

of the patient to the ED and first round of medication(s) administered was 53 minutes, request for psychiatry consultation 102 minutes, first evaluation by the consulting psychiatrist or psychiatric resident 172 minutes, and discharge of the patient 427 minutes with 60% of patients discharged home. Physical restraints were used for 55 patients (27%) and security personnel were involved in nearly 40% of cases.

Conclusion: These results can improve understanding of the management of acute agitation for patients with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder. With the increase in boarding for patients with psychiatric diagnoses in the ED, appropriate management and throughput of patients with agitation and schizophrenia or bipolar disorder are important. Additional strategies to manage acute agitation for patients with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder may reduce the need for IM injections or physical restraints and could expedite care in the ED setting. Bioxcel Therapeutics sponsored the study. No Bioxcel product was used during the data capture as product was not FDA approved.

13 Effect of Alcohol Intoxication in the Emergency Department on Suicide Mortality

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Introduction: Suicide represents a significant worldwide disease burden disproportionately affecting younger patients in their prime working years. Mortality by suicide remains within the five leading causes of death up to the age of 60. Compounding this, alcohol use disorder (AUD) is known to be a risk factor for death by suicide and has been on the rise over the last 20 years, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. The emergency department (ED) is often the first point of health care contact for those patients that have suicidal thoughts or behaviours and understanding their acute risk of death by suicide when presenting intoxicated with alcohol remains a challenge for ED physicians. While the chronic disease of AUD elevates their lifetime risk for death by suicide, it has not been established how a presentation for suicidality accompanied by acute alcohol intoxication affects this risk.

Methods: This was a retrospective cohort study using population-based linked health administrative data for adult patients aged 18 or above who presented to Alberta (ED) between 2011 and 2021 for suicidal attempt or self-harm behavior. Patients who were acutely intoxicated with alcohol were identified and analyses compared patients with and without alcohol intoxication. The primary outcome was six-month death by suicide. Categorical variables were summarized using proportions, whereas continuous variables were summarized using means and standard deviations (SD) or medians and interquartile ranges (IQR), as appropriate. Competing risk analysis was performed to explore the cumulative incidence of death by suicide within 180 days after

their index ED visit and examine the association between death by suicide and alcohol intoxication.

Results: Patients presenting to the ED for suicide attempt or self-harm behaviour were intoxicated with alcohol in 30% of cases as determined by diagnostic coding and blood alcohol measurements. Intoxicated patients were more likely to be placed under involuntary mental health hold (26% vs 16%) and had on average a longer length of stay in the ED (411 min vs 277 min) but were less frequently admitted (10.8% vs 15.4%). As a departure from previous literature, those intoxicated with alcohol were more likely to be consulted to psychiatry (15.8% vs 12.6%). Mortality due to suicide in the 6 months following the patient, index ED visit were similar between the intoxicated and non-intoxicated groups (0.3% vs 0.3%) however there was a significant increase in all-cause mortality at 6 months in the non-intoxicated group (1.5% vs 2.1%).

Discussion: This study examined the patient and ED treatment characteristics of patients presenting to the ED with suicide attempt or self-harm behaviour. It found that the 6-month risk of death by suicide was no different in those who presented with acute alcohol intoxication vs those without. While these results differ from other studies discussing how alcohol use disorder confers a chronically increased risk of death by suicide, they provide new evidence for the emergency department providers to consider when assessing the patient who presents with suicidal behaviours while intoxicated.

14 The Effectiveness of Team Approach Physical Restraint (TAPR) in Reducing Patient and Staff injuries: A Retrospective Review

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Hospitals nationwide have been dealing with an increase in violence to health care workers and one Houston safety hospital is no different. Year to date Harris Health has had over 700+ alerts for crisis intervention/security with some of those interactions leading to staff injuries. The Team Approach to Physical Restraint or TAPR is a role based effective way of using closed loop communication to reduce the likely hood of injury to staff, the patients all while maintaining a safe airway. The goal of this research study is to illustrate how addressing the patient at all of the three levels of disruption up to and including the last stage of imminent threat to self and others can be safely managed with reduced risk to everyone involved. Patient safety is paramount in all interactions but never more so in a situation where all other means of de-escalation have been attempted. In using TAPR and proper body mechanics, both patient safety and protecting the patient's airway at all times are addressed in this study.