

# Trends in U.S. Emergency Department Visits for Mental Health Conditions, 1992 to 2001

Gregory Luke Larkin, M.D., M.S.P.H.

Cynthia A. Claassen, Ph.D.

Jennifer A. Emond, M.S.

Andrea J. Pelletier, M.P.H., M.S.

Carlos A. Camargo, M.D., Dr.P.H.

**Objective:** The objective of this study was to ascertain trends in mental health-related visits to U.S. emergency departments. **Methods:** Data were obtained from the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey by using mental health-related ICD-9-CM, E, and V codes as well as mental health-related reasons for visit. **Results:** From 1992 to 2001, there were 53 million mental health-related visits, representing an increase from 4.9 percent to 6.3 percent of all emergency department visits and an increase from 17.1 to 23.6 visits per 1,000 U.S. population across the decade. The most prevalent diagnoses were substance-related disorders (22 percent of visits), mood disorders (17 percent), and anxiety disorders (16 percent). Mental health-related visits increased significantly among non-Hispanic whites, patients older than 70 years, and patients with insurance. Medications were administered during 61 percent of all mental health-related visits, most commonly psychotropic medication, the prescription rate of which increased from 22 percent to 31 percent of visits over the decade. Ten-year increases in mental health-related emergency department visits were significant for all U.S. geographic regions except the Midwest. **Conclusions:** Mental health-related visits constitute a significant and increasing burden of care in U.S. emergency departments. (*Psychiatric Services* 56:671-677, 2005)

In 2002 an estimated 110.2 million visits were made to U.S. emergency departments, or about 38.9 visits per 100 persons in the United States (1). Paradoxically, although the number of emergency department visits increased by 20 percent over the past decade, the number of emergency care facilities nationwide decreased by approximately 15 percent,

breeding serious overcrowding (2). Although small-scale studies have shown a positive relationship between frequent attendance at emergency departments and psychopathology (3,4), the net contribution of mental illness to global utilization and overcrowding of these facilities is largely unknown.

What is known is that mental illness

is highly prevalent, disabling, and costly, in both human and economic terms (5-7), constituting the second largest disease burden in the United States (3). Estimates from both the National Comorbidity Survey (5) and the National Institute of Mental Health Epidemiologic Catchment Area Program (8) suggest that 28 to 30 percent of adult Americans suffer at least one mental disorder every year, but fewer than one-third of those affected ever receive specialty mental health services. Studies of U.S. children similarly demonstrate that more than 20 percent of nine- to 17-year-olds have a diagnosable—but seldom-treated—mental disorder (9). Given these prevalence data and the unprecedented growth in emergency department demand, it is plausible that many patients who use emergency services are experiencing significant primary and comorbid psychopathology (10,11).

Although a handful of previous studies have suggested that the numbers of psychiatric emergency visits is increasing (12), only two have examined the epidemiology of mental health-related emergency visits nationwide across a wide spectrum of disorders. The first, by Sills and Bland (13), focused solely on children and was largely cross-sectional. The second, by Hazlett and colleagues (14), examined trends in “psychoses and neuroses” for adults only. Both studies excluded Hispanics, certain demographic groups, psychiatric reason-

---

Dr. Larkin is affiliated with the department of surgery and Dr. Claassen with the department of psychiatry of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, 5323 Harry Hines Boulevard, Charles Sprague 2.122, Dallas, Texas 75390-8579 (e-mail, gregory.larkin@utsouthwestern.edu). Ms. Emond, Ms. Pelletier, and Dr. Camargo are with the department of emergency medicine of Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

for-visit codes, and standard classifications of axis I mood and anxiety disorders, seriously undercounting mental health visits. Moreover, previous studies have indiscriminately used *ICD* codes outside of the normative *DSM-IV*-based system (15), incorporating such diagnoses as postconcussive syndrome, enuresis, and sexual dysfunction (13,14).

A more comprehensive approach using National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS) data would include all potentially relevant diagnostic fields, including psychiatric reason-for-visit codes, *DSM*-based *ICD* diagnoses, Supplementary Classification of Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services (V codes), and external cause-of-injury codes (E codes) for all appropriate mental health-related disorders. Given methodologic, demographic, and chronologic gaps in previous prevalence estimates, and given the fact that record-breaking numbers of patients are seeking emergency services nationwide, we sought to identify recent trends in mental health visits to U.S. emergency departments by using a national probability sample.

## Methods

Begun in 1992 as part of the ambulatory component of the National Health Care Survey, the NHAMCS' emergency department survey measures use of emergency health care services by employing a four-stage probability sample of visits to noninstitutional general and short-stay hospitals, excluding federal, military, and Veterans Affairs facilities, in the United States (16–23). Conducted annually, the NHAMCS covers geographic primary sampling units, hospitals within primary sampling units, emergency departments within hospitals, and patients within emergency departments. Data are collected by hospital staff during annual, randomly assigned, four-week data periods and are coded by using *ICD-9-CM* (24). We used the most recent emergency department component of the NHAMCS available (1992 to 2001).

To maximize case finding, mental health-related emergency department visits were included if their

records met any one of three criteria: *DSM-IV-TR*-based, major mental health problems (*ICD-9-CM* diagnoses 290.0 to 305, 307 to 310, or 311 to 319.0 or V codes 61.1 to 71.02); National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)-assigned reason-for-visit classification codes related to mental health (25) (1100.0 to 1199.9); or injury E codes related to suicide (E950.0 to E959.9). Otherwise, visits that did not meet at least one of the above criteria were deemed non-mental health visits. *ICD-9-CM* codes in the range of 290 to 319 were excluded if they lacked corresponding *DSM*-based diagnosis—for example, psychosexual disorders (*ICD* code 302), sleeping disturbances (code 307.4), physiological malfunction (code 306), postconcussive syndrome (code 310.2), nondependent tobacco use disorder (code 305.1), and enuresis and encopresis (codes 307.6 and 307.7).

Mental health-related visits were assigned specific *DSM-IV*-compatible categories as follows: mood disorders (*ICD* or *DSM-IV* codes 296 to 296.9, 300.4, or 311)—for example, major depressive disorder, depression not otherwise specified, dysthymia, bipolar disorder, other mood disorders, and NCHS reason-for-visit code 1110.0 (depression); anxiety disorders (*ICD* or *DSM-IV* codes 300.00 to 300.61 except 300.4 [dysthymia])—for example, generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder, acute stress disorder, agoraphobia, anxiety not otherwise specified, and NCHS reason-for-visit code 1100.0 (anxiety and nervousness) and 1105.0 (fears and phobias); psychotic disorders (*ICD* or *DSM-IV* codes 295 to 295.9, 297.3, 298.8, or 298.9)—for example, schizophrenia, psychosis, and NCHS reason-for-visit code 1155.0 (delusions or hallucinations); substance-related conditions (*ICD* or *DSM-IV* codes 290.44 to 292.94 or 302.89 to 305.98)—for example, alcohol and other substance abuse—and NCHS reason-for-visit code 1145.0 (alcohol-related problems) or 1150.0 (abnormal drug use); suicide attempts or ideation (*ICD-9* E codes 950 to 959) and NCHS reason-for-visit code 5820.0 (suicide attempt) or

5820.1 (intentional overdose); miscellaneous disorders (*ICD-9* V codes 61.1 to 71.09)—for example, adjustment disorders and problems in living—and NCHS reason-for-visit classification 1130.0 (behavioral disturbances) and 1165 (other symptoms or problems relating to psychological and mental disorders not elsewhere classified).

Absolute numbers of emergency department visits were estimated by using census-based, NCHS-assigned patient weights rounded to the nearest thousand. Emergency department visit rates per population were calculated by using denominator estimates of the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population from the U.S. Census Bureau, which were adjusted for underenumeration (26).

We analyzed visit rates by age, sex, race or ethnicity (white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, other, and Hispanic). Although NHAMCS data contain imputed ethnicity for 1992 to 1996 in the public use files, we did not include any imputed or missing data in the ethnicity subanalysis. We also analyzed mental health-related visits by insurance status, location in a metropolitan statistical area (MSA), and region of the country (the Northeast, the Midwest, the South, and the West). MSA and U.S. region categories represent standardized geographic divisions defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (26).

Visits were further analyzed by urgency at triage. For 1992 to 1996, visits were classified as either urgent or nonurgent, but this coding system changed in 1997. For consistency, we coded visits that occurred from 1997 to 2001 as nonurgent or nonemergent if the expected triage time was recorded as more than one or two hours.

Confidence intervals (95 percent CIs) for visit rates were calculated by using the relative standard error of the estimate, controlling for weighting, four-stage sampling, and cluster effects with use of generalized estimating equations from SUDAAN-8.0. In accordance with NCHS recommendations (27,28), only estimates for which the relative standard error was less than 30 percent and for which there were more than 29 raw

data records in the cell are reported here. The least-squares method of linear regression was used for analysis of trends with use of STATA 7.0, with  $p < .05$  considered statistically significant. Differences in continuous variables were assessed by using two-tailed independent-samples *t* tests or repeated-measures analysis of variance. Significance testing for multiple comparisons between groups were corrected by using the method of Bonferroni.

## Results

### Overall trends in use

From 1992 to 2001 an estimated 974 million visits were made to emergency departments in the United States. Of these visits, 52.8 million (CI=49.7 to 55.9 million), or 5.4 percent (CI=5.1 to 5.7 percent), were due primarily to mental health problems, as defined by either the patient's reason-for-visit code (50 percent) or the clinician's diagnostic codes (84 percent); 34 percent of visits met both criteria.

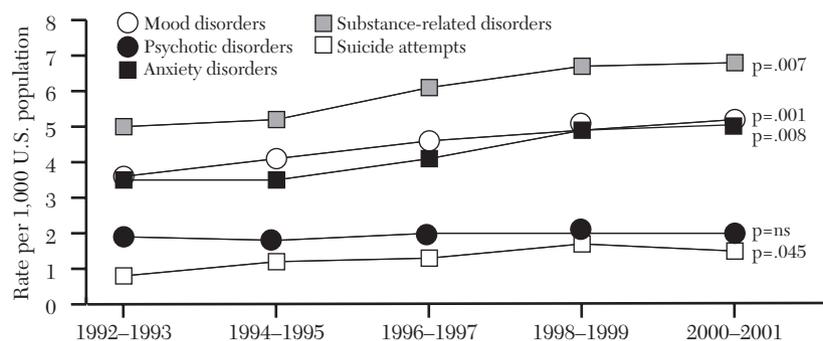
Although the annual number of overall emergency department visits increased by 20 percent over the decade, the per-person trend for mental health-related visits increased by nearly 40 percent, from 17.1 visits per 1,000 persons in 1992 to 23.6 visits per 1,000 persons in 2001 ( $p$  for trend  $< .001$ ). The corresponding proportion of visits due to mental illness increased by 28 percent, from 48.7 per 1,000 emergency department visits in 1992 to 62.5 in 2001 ( $p$  for trend = .003).

### Mental health case mix

An estimated 17 million visits were for a mental health-related primary complaint (that is, as conveyed to the clinician by the patient), but many more involved a psychiatric diagnosis (that is, the assessment of the patient's condition by the clinician). Among the estimated 53 million mental health-related visits overall, the most common diagnoses were substance-related disorders (30 percent), mood disorders (23 percent), and anxiety disorders (21 percent). Psychoses constituted 10 percent and suicide attempts 7 percent of all documented mental health-related visits.

**Figure 1**

National trends in mental health-related emergency department visits per 1,000 U.S. population, by disorder category, 1992 to 2001



These five major subgroups accounted for 79 percent of all mental health-related visits. The remaining or miscellaneous category includes all other *DSM* diagnostic codes and reason-for-visit codes referable to other psychological and mental disorders; miscellaneous mental health-related visits increased significantly over the decade ( $p = .003$ ). The decade's upward trend in number of visits related to specific mental health problems was significant for all previously identified categories of disorders except psychoses (Figure 1).

### Age, gender, and race or ethnicity

Overall the mean age of patients who made mental health-related visits was 39.5 years, with a significant increase from 38.2 to 40.7 years over the decade ( $p$  for trend = .001). Trends in mental health-related visits reveal significant increases for all age strata over 15 years (Table 1), but the increase was most profound for the over-70 group—an increase from 20.6 to 32.0 visits per 1,000 population and from 46.4 to 64.1 mental health-related visits per 1,000 emergency department visits over the decade ( $p = .02$ , for both).

The increasing trend in mental health-related visits was also significant and consistent between the sexes over time, with the number of males escalating from 17.1 to 22.3 per 1,000 and of females increasing from 16.2 to 22.4 per 1,000 over the decade ( $p$  for trend = .002 for both).

Table 1 shows that black non-Hispanics had the highest population-

based rate of mental health-related visits overall (31.2 per 1,000); non-Hispanic whites had the second highest rate (18.6 per 1,000). An increasing trend for mental health visits by ethnicity was significant for non-Hispanic whites only, for whom all types of mental health-related visits increased except those related to psychoses.

### Geographic and regional trends

**Urban versus rural.** Although the overall proportion of mental health-related visits was similar for both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan emergency departments, their trends were reciprocal (Table 2). Urban-visit population rates increased from 15.4 per 1,000 in 1992 to 25.8 per 1,000 in 2001 ( $p$  for trend  $< .001$ ), in inverse proportion to the falling nonurban rates. By contrast, the population rate of rural visits decreased markedly across the decade from 30.7 to 16.7 visits per 1,000 ( $p$  for trend = .035). The decrement in rural visits was especially significant for psychotic disorders ( $p$  for trend  $< .05$ ).

**Regional variation.** The proportion of mental health-related visits in emergency departments in the Northeast and the West were comparable at 6.6 percent and 6.0 percent of all visits, respectively, and were significantly higher than the 5.0 percent and 4.7 percent rates in the Midwest and the South. Higher rates in the West and the Northeast were due in part to higher rates of substance-related visits. There were also more suicide-related visits in the West than in

**Table 1**

National trends in mental health–related emergency department visits, 1992 to 2001

Variable and year	N <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>b</sup>	95% CI
<b>Overall</b>			
1992–1993	3,360	16.7	15.0–18.3
1994–1995	2,834	17.7	16.0–19.3
1996–1997	2,907	19.8	17.9–21.6
1998–1999	3,307	21.8	19.6–23.9
2000–2001	4,366	22.3**	20.5–24.1
<b>Female</b>			
1992–1993	1,642	16.2	14.4–18.1
1994–1995	1,387	17.1	15.3–19.0
1996–1997	1,401	19.5	17.4–21.6
1998–1999	1,580	21.7	19.3–24.2
2000–2001	2,154	22.4**	20.3–24.4
<b>Male</b>			
1992–1993	1,718	17.1	15.2–19.0
1994–1995	1,447	18.2	16.2–20.1
1996–1997	1,506	20.0	17.9–22.2
1998–1999	1,727	21.8	19.3–24.2
2000–2001	2,212	22.3**	20.2–24.4
<b>White</b>			
1992–1993	2,163	15.2	13.6–16.8
1994–1995	1,766	16.4	14.8–18.0
1996–1997	1,800	18.0	16.2–19.8
1998–1999	1,902	21.0	18.8–23.2
2000–2001	2,715	22.3**	20.4–24.3
<b>Black</b>			
1992–1993	721	26.1	22.2–30.0
1994–1995	650	27.1	22.9–31.3
1996–1997	696	36.0	31.0–41.0
1998–1999	888	34.7	29.6–39.9
2000–2001	907	31.4	27.4–35.3
<b>Hispanic</b>			
1992–1993	372	18.6	14.9–22.2
1994–1995	306	18.0	14.5–21.4
1996–1997	318	17.3	13.8–20.8
1998–1999	428	17.7	14.1–21.2
2000–2001	566	19.0	16.0–22.0
<b>Age (years)</b>			
<b>Younger than 15</b>			
1992–1993	308	7.7	5.9–9.5
1994–1995	260	6.8	5.1–5
1996–1997	263	8.4	6.3–10.5
1998–1999	260	8.3	6.2–10.4
2000–2001	360	9.3	7.3–11.2
<b>15 to 69</b>			
1992–1993	2,693	18.9	16.4–21.3
1994–1995	2,311	20.4	17.9–22.8
1996–1997	2,356	22.8	20.1–25.5
1998–1999	2,711	24.7	21.5–27.9
2000–2001	3,503	25.0*	22.4–27.7
<b>70 or older</b>			
1992–1993	359	20.6	15.9–25.3
1994–1995	263	22.3	17.3–27.2
1996–1997	288	22.4	17.3–27.6
1998–1999	336	29.5	23.0–36.1
2000–2001	503	32.0*	26.2–37.9

<sup>a</sup> Estimated total in 1,000s<sup>b</sup> Per 1,000 U.S. population

\*p for trend ≤ .05

\*\*p for trend &lt; .01

the South. Per population, the Northeast had significantly more anxiety-related visits than the West and significantly more mood-related visits than either the South or the West.

Over the decade, all regions saw significant increases in population-based mental health–related visits except the Midwest. In population terms, the Northeast saw an increase from 17.2 to 29.2 visits per 1,000 (p for trend = .02). The South and the West also incurred significant increases in mental health visits of 61 percent over the decade (13.7 to 22.1 per 1,000 population) and 34 percent (17.2 to 23.0 per 1,000), respectively (p for trend < .01).

Because case mix did not account for all the variation in regional demand, data were obtained from the American Psychiatric Association and the American Medical Association to determine the density of psychiatrists over each U.S. region for the period 1992 to 2000 (29). Census data were then used to calculate the number of psychiatrists per 1,000 population over time. Although the trend in the number of practicing psychiatrists per region was flat for the decade, it was highest in the Midwest, at 11.2 per 1,000 population. The South, the West, and the Northeast had fewer at 10, 8.1, and 5.1 psychiatrists per 1,000 population, respectively.

#### *Visit, medication, and disposition trends*

In aggregate, no variations in mental health–related visits were observed over the decade by month of the year or day of the week. However, there were variations by time of day: 46 percent of all mental health–related visits occurred between 4 p.m. and midnight, 37 percent between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., and 17 percent between midnight and 8 a.m. More than half these cases (57 percent) were deemed urgent; this designation was lowest for anxiety (55 percent) and highest for suicide-related visits (77 percent) and did not change over time.

#### *Medication trends*

Most patients (61 percent) who were treated during mental health–related visits received medication at an aver-

age rate of 1.5 medications per visit. Use of psychotropic drugs increased significantly over the decade, from 20 percent to 31 percent of all mental health-related visits across the decade ( $p$  for trend<.001). Antipsychotics, anxiolytics or hypnotics, and antidepressants were given to 11 percent, 18 percent, and 6 percent of patients who made mental health-related visits, respectively. The next most common class of medication used was analgesics, given to 18 percent (CI=16 to 20 percent), but trends for analgesic use (17 to 22 percent,  $p=.12$ ) did not match the 50 percent increase seen in the use of psychotropic medication over time.

### Insurance status

Of all mental health-related visits, 29 percent were funded from the private sector and 37 percent from the public sector. Over the decade, a significantly increasing share of all private-sector and Medicare emergency department visits were mental health related, increasing from 3.4 to 4.5 percent and from 5.8 to 7.8 percent, respectively ( $p$  for trend=.01, for both).

The proportion of unfunded or self-pay mental health-related visits ranged from 19 percent to 24 percent throughout the decade and had not increased significantly by the end of 2001 (20 percent).

### Discussion and conclusions

In 1980 the National Medical Care Utilization and Expenditure Survey showed that approximately 11 percent of the U.S. population visited an emergency department annually (30). Twenty years later, the National Health Interview Survey reported that this proportion had doubled (31). Although overall use of U.S. emergency department services increased by 8 percent from 1992 to 2001, the number of documented mental health-related visits increased at an even faster rate—by 38 percent, from 4,371,112 to 6,721,540 visits across the decade.

Current trends in emergency department oversubscription and overcrowding stem from a complex array of micro- and macroeconomic forces. At the patient level, a lack of insurance, social support, and alternatives

**Table 2**

Regional trends for all U.S. mental health-related emergency department visits, 1992 to 2001

Variable by year	N <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>b</sup>	95% CI
<b>Overall</b>			
1992–1993	3,360	16.7	15.0–18.3
1994–1995	2,834	17.7	16.0–19.3
1996–1997	2,907	19.8	17.9–21.6
1998–1999	3,307	21.8	19.6–23.9
2000–2001	4,366	22.3**	20.5–24.1
<b>Northeast</b>			
1992–1993	967	18.1	15.6–20.6
1994–1995	772	23.3	20.3–26.3
1996–1997	877	25.3	22.0–28.6
1998–1999	1,330	28.5	24.4–32.5
2000–2001	1,556	27.8*	24.6–31.0
<b>Midwest</b>			
1992–1993	753	20.5	17.8–23.2
1994–1995	734	18.8	16.3–21.4
1996–1997	652	21.2	18.4–24.0
1998–1999	572	21.5	18.6–24.5
2000–2001	762	21.5	19.0–24.0
<b>South</b>			
1992–1993	878	13.7	11.9–15.4
1994–1995	716	15.1	13.2–17.0
1996–1997	777	16.9	14.8–19.0
1998–1999	844	20.0	17.5–22.6
2000–2001	1,153	20.8**	18.6–23.0
<b>West</b>			
1992–1993	762	16.0	13.6–18.3
1994–1995	612	15.4	13.1–17.7
1996–1997	601	18.0	15.5–20.4
1998–1999	561	19.0	16.1–21.8
2000–2001	895	21.8*	19.2–24.4
<b>Metropolitan area</b>			
1992–1993	3,010	15.1	13.5–16.7
1994–1995	2,561	17.5	15.9–19.2
1996–1997	2,470	19.6	17.8–21.5
1998–1999	2,903	22.1	19.8–24.3
2000–2001	3,906	24.5***	22.5–26.6
<b>Nonmetropolitan area</b>			
1992–1993	350	26.9	23.1–30.7
1994–1995	273	18.3	15.5–21.0
1996–1997	437	20.2	17.4–23.0
1998–1999	404	20.8	17.8–23.7
2000–2001	460	16.1*	13.8–18.3

<sup>a</sup> Estimated total in 1,000s

<sup>b</sup> Rate per 1,000 U.S. population

\* $p$  for trend<.05

\*\* $p$  for trend<.01

\*\*\* $p$  for trend<.001

to care, coupled with the convenience of 24-hour accessibility to the emergency department, are major incentives for both the worried well and the acutely psychotic patient to rely on emergency-based care (32,33).

At the macroeconomic level, there is a parallel reduction in the intensity of treatment that is commonly available for mental illness and in the proportion of the U.S. health care budget spent on mental health care (34).

In addition, under the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act (EMTALA), any hospital that accepts Medicare funding must screen and stabilize all patients who present for care, regardless of the patients' ability to pay (35,36). Because of this unfunded mandate, many hospitals have closed their emergency departments, resulting in fewer resources and more overcrowding for all concerned (37,38). Because patients with

mental illness may be particularly challenged to negotiate a health care system that is increasingly crowded (39), outpatient (40), and plagued with resource scarcity, the rates of both mental health–related visits and patients who leave the emergency department before being seen have increased significantly over time.

There are many possible explanations for a disproportionate increase in mental health–related emergency visits, including diminishing access to mental health care, increasing rates of mental illness in the overall population, enhanced diagnosis of mental illness through increasing use of board-certified emergency physicians and emergency department–based mental health professionals, shrinking alternative treatment resources, and increasing fragmentation and out-of-pocket payments for mental health care under managed care.

In an unweighted, non-*DSM*-based analysis of raw numbers of emergency mental health–related visits, McAlpine and Mechanic (41) suggested that the uninsured were largely responsible for the increasing burden of such visits. However, our data show that when population rates are examined, the greatest proportional increases in visits over the past decade were actually among individuals who had insurance. Increasing visit rates for insured and uninsured patients are more likely explained by systemwide shifts to managed mental health care and increasing reliance on emergency departments for the only 24-hour universally open-access health care in the United States (34,40,42–44).

In regional terms, the Northeast experienced an inverse relationship between supply of mental health providers (psychiatrists and psychologists) and demand for emergency department mental health care. The Midwest, having the highest number of psychiatrists per capita, experienced no increase in mental health–related visits across the decade, suggesting possible threshold effects at 11 providers per 1,000 population. Further explication of this phenomenon would require extending Wennberg's analyses of local norms to regional populations

(45,46), but diminished access to psychiatric services may account for some of the observed regional variation in mental health–related use of the emergency department.

This analysis had several limitations, including the reporting biases resulting from the fact that 20 to 45 percent of U.S. emergency departments are still staffed by non-board-certified emergency physicians or mid-level providers; others have shown that even highly trained physicians are notoriously poor at making accurate mental health diagnoses (11, 47–51). Second, the NHAMCS data on mental health diagnoses are obtained by retrospective review of records (52). In the absence of validated screening instruments, inaccuracies are likely, and only the most obvious diagnoses may ever be recorded. It is also a limitation that we could not determine the frequency of multiple visits. It is well known that a small proportion of patients may account for a large number of visits, a result of both dual diagnoses and recidivism (53). To control for undercounting, we also used reason-for-visit and injury E codes to attempt to include as many mental health patients as the data would allow. Previous work in assessing occult mental health problems suggests that undercounting is more likely to occur than overcounting in U.S. emergency departments (49).

Despite its shortcomings, this is one of the first studies to show prevalence and trends in mental illness in a representative national sample of U.S. emergency department visits. Consistent increases in use of emergency departments by mental health patients show no sign of abatement. As the nation's emergency safety net frays in the wake of severe overcrowding, vulnerable persons with mental illness are likely to suffer the most. In addition, an increasing reliance on emergency care has important policy implications for the entire health care system. Future work must build on these national data to find cross-cutting solutions that address important barriers to care for persons with mental illness and the gaps between the fields of emergency medicine and mental health. ♦

## References

1. McCaig LF, Burt CW: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 2002 emergency department summary. Advance data from Vital and Health Statistics no 340. Hyattsville, Md, National Center for Health Statistics, 2004
2. McCaig LF, Burt CW: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 2001 emergency department summary. Advance data from Vital and Health Statistics no 335. Hyattsville, Md, National Center for Health Statistics, 2003
3. Byrne M, Murphy AW, Plunkett PK, et al: Frequent attender to an emergency department: a study of primary health care use, medical profile, and psychosocial characteristics. *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 41:309–318, 2003
4. Williams E, Guthrie E, Mackway-Jones K, et al: Psychiatric status, somatisation, and health care utilization of frequent attenders at the emergency department: a comparison with routine attenders. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research* 50:161–167, 2001
5. Kessler RC, McGonagle KA, Zhao S, et al: Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of DSM-III-R psychiatric disorders in the United States: results from the National Comorbidity Study. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 51:8–19, 1994
6. Blazer DG, Kessler RC, McGonagle KA, et al: The prevalence and distribution of major depression in a national community sample: the National Comorbidity Survey. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 151:979–986, 1994
7. Regier DA, Shapiro S, Kessler LG, et al: Epidemiology and health services resource allocation policy of alcohol, drug abuse, and mental disorders. *Public Health Reports* 99:483–492, 1984
8. Regier DA, Narrow WE, Rae DS, et al: The de facto US mental and addictive disorders service system. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 50:85–94, 1993
9. Shaffer D, Fisher P, Dulcan MK, et al: The NIMH Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children Version 2.3 (DISC-2.3): description, acceptability, prevalence rates, and performance in the Methods for the Epidemiology of Child and Adolescent Mental Disorders Study. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 35:865–877, 1996
10. Karlson BW, Herlitz J, Pettersson P, et al: Patients admitted to the emergency room with symptoms indicative of acute myocardial infarction. *Journal of Internal Medicine* 230:251–258, 1991
11. Huffman JC, Pollack MH: Predicting panic disorder among patients with chest pain: an analysis of the literature. *Psychosomatics* 44:222–236, 2003
12. Waxman HM, Carner EA, Dubin W, et al: Geriatric psychiatry in the emergency department: characteristics of geriatric and non-geriatric admissions. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 30:427–432, 1982

13. Sills MR, Bland SD: Summary statistics for pediatric psychiatric visits to US emergency departments, 1993–1999. *Pediatrics* 110:e40, 2002
14. Hazlett SB, McCarthy ML, Londner MS, et al: Epidemiology of adult psychiatric visits to US emergency departments. *Academic Emergency Medicine* 11:193–195, 2004
15. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th ed, Text Revision. Washington, DC, American Psychiatric Association, 2000
16. McCaig LF, McLemore TT: Plan and operation of the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. *Vital Health Statistics* 1:1–78 1994
17. Stussman BJ: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 1993 emergency department summary. *Advance Data* 271:1–15, 1996
18. McCaig LF, Stussman BJ: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 1996 emergency department summary. *Advance Data* 293:1–20, 1997
19. Stussman BJ: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 1995 emergency department summary. *Advance data from Vital and Health Statistics* no 285. Hyattsville, Md, National Center for Health Statistics, 1997
20. Nourjah P: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 1997 emergency department summary. *Advance data from Vital and Health Statistics* no 304. Hyattsville, Md, National Center for Health Statistics, 1999
21. McCaig LF: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 1998 emergency department summary. *Advance data from Vital and Health Statistics* no 313. Hyattsville, Md, National Center for Health Statistics, 2000
22. Burt CW, McCaig LF: Trends in hospital emergency department utilization: United States, 1992–99. *Vital Health Statistics* 13:1–34, 2001
23. McCaig LF, Ly N: National hospital ambulatory medical care survey: 2000 emergency department summary. *Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics* no 326. Hyattsville, Md, National Center for Health Statistics, 2002
24. International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification. Geneva, World Health Organization, 1991
25. Schneider D, Appleton L, McLemore T: A reason for visit classification for ambulatory care. *Vital Health Statistics* 2 78:1–63, 1979
26. Census UBot. Available at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)
27. Hing E, Gousen S, Shimizu I, et al: Guide to using masked design variables to estimate standard errors in public use files of the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey and the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. *Inquiry* 40:401–415, 2003
28. McCaig LF: Using National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS) Data for Injury Analysis. Presented at the User's Data Conference, July 12–14, 2004, Washington, DC
29. American Medical Association Masterfile, 1991–2001. Chicago, AMA
30. Chyba MM: Utilization of Hospital Emergency and Outpatient Departments: United States, January to June, 1980. DHHS pub 83-20000. Hyattsville, Md, National Center for Health Statistics, 1983
31. Health, United States, 2001: Urban and Rural Health Chartbook. Hyattsville, Md, National Center for Health Statistics, 2001
32. Walls CA, Rhodes KV, Kennedy JJ: The emergency department as usual source of medical care: estimates from the 1998 National Health Interview Survey. *Academic Emergency Medicine* 9:1140–1145, 2002
33. Young GP, Wagner MB, Kellermann AL, et al: Ambulatory visits to hospital emergency departments: patterns and reasons for use: 24 Hours in the ED Study Group. *JAMA* 276:460–465, 1996
34. Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General. Rockville, Md, US Department of Health and Human Services, 1999
35. Health Care Financing Administration Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act Regulations 42 CFR 1990
36. Fields WW, Asplin B, Larkin GL, et al: The Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act as a federal health care safety net program. *Academic Emergency Medicine* 8:1064–1069, 2001
37. Lambe S, Washington DL, Fink A, et al: Trends in the use and capacity of California's emergency departments, 1990–1999. *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 39:389–396, 2002
38. Billings J, Ferguson CC, Yeh CS, et al: Emergency departments: barometers on transition and distress. *National Health Policy Forum Issue Brief* 682:2–7, 1996
39. Asplin BR, Magid DJ, Rhodes KV, et al: A conceptual model of emergency department crowding. *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 42:173–180, 2003
40. Leslie DL, Rosenheck R: Shifting to outpatient care? Mental health care use and cost under private insurance. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 156:1250–1257, 1999
41. McAlpine D, Mechanic D: Payer source for emergency room visits by persons with psychiatric disorders. *Psychiatric Services* 53:14, 2002
42. Mechanic D: Treating mental illness: generalist versus specialist. *Health Affairs* 9(4):61–75, 1990
43. Gordon JA: The hospital emergency department as a social welfare institution. *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 33:321–325, 1999
44. Larkin GL, Weber JE, Derse A: Universal emergency access under managed care: universal doubt or mission impossible? *Cambridge Quarterly of Healthcare Ethics* 8:213–225, 1999
45. Wennberg JE: Understanding geographic variations in health care delivery. *New England Journal of Medicine* 340:52–53, 1999
46. Wennberg JE: On patient need, equity, supplier-induced demand, and the need to assess the outcome of common medical practices. *Medical Care* 23:512–520, 1985
47. Meldon SW, Emerman CL, Schubert DS: Recognition of depression in geriatric ED patients by emergency physicians. *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 30:442–447, 1997
48. Tintinalli JE, Peacock FW, Wright MA: Emergency medical evaluation of psychiatric patients. *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 23:859–862, 1994
49. Schriger DL, Gibbons PS, Langone CA, et al: Enabling the diagnosis of occult psychiatric illness in the emergency department: a randomized, controlled trial of the computerized, self-administered PRIME-MD diagnostic system. *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 37:132–140, 2001
50. Litovitz GL, Hedberg M, Wise TN, et al: Recognition of psychological and cognitive impairments in the emergency department. *American Journal of Emergency Medicine* 3:400–402, 1985
51. Gold I, Baraff LJ: Psychiatric screening in the emergency department: its effect on physician behavior. *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 18:875–880, 1989
52. Malenka DJ, McLerran D, Roos N, et al: Using administrative data to describe casemix: a comparison with the medical record. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 47:1027–1032, 1994
53. Sun BC, Burstin HR, Brennan TZ: Predictors and outcomes of frequent emergency department users. *Academic Emergency Medicine* 10:320–328, 2003