity” was, in fact, a classic case of porphyria [28]. It is essential for EPs to be cognizant of these psychiatric mimics. An exceptional number of medical etiologies may present with psychiatric complaints or exacerbate symptoms of previously diagnosed psychiatric problems.

Table 2 provides a list of organic diseases that may masquerade as psychiatric disorders. This list is not meant to be comprehensive but rather to provide examples to the busy EP.

Table 3 also provides a list of comorbid and confounding conditions seen in pediatric patients presenting with psychiatric and behavioral disturbances.

Physical examination findings

As with all ED patients, vital signs are VITAL. It is often difficult to obtain vital signs in a combative patient. However, accurate vital signs are essential for triaging and stabilizing pediatric psychiatric patients because any abnormality may reflect a serious underlying medical etiology (e.g., toxidrome).

Patients who are acutely intoxicated, disoriented or who have self-inflicted injuries should have a thorough and detailed physical examination. In the absence of altered mental status or a history concerning for trauma or ingestion, the extent of the physical examination in the ED will be dictated by the patient’s chief complaint, history and review of systems. As a general rule, providers should perform a focused physical examination of pediatric patients to identify whether there is a medical condition that is causing or exacerbating the patient’s symptoms, or diagnoses that may need treatment or special care (e.g., G tube) that cannot be managed in an inpatient psychiatric setting. The limitations of inpatient psychiatric facilities in managing complex or labor intensive co-morbid medical conditions are generally included in each facility’s exclusionary criteria and such exclusions are separate from the process of medical clearance or stability and beyond the scope of this article. **Tables 4 and 5** provide several examples of physical examination findings suggestive of organic etiologies and which may help the EP differentiate functional from psychiatric pathology.

Deficiencies in the ED assessment

Although there are no studies that specifically address the quality of the physical examination in pediatric psychiatric population performed by emergency providers, multiple studies have

Table 1 Historical features distinguishing organic causes of psychiatric complaints from functional pathology.

Organic	Functional
Age <13 ^a or >40 without previous psychiatric diagnosis	Previous psychiatric diagnosis, Age >13 and <40 years (peak onset 15-30 years)
Rapid onset and progression of symptoms	Insidious development of symptoms
Visual or tactile hallucinations	Auditory hallucinations
History of substance abuse	No history of substance abuse
New medications or changes in medication dose	No new medications NOR medication dosage changes
Seizures	No seizures
No family history of psychiatric disorders	Family history of psychiatric disorder ^b

^aOnset of primary psychotic disorders including very early onset schizophrenia prior to age 13 is quite rare, typically 1 per 40,000. Onset of primary psychotic disorders prior to age 18 typically occurs 1 per 10,000; ^b5-20 times higher rate in first degree relatives of patients with psychiatric disorders compared to the general public (up to 60% concordance in monozygotic twins)

questioned the thoroughness and accuracy of history taking and physical examinations performed and documented in the adult arena. **Table 6** provides examples of poor documentation practices in pediatric populations.

Inaccurate history and physical examinations lead to missed and delayed diagnoses directly impacting patient safety because most inpatient psychiatric facilities have limited capabilities to diagnose or manage many urgent and emergent medical conditions. Poor history and physical examinations also lead to an increased reliance on laboratory testing and imaging, increasing the cost of the medical evaluation as well as the length of stay of the patient in the ED.

Interestingly, one study actually found that younger psychiatric patients had a greater chance of a missed medical diagnosis. The authors theorized that providers erroneously assumed that younger patients were healthier with less co-morbidities at baseline and consequently, they did not need to perform as comprehensive of a medical assessment as they did in older patients [29].

Ancillary testing

Laboratory testing of pediatric psychiatry patients presenting in acute care settings differ by hospital and is often driven by accepting psychiatric facilities. The necessity of ancillary investigations including laboratory and radiological tests is often a point of disagreement among interdisciplinary teams involved in pediatric psychiatry patient care in emergency settings

[30]. In Zun’s study, 507 EPs and 65 psychiatrists in Illinois were surveyed about use of ancillary testing in the medical clearance of psychiatric patients. Physicians could select tests that were routinely performed in their practice and those that were required for all medical clearances. The investigators found that psychiatrists and EPs required similar testing. However, routine testing varied between EPs and psychiatrists, signifying that there is a difference in the approach to the patient. The most common routinely ordered and always required tests by both EPs and psychiatrists were a urine drug screen, alcohol level, and complete blood count. Of possible medical clearance tests, electroencephalograms, computed tomography scans, and lumbar punctures were least commonly ordered. The estimated cost of required testing was \$101 to \$200 for EPs and \$201 to \$300 for psychiatrists [31].

Donofrio’s study, in one pediatric emergency department of 1082 psychiatric visits including 871 with screening laboratory examinations, found that no patient had an organic etiology of their symptoms diagnosed based only on the results of the screening laboratory examinations [32]. Moreover, the only disposition change based solely on a screening test was that a patient found to have a positive pregnancy test was admitted to a medical ward rather than transferred to a psychiatric hospital. No patient had an urgent management change based only on the laboratory screening process. Twenty-five patients with non-contributory history and physical exams had non-urgent management changes, such as treatment of anemia, based on their test results. The investigators suggested development of guidelines limiting recommended ancillary testing in pediatric psychiatric patients to those tests

Table 2 Organic conditions masquerading as psychiatric pathology.

System-Category	Medical Conditions
Autoimmune Disorders:	Anti-NMDA Receptor Encephalitis, Multiple Sclerosis, Myasthenia Gravis, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
CNS Diseases:	Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy (CTE), Seizures (e.g., Temporal Lobe Epilepsy), Space-Occupying Lesions, Traumatic Brain Injury
Electrolyte Derangement:	Hypercalcemia
Endocrine Disorders:	Addison’s Disease, Diabetic Ketoacidosis, Hyperthyroidism, Hypothyroidism (including Myxedema Coma), Hypoglycemia, Insulinoma, Panhypopituitarism, Pheochromocytoma
Environmental:	Hypothermia, Hyperthermia
Hematologic Disorders:	Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura, Porphyria
Hereditary Metabolic Disorders:	Niemann-Pick Type C, Tay-Sachs Disease (late onset forms), Urea Cycle Disorders, Wilson’s Disease
Infectious Disorders:	Cerebral Malaria, Herpes Encephalitis, Cryptococcal Meningitis, Neurocysticercosis, Neurosyphilis, Sepsis, HIV
Medication-Induced Symptoms/Side Effects/Withdrawal:	Antipsychotic Medications, Anxiolytics, Benzodiazepines, Over-the-counter Medications such as Dextromethorphan, Prescription Pain Medications, Psychostimulants, Iatrogenic steroids, withdrawal syndromes including delirium tremens
Metabolic Disorders:	Hepatic Encephalopathy, Paraneoplastic Syndromes, Uremia
Nutritional Deficiencies:	Vitamin B-12, Wernicke’s Encephalitis and Korsakoff Syndrome
Poisonings:	Botulism, Carbon Monoxide, Heavy Metals
Substance Use/Intoxication:	Anabolic Steroid Abuse, Alcohol Use or Intoxication, Cannabis Use, Cocaine Use/Intoxication, Hallucinogen use, Inhalant abuse, Synthetic Cannabis Use, Synthetic Cathinones (bath salts), etc.

Table 3 Comorbid and confounding conditions in the pediatric population.

Autism Spectrum Disorder
Intellectual Disability
Other Neurodevelopmental Disorders (e.g., global developmental delay, prenatal alcohol or drug exposure)
Speech and Language Disability
Substance Use or Abuse
Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders (e.g., adjustment, reactive attachment, or post-traumatic stress disorders)

Table 4 Physical examination signs suggestive of underlying organic pathology.

Organ System	Physical Sign and Possible Pathology
Head	Battle Sign concerning for skull fracture
Eye	Nystagmus concerning for intoxication or CNS pathology; Raccoon eyes concerning for head trauma; Kayser-Fleischer ring concerning for Wilson’s disease
Neck	Thyroid enlargement concerning for thyroid storm; +Brudzki or Kernig Signs concerning for meningitis
Cardiovascular	Tachycardia concerning for acute intoxication or withdrawal; Rub concerning for pericardial effusion concerning for lupus
Pulmonary	Tachypnea concerning for hypoxia or an underlying acidosis
Abdomen	Guarding concerning for obstruction or intussusception; Ascites/anasarca concerning for liver pathology
Extremity	Edema suggestive of liver or renal pathology
Skin	Petechiae concerning for meningitis or thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura; Jaundice concerning for liver failure; Rash in a butterfly distribution concerning for lupus
Neuro	Cranial nerve abnormalities concerning for stroke, encephalitis, meningitis, space-occupying lesion; Gait abnormalities concerning for nutritional deficiencies

Table 5 Comparison of physical examination features distinguishing organic causes of psychiatric complaints from primary psychological or functional pathology.

Organic/Functional	Psychiatric
Abnormal Vital Signs	Normal Vital Signs
Fluctuating Level of Consciousness	Consistent Level of Consciousness
Focal Neurological Findings	Normal Neurologic Examination
Evidence of Trauma (e.g., raccoon eyes, Battle Sign)	No evidence of Trauma
Abnormal Dermatologic Manifestations (e.g., rashes, purpura, jaundice)	No skin changes
Abnormal Mini-Mental Examination or Quick Confusion Scale ¹	Normal Mini-mental or Quick Confusion Scale Examination

Table 6 Poor history and physical examination documentation.

Past Medical History	Failure to confirm patient’s past medical and psychiatric history including any suicide attempts and inpatient hospitalizations
Past Surgical History	Failure to document the patient’s past surgical history, which may impact presentation (e.g., VP shunt, pituitary adenoma resection)
Family history	Failure to document hereditary diseases (e.g., Wilson’s disease, pernicious anemia) and psychiatric conditions with high first degree relative prevalence
Medication history	Failure to document medications including over the counter and herbal medications and any changes in dose
History of Present Illness	Failure to take a detailed history leading to present ED visit
Review of systems	Failure to conduct a review of systems to capture items that the patient may not attribute as being related to current condition
Physical Examination	Failure to address abnormal vital signs and get a complete set (including temperature) Failure to document cardiopulmonary status Failure to perform a basic abdominal examination Failure to perform an examination of the skin Failure to perform an adequate neurologic exam (e.g. Alert and oriented status, cranial nerve exam, gait, strength, sensation) Failure to perform a psychiatric exam

indicated based on history and physical exam. The authors did suggest that routine pregnancy testing may be beneficial in post-pubertal females to guide psychotropic medication selection.

Santiago’s study of 210 pediatric ED patients who required psychiatric evaluation also found that screening laboratories were of low yield, with no non-medically indicated test altering acute patient management [11]. In the 54 patients who had non-medically indicated laboratories done at the request of psychiatry for the purpose of admission or transfer, the only

abnormal laboratories were 1 abnormal complete blood count, 2 abnormal transaminases, 1 positive urine drug screen (UDS) and 1 abnormal urinalysis.

UDSs can be useful in detecting the presence of substances which may contribute to behavioral emergencies. However, no nationally representative studies are available on the utility of routine urine drug testing in pediatric psychiatry emergency patients. Several studies demonstrate significant concordance of patient-disclosed substance use and UDS results. UDS sensitivity

is relatively low (49.09%), but specificity is high (96.95%) [33,34]. In Fortu's retrospective study of 652 8-17 year olds presenting to the ED, medically indicated and routine-driven UDSs were studied [35]. Patients presenting with seizures, altered mental status, syncope, headache, ingestion, chest pain/palpitation, shortness of breath, sexual assault, or those brought in for motor vehicle accident (MVA) were considered to have medically indicated UDSs. Patients who presented with aggression, out-of-control behavior, intentional self-inflicted wounds, or symptoms of depression without evidence of drug or alcohol ingestion or altered mental status were considered to have routine-driven UDSs. Routine-driven UDSs contributed no additional information and did not impact immediate management leading the authors to conclude that pediatric patients with straightforward psychiatric complaints may be medically cleared without a UDS. Furthermore, adolescent drug users may ingest substances to mask identification of their drug use [36].

Psychiatric patients are often brought to EDs for medical clearance prior to being transferred to inpatient psychiatry units. There are no nationally representative studies of pediatric mental health patients evaluated in EDs for medical clearance. A retrospective study of 789 pediatric psychiatric patients evaluated in one pediatric ED for medical clearance after being placed on an involuntary psychiatric hold in a pre-hospital setting concluded that 72 (9.1%) required medical screening. The charges for laboratory tests, secondary ambulance transfers and sitter wages for the 789 patients were \$1,241,295, or US\$17,240 per patient determined to require a medical screen. The median charge for blood and urine testing per patient screened was \$1,235. The investigators suggested the application of basic criteria in the pre-hospital setting (unrelated medical complaint, altered mental status, ingestion, hanging, traumatic injury, rape) to determine which patients required transport to an ED rather than a psychiatric facility in order to decrease health care costs [32].

Psychotropic medications are increasingly prescribed for pediatric mental health conditions [37-40]. There is evidence that psychotropic medications are prescribed more often in underinsured patients, a population which accounts for disproportionate number of ED mental health visits [41,42]. Pediatric patients on multiple medications are at greater risk of drug-drug and drug-disease interactions. Children with complex chronic conditions have an increased risk of ED visits associated with adverse drug events, when compared to children without chronic conditions, including mental health conditions. Those taking psychotropic agents are among the groups with the highest rates of ED visits [39,40,43,44].

Moreover, the total number of potential adverse effects was positively predicted by the number of DSM-IV categories diagnosed, and by the presence of impulsivity and oppositionality [43]. 50-75% of pediatric medication use has been estimated to be off-label [45]. Off-label use raises the degree of uncertainty regarding a drug's safety [45]. Patients can present with sedation, confusion, cardiovascular dysfunction, and metabolic derangements. Assessment and management of these presentations requires an index of suspicion, an attentive symptom and medication history, physical examination, and targeted interventions [46].

Historically, the use of pemoline highlights the challenges of drug

safety in youth. Pemoline, a medication that had been used to treat ADHD and narcolepsy, was pulled by the FDA after children taking the medication started developing liver failure [47,48]. Psychiatric adverse drug experiences with certain drugs are more prominent in children, often resulting in new psychiatric symptoms [49,50]. For example, psychiatric symptoms including disturbance in attention, disorientation, memory impairment, depression, irritability, hostility, agitation, aggression, anxiousness, dream abnormalities, hallucinations, insomnia, restlessness, suicidal thinking and behavior and tremor have been noted with leukotriene inhibitors [51]. Resulting in an FDA black box warning. Suicidal behaviors and depressed mood have been also reported with isotretinoin. It is critical for acute care practitioners to be aware of the psychopharmacology and side effects of medications used to treat pediatric patients, including on- and off-label use.

Conclusion

Best practice in medical clearance of pediatric patients with mental health emergencies is controversial. AAEP, AAP, ACEP and the APA all advocate for increased mental health resources, improved pediatric mental health tools for the ED, increased mental health insurance coverage, adequate reimbursement at all levels, endorsement of education and research for mental health emergencies, and acknowledgment of the importance of the child's medical home. Unfortunately, despite such advocacy, there is no interdisciplinary agreement with respect to the requirements for medical clearance of pediatric psychiatric patient [52,53].

Several solutions have been suggested to address the challenges of treating patients with psychiatric complaints in medical EDs including employment of mental health screening and specialized care models to reduce hospitalization, return ED visits, and length of ED stay [34,54,55]. These promising potential solutions require further investigation. Health care systems and individual medical centers should strive for multidisciplinary collaboration to improve the continuum of care, promote improved identification of children and adolescents with mental health disorders, and promote early recognition and intervention, which are key to effective referral and treatment [56]. The actions and directions taken in the ED are a vital part of the child's treatment and long-term care [56]. Each pediatric patient encounter, including visits and management in acute care settings for mental health visits should be viewed as a point of care within the larger continuum of patient care. Although the use of the ED as a gateway to mental health treatment is suboptimal, it is the reality in many hospitals [57-60].

Given that EDs are currently tasked with the medical clearance of pediatric patients with psychiatric complaints, EPs must ensure the best possible care for all patients presenting for care. Pediatric patients presenting to the ED with mental health complaints sometimes have underlying medical conditions contributing to their symptoms. Missing the diagnosis of underlying medical conditions, adverse medication effect(s) or misdiagnosing a medical illness as psychiatric in origin can be catastrophic. A comprehensive history and physical examination are fundamental to identifying underlying medical conditions. Based on the available evidence, laboratory and ancillary testing should be

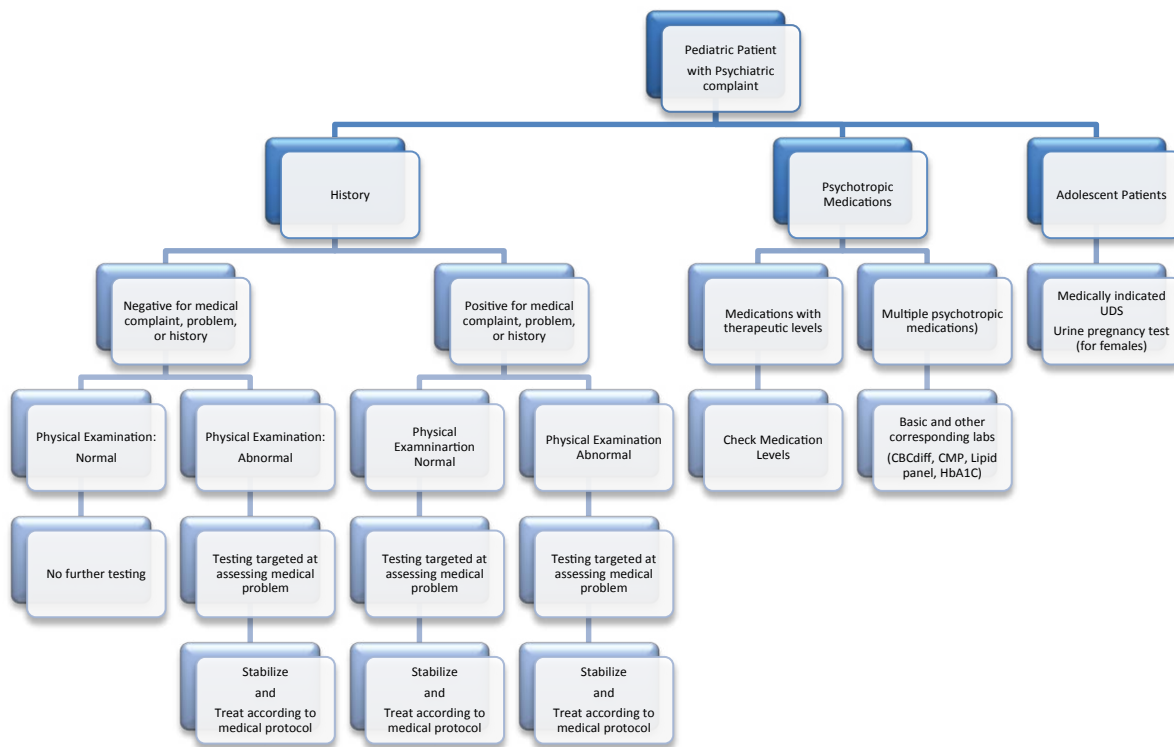


Figure 1 Algorithm for determining the need for ancillary testing in pediatric patients with psychiatric complaints in acute care settings (Adapted from Algorithm for ancillary testing and medical clearance in patients presenting with psychiatric chief complaints, from Ref. [30]).

ordered as indicated based on clinical assessment. In **Figure 1**, we propose an algorithm to guide clinicians in performing medical clearance examinations of pediatric patients with psychiatric

complaints. In the future, guidelines from organizations such as AAEP, AAP, ACEP and APA are needed to further improve the medical care of pediatric patients with mental health complaints.

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