

Evaluating mental health service use during and after emergency department visits in a multisite cohort of Canadian children and youth

Mario Cappelli, PhD^{*†‡§¶¶}; Paula Cloutier, MA^{*†¶¶}; Amanda S. Newton, PhD^{¶††¶¶}; Eleanor Fitzpatrick, MN^{§§¶¶}; Samina Ali, MD CM^{¶¶**†††¶¶}; Kathryn A. Dong, MD, MSc^{**}; Clare Gray, MD^{*†‡}; Allison Kennedy, PhD^{*†}; John S. Lyons, PhD^{***}; Christine Polihronis, PhD^{†††}; Rhonda J. Rosychuk, PhD^{¶††††}

ABSTRACT

Objectives: The goal of this study was to examine the mental health needs of children and youth who present to the emergency department (ED) for mental health care and to describe the type of, and satisfaction with, follow-up mental health services accessed.

Methods: A 6-month to 1.5-year prospective cohort study was conducted in three Canadian pediatric EDs and one general ED, with a 1-month follow-up post-ED discharge. Measures included 1) clinician rating of mental health needs, 2) patient and caregiver self-reports of follow-up services, and 3) interviews regarding follow-up satisfaction. Data analysis included descriptive statistics and the Fisher's exact test to compare sites.

Results: The cohort consisted of 373 children and youth (61.1% female; mean age 15.1 years, 1.5 standard deviation). The main reason for ED presentations was a mental health crisis. The three most frequent areas of need requiring action were mood (43.8%), suicide risk (37.4%), and parent-child relational problems (34.6%). During the ED visit, 21.6% of patients received medical clearance, 40.9% received a psychiatric consult, and 19.4% were admitted to inpatient psychiatric care. At the 1-month post-ED visit, 84.3% of patients/caregivers received mental health follow-up. Ratings of service recommendations were generally positive, as 60.9% of patients obtained the recommended follow-up care and 13.9% were wait-listed.

Conclusions: Children and youth and their families presenting to the ED with mental health needs had substantial clinical morbidity, were connected with services, were satisfied with their ED visit, and accessed follow-up care within 1-month with some variability.

RÉSUMÉ

Objectifs: L'étude visait à examiner les besoins, en santé mentale, de jeunes et d'enfants ayant consulté au service des urgences (SU) pour des troubles de santé mentale, et à décrire le type de suivi assuré par les services de santé mentale et le degré de satisfaction des participants.

Méthode: Une étude de cohorte prospective, d'une durée de 6 mois à 18 mois, y compris 1 mois de suivi après le congé du SU, a été menée dans trois SU pédiatriques et un SU générales, au Canada. Les mesures comprenaient a) l'évaluation des besoins en santé mentale par le clinicien; b) l'appréciation des services de suivi par les patients et les aidants; et c) les entretiens sur le degré de satisfaction des participants quant au suivi. L'analyse des données comprenait des statistiques descriptives ainsi qu'un test selon la méthode exacte de Fisher pour permettre une comparaison entre les centres.

Résultats: La cohorte se composait de 373 jeunes et enfants (filles : 61,1 %; âge moyen : 15,1 ans; écart-type : 1,5). Le principal motif de consultation au SU était un trouble de santé mentale qui avait évolué en crise. Les trois principaux types de besoins nécessitant des interventions étaient des troubles de l'humeur (43,8 %), le risque de suicide (37,4 %) et des problèmes de relations entre parents et enfants (34,6 %). Durant les consultations au SU, 21,6 % des patients ont reçu leur congé après autorisation médicale; 40,9 % ont obtenu une consultation en psychiatrie et 19,4 % ont été hospitalisés au service de psychiatrie. Un mois après la consultation au SU, 84,3 % des patients ou des aidants ont été joints pour un suivi en santé mentale. Dans l'ensemble, l'évaluation des recommandations concernant les services était bonne; 60,9 % des patients avaient obtenu les soins de suivi recommandés et 13,9 % des patients étaient inscrits sur une liste d'attente.

From the *Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, Ottawa, ON; †Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario Research Institute, Ottawa, ON; ‡Department of Psychiatry; §School of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON; Departments of; ¶Pediatrics; **Emergency Medicine; ††Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB; ‡‡Women and Children's Health Research Institute, Edmonton, AB; §§IWK Health Centre, Emergency Department; ¶¶Pediatric Emergency Research Canada (PERC); ***University of Chicago, Chapin Hall, Chicago, IL; and †††Department of Psychology, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, Psychology

Correspondence to: Dr. Mario Cappelli, Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario Research Institute, 401 Smyth Road, Ottawa, ON K1H 8L1; Email: mcappelli@cheo.on.ca

Conclusions: Les jeunes et les enfants ainsi que les membres de leur famille ayant consulté au SU pour des troubles de santé mentale présentaient des signes cliniques importants de morbidité, ont été mis en lien avec des services, se sont

montrés satisfaits de la consultation au SU et ont obtenu, à divers degrés, des soins de suivi au bout de 1 mois.

Keywords: mental health, service use, child, adolescent, emergency department

INTRODUCTION

Across Canada and the United States, an increasing number of children and youth seek care for mental health (MH) crises in the emergency department (ED).^{1–5} EDs are often the first point of contact between children, youth, their families, and the MH system,^{6–9} where approximately 50% of children and youth in Ontario sought care for MH in the ED because they lacked an outpatient provider.^{8,9} To date, limited research has examined the clinical management and care received in the ED and the associated outcomes.^{10–12} Models of care for pediatric MH emergencies are few,^{10,11,13} clinical practice guidelines for general clinical management do not exist, and, subsequently, the range of emergency MH services that are provided during the visit varies considerably.¹³

The decision to admit or discharge a child following a MH crisis and the recommendations associated with this decision are of utmost importance. Most children and youth presenting to the ED with a MH emergency are discharged home.^{4,14–19} Research suggests that 32% to 48% of youth do not receive discharge instructions,^{11,20} and between 21% and 46% of patients return to the ED after their initial visit for additional crisis care,^{21–24} which is not always due to increasing clinical acuity.²⁵ Furthermore, many discharged youth do not receive urgent outpatient MH care or physician-based outpatient care within 60 days following their ED visit.^{23,26} Among specific high-risk clinical presentations of suicidal behaviour (ideation, self-harm, or overdose), patients are 5.8 times at risk for suicide mortality after discharge compared to non-suicidal behaviour presentations.²⁷

Despite the commonality of discharge following ED pediatric MH care and the known importance of the recommendations that accompany this disposition decision, little is known about post discharge health care access. Objectives were to identify pediatric MH needs at the time of ED presentation, variation between sites in terms of patient needs, and the follow-up MH services accessed by children and their families.

METHODS

This prospective cohort study was conducted in three Canadian pediatric EDs and one general ED with a pediatric MH team, with a 1-month follow-up post discharge. The sites consisted of the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario (CHEO; Ottawa, ON), IWK Health Centre (IWK; Halifax, NS), Stollery Children's Hospital (SCH; Edmonton, AB), and the Royal Alexandra Hospital (RAH; Edmonton, AB). The EDs differed on MH censuses (CHEO = 1,512; IWK = 853; SCH = 431; RAH = 953) and MH care providers (e.g., nurses, emergentologists, psychologists, social workers, psychiatrists). The study was conducted between June 2010 and September 2011. Research assistants (RAs) were available during weekday shifts, Monday to Friday, 0800 to 2300 hours, with some variability. Research ethics approval was received for all sites.

Participant population

Children and youth ages 6 to 18 years who presented to the ED with MH complaints (i.e., primary complaints identified by triage as MH [psychosocial, behavioural]) were approached for recruitment. Patients were excluded if they 1) did not have the capacity to consent; 2) presented with an overdose requiring medical intervention, or with severe self-harm (e.g., self-harm that required medical treatment), or referred for medical treatment and admitted directly to the hospital; and 3) triaged with Resuscitation (level 1) and Emergent (level 2) levels [REUSN (Resuscitation, Emergent, Semi-urgent, Urgent, Non-urgent) Triage Category; CHEO] or resuscitation or emergent levels (Canadian Triage and Acuity Scale [CTAS] scores 1 and 2, IWK, SCH, RAH). Patients were eligible once they were stabilized and were approached for the study at the discretion of the ED clinicians. Two disposition pathways were defined based on initial triage: 1) triaged to specialized MH services (SMHS; e.g., crisis worker, psychiatrist, psychologist) directly by the emergency triage nurse or referred by the ED physician; and

2) seen by the ED physician and then discharged to the community. Direction toward SMHS or the ED physician was determined by a need for medical attention, SMHS availability, and/or site resources.

MEASURES

A study RA obtained demographic information from the caregiver or patient, identified MH needs, and recorded discharge recommendations from the medical record (e.g., hospitalization, outpatient services, community services, family physician). At 1-month post-ED discharge, unaccompanied patients or caregivers who attended the ED were contacted by telephone for a follow-up interview. The interview was designed to elicit descriptions of MH service experiences (i.e., course of action, services obtained or booked, and community service satisfaction) and on satisfaction with ED care.

Mental health needs

RAs at each site were trained to observe the clinical assessment of the patient by the SMHS or ED physician and complete the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths-Mental Health (CANS-MH 3.0)²⁸ sections regarding MH and risky behaviours. The CANS-MH 3.0 tool integrates information concerning individual needs and strengths of children and youth with MH challenges. The tool is a communimetric measure,²⁹ where individual items use anchors that define levels of action: “0” – no evidence: no action needed; “1” – watchful waiting/prevention: need should be monitored, or efforts to prevent it from returning or worsening should be initiated; “2” – action: intervention required because the need is interfering with individual, family, or community functioning; “3” – immediate/intensive action: need is dangerous or disabling. The CANS-MH 3.0 is reliable at the item level and is unaffected by selecting a subset of target items.³⁰ The tool has demonstrated validity,³⁰ and total scores have reliably distinguished the level of care received.³¹

Behaviour problems

Caregivers completed the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL)³² for youth ages 6 to 18 to evaluate behavioural problems and social competencies. A standardized score of ≥ 64 indicates concern in the wider areas of

internalizing (e.g., anxiety, depression, social withdrawal), externalizing (e.g., conduct, aggression, rule-breaking), and total problems, whereas ≥ 70 indicates areas of clinical concern for specific psychiatric conditions found in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders IV (e.g., anxiety, conduct). Psychometric properties of this instrument are well-established.³²

Satisfaction

The Client Satisfaction Questionnaire (CSQ-8©)³³ was administered at the baseline ED visit and during the 1-month follow-up telephone interview. The CSQ-8 has eight questions designed as a global measure of a patient’s satisfaction of their ED visit. Total scores range from 8 to 32; higher scores indicate greater satisfaction with ED services. This tool has established psychometrics and has been used extensively in evaluation studies.^{34,35}

Mental health services use

The first eight questions of the Services for Children and Adolescents-Parent Interview (SCA-PI)³⁶ were asked during the follow-up interview to assess number and type of MH services received within the 1-month post-ED visit. The SCA-PI has good reliability³⁷ and face validity with appropriate differences in service reporting.³⁶

Recommendations

Youth or caregivers were asked open-ended questions to elicit ratings of recommendations received during the ED visit. Individuals were asked the following questions: *Were you given any recommendations for follow-up care? How were the recommendations given to you? What were the recommendations?* Respondents could provide up to four recommendations and rate each as to its usefulness (1 = “not at all” to 4 = “very”), practicality (1 = “definitely not” to 4 = “very”), openness to the recommendation (1 = “definitely open” to 4 = “definitely not open” [reverse scored]), whether action was taken related to recommendation (1 = yes, 2 = no), whether the recommendation was obtained (1 = yes, 2 = no), and waitlist status of the recommendation (1 = yes, 2 = no). Four-point scale scores were dichotomized (scales of 1 or 2 were categorized as negative

ratings [no], and 3 or 4 were categorized as positive ratings [yes]).

STATISTICAL AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSES

The data were analysed with SPSS version 24.0.³⁸ Frequencies described the data by site. An analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted to compare the means (Ms) and standard deviations (SDs), which described the differences in participant age among sites. The equality of proportions across sites was assessed by Fisher's exact tests on non-missing data. Crosstabs were used to examine the frequencies of follow-up recommendations between sites and for those who were admitted versus discharged with identified needs in the clinical ranges on the CBCL and CANS-MH 3.0. A paired samples t-test was used to examine change in mean differences of satisfaction over a 1-month period following ED discharge. All tests were two-tailed and a $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. Qualitative data on care recommendations were synthesized by finding common recommendation types, and multiple response crosstabs were used.

RESULTS

Sample demographics

A total of 373 patients (M age = 15.1 years; SD = 1.51; 61% female) consented to participate (Table 1). Figure 1 illustrates the breakdown of presentations, uptake and attrition rates across sites. At the time of the ED visit, 63.5% had existing MH resources, 47.4% were taking psychotropic medication, and 88.4% were attending school. One quarter (24.2%) were actively involved in the child welfare system. Significant differences among sites were found in the proportion of those involved in the child welfare system, on an assessment order, and those currently attending school (see Table 1).

Clinical demographics

The top three areas of need requiring action (item score of 2 or 3 on the CANS-MH 3.0) were mood, suicide risk, and parent-child relational problems (Table 2). A higher proportion of psychiatric admissions occurred when needs were identified as requiring immediate action in the areas of psychosis, mood, adjustment to

trauma, and suicide risk. Significant differences among actionable ratings were found among sites for a number of symptoms and risky behaviours.

Caregiver CBCL ratings of their child's behaviour (Table 3) indicated that 85.5% were at a level of clinical concern for internalizing behaviour and 60.2% for externalizing behaviour. The majority of patients were in the clinical range for affect problems, followed by anxiety, somatic, conduct, oppositional, and attention problems. A larger proportion of children were admitted to hospital when CBCL internalizing scores, total scores, and affect were in the clinical range. Those with conduct problems in the clinical range had fewer admissions than those without.

PATIENT MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE ED

During the ED visit, patients were seen by a crisis worker (73.2%; $n = 271/370$), ED physician (11.4%; $n = 42/370$), ED physician and an MH professional (8.9%; $n = 33/370$), psychiatrist (4.9%; $n = 18/370$), psychiatric nurse (1.4%; $n = 5/370$), and psychologist (0.3%; $n = 1/370$). Acute medical care (e.g., suturing, medical observation, treatment for overdose) and MH care were required for 21.6% ($n = 80/370$) of patients. A psychiatrist was consulted for 40.9% of patients ($n = 128/313$) by phone (20.1%; $n = 63/313$) or in person (20.8%; $n = 65/313$). Lastly, 19.4% ($n = 72/371$) were admitted to inpatient psychiatric care for stabilization.

FOLLOW-UP SERVICES

At 1-month follow-up, 84.3% of patients had received follow-up services, which included any of the following: individual therapy, group therapy, family therapy, school services, overnight treatment, or parent counselling (Table 4). Excluding school and parent counselling, 69.9% patients received either individual, group, in-home, family, or overnight treatment. The most common follow-up service recommendations were secondary care providers (e.g., psychologist, psychiatrist) followed by home/community care, provision of information, primary care, and tertiary care.

HEALTH CARE SATISFACTION

At 1-month follow-up, satisfaction scores across sites increased for 30.1% ($n = 46/153$), remained the same for

Table 1. Demographics and clinical descriptions collected in the ED by site, n (%)

	Total N = 373	CHEO n = 215	IWK n = 104	SCH n = 9	RAH n = 45	p-value
Age mean (SD)	15.1 (1.5)	15.2 (1.4)	15.2 (1.8)	14.7 (1.0)	14.3 (1.3)	0.004
Sex						0.844
Male	145 (38.9)	87 (40.5)	40 (38.5)	3 (33.3)	15 (33.3)	
Female	228 (61.1)	128 (59.5)	64 (61.5)	6 (66.7)	30 (66.7)	
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	
Assessment order						0.031
None	286 (87.7)	184(85.6)	97 (93.3)	1 (100)	4 (66.6)	
Physician	15 (4.6)	14 (6.5)	0	0	1 (16.7)	
Police	23 (7.1)	16 (7.4)	6 (5.8)	0	1 (16.7)	
Justice of the peace	2 (0.6)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.9)	0	0	
Missing	47 (12.6)	0	0	8 (88.9)	39 (86.7)	
Current professional resources						0.168
Yes	233 (63.5)	134 (62.3)	62 (62.0)	4 (44.4)	33 (76.7)	
Missing	6 (1.6)	0	4 (3.8)	0	2 (4.4)	
Psychotropic medication						0.455
Yes	175 (47.4)	100 (46.7)	51 (50.0)	2 (22.2)	22 (50.0)	
Missing	4 (1.1)	1 (0.5)	2 (1.9)	0	1 (2.2)	
Child welfare Involvement						0.005
Involved/in care	89 (24.2)	66 (30.7)	13 (12.5)	0	10 (25.0)	
Unknown	21 (5.7)	13 (6.0)	7 (6.7)	0	1 (2.5)	
Missing	5 (1.3)	0	0	0	5 (11.1)	
School Attendance						0.009
Attending	328 (88.4)	198 (92.5)	83 (79.8)	9 (100.0)	38 (86.4)	
Missing	2 (0.5)	1 (0.5)	0	0	1 (2.2)	

Note: Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used for age. Fisher's exact test was used to compare the proportion of responses by site. CHEO = Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario; IWK = IWK Health Centre; RAH = Royal Alexandra Hospital; SCH = Stollery Children's Hospital; SD = standard deviation.

11.1% (n = 17/153), and decreased for 58.8% (n = 90/153) of youth and caregivers. Overall, ED satisfaction was high (M = 26.5; SD = 5.5) but dropped slightly (M = 24.2; SD = 6.5) at follow-up (Mdiff = 2.3, SD = 5.0, $p < 0.001$). Satisfaction with the ED visit was higher when patients were connected with any recommendation at 1-month post-ED visit (M = 25.9; SD = 5.3), than those who were not (M = 21.2, SD = 7.2), $p < 0.001$, Mdiff = 4.72, $p = 0.000$, and when patients were admitted (n = 43; M = 27.4; SD = 5.0) versus discharged (n = 183; M = 23.7; SD = 6.4), Mdiff = 3.70, $p = 0.000$. No significant differences in mean satisfaction were found at 1-month post-ED visit between those already connected to services at the time of the ED visit (M = 23.7; SD = 6.5) and those without services (M = 25.2; SD = 6.0).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Open-ended discharge recommendations were provided and rated by 12.8% of youth (n = 30/234) and

87.2% of caregivers (n = 204/234). Recommendations were categorized by level of care (Table 5). Secondary care recommendations were rated as most useful and practical, caregivers and youth were more open to receiving secondary care, and they were more likely to take action and obtain the secondary care recommendation. No significant difference emerged in obtaining any recommended MH service (excluding information strategies) for those already connected with professional services at the time of the ED visit (73.5%, n = 75/102), versus those without (62.3%, n = 43/69, 95% confidence interval [CI] = - 3.7 to 26.2).

DISCUSSION

Current literature identifies the ED as the first point of contact for many patients and the MH system.⁶⁻⁹ However, this study demonstrated that the majority (63%) of patients presenting to the four ED sites were in fact connected to existing resources. These results

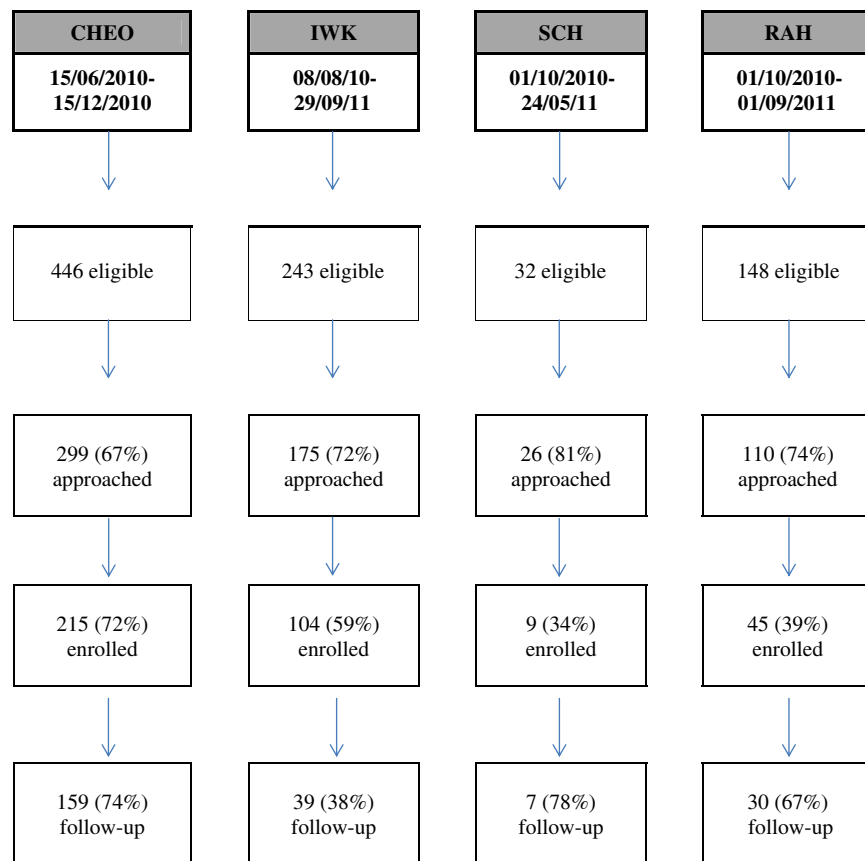


Figure 1. Flow diagram showing participant recruitment and retention rates per site. CHEO = Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario; IWK = IWK Health Centre; SCH = Stollery Children's Hospital; RAH = Royal Alexandra Hospital.

are consistent with recent U.S. literature where patients connected to services ranged between 61% and 83%.^{23,39-40} Overall, it appears that the ED plays an important role in the continuum of care for pediatric patients and their caregivers, despite accessing other MH services.

Results from this study point to several areas of patient need, including affect and emotional regulation, suicide risk, and parent-child relationship problems. The parent-child relationship has been scarcely investigated or considered in previous ED research⁴¹ and highlights the need for relational support for families in times of crisis. Given that the ED's role is to provide immediate assistance in an emergency, to address non-urgent patient needs, pathways from the ED to appropriate outpatient and community MH services should be clearly developed and evaluated.⁴² ED clinicians can play an important role in educating patients and their caregivers about accessing appropriate resources to best meet their MH needs, including crisis lines, MH walk-in clinics, and requesting urgent

follow-up with existing MH providers. Tools to quickly and easily access information about local resources should also be available in the ED so that providers can direct patients to appropriate community resources.⁴³

Variation between the study EDs, in terms of who uses them and why, points to the necessity of providing a variety of resources to meet variation in population and patient need. Clinical management across sites indicated significant differences for medical care and psychiatric consultations. These differences are consistent with previous Canadian literature^{11,13} and reinforce the need for national policies to guide service development, evaluation, and to promote resource allocation.⁴⁴ Our study adds a unique perspective by including caregiver ratings of child/youth needs, as solely discharge diagnoses at the ED visit and presenting complaints have been examined previously.⁴⁵ Including both caregiver and clinician perspectives as part of standard care can indicate areas of agreement and discrepancy and help the clinician to tailor services and recommendations to meet their patient needs.

Table 2. Mental health needs (using the CANS MH 3.0) rated as actionable by disposition, site, and total sample, n (%)

	Total N=373	Admit n=72	Discharge n=299	p-value	CHEO n=215	IWK n=104	SCH n=9	RAH n=45	Site p-value
<i>Symptoms</i>									
Psychosis	28 (7.7)	15 (21.1)	12 (4.1)	0.000	11 (5.2)	7 (6.8)	1 (16.7)	9 (20.0)	0.009
Missing	7 (1.9)	1 (1.4)	6 (2.0)		3 (1.4)	1 (1.0)	3 (33.3)	0 (0)	
Anxiety	92 (25.9)	22 (31.4)	70 (24.7)	0.287	46 (22.4)	39 (38.6)	0	7 (15.9)	0.004
Missing	18 (4.8)	2 (2.8)	16 (5.4)		10 (4.7)	3 (2.9)	4 (44.4)	1 (2.2)	
Mood	158 (43.8)	48 (67.6)	109 (37.8)	0.000	88 (42.5)	49 (48.0)	1 (12.5)	20 (45.5)	0.258
Missing	12 (3.2)	1 (1.4)	11(3.7)		8 (3.7)	2 (1.9)	1 (11.1)	1 (2.2)	
Attention deficit/impulse control	68 (19.3)	11 (15.9)	56 (19.9)	0.499	40 (20.1)	15 (14.7)	0	13 (28.9)	0.157
Missing	21 (5.6)	3 (4.2)	18 (6.0)		16 (7.4)	2 (1.9)	3 (33.3)	0	
Oppositional behaviour	53 (14.8)	9 (12.9)	43 (15.0)	0.710	26 (12.6)	15 (14.7)	1 (20.0)	11 (25.0)	0.166
Missing	15 (4.0)	2 (2.8)	13 (4.3)		8 (3.7)	2 (1.9)	4 (44.4)	1 (2.2)	
Conduct behaviour	27 (7.6)	2 (2.9)	24 (8.5)	0.129	8 (3.9)	9 (8.8)	1 (20.0)	9 (20.0)	0.002
Missing	17 (4.6)	2 (2.8)	15 (5.0)		11 (5.1)	2 (1.9)	4 (44.4)	0	
Emotional control	86 (24.4)	22 (31.9)	64 (22.7)	0.120	46 (22.9)	26 (25.2)	1 (20.0)	13 (29.5)	0.821
Missing	20 (5.4)	3 (4.2)	17 (5.7)		14 (6.5)	1 (1.0)	4 (44.4)	1 (2.2)	
Parent-child relational problems	123 (34.6)	27 (39.7)	95 (33.3)	0.324	83 (40.3)	31 (30.7)	1 (20.0)	8 (18.6)	0.026
Missing	18 (4.8)	4 (5.6)	14 (4.7)		9 (4.2)	3 (2.9)	4 (44.4)	2 (4.4)	
Adjustment to trauma	76 (22.2)	23 (33.8)	53 (19.4)	0.014	46 (23.7)	20 (19.6)	1 (20.0)	9 (21.4)	0.885
Missing	30 (8.0)	4 (5.6)	26 (8.7)		21 (9.8)	2 (1.9)	4 (44.4)	3 (6.7)	
Eating disturbance	24 (6.8)	4 (6.2)	20 (7.0)	1.000	12 (6.0)	8 (7.8)	0	4 (8.9)	0.736
Missing	20 (5.4)	7 (9.7)	13 (4.3)		15 (7.0)	1 (1.0)	4 (44.4)	0	
<i>Risky Behaviours</i>									
Suicide risk	137 (37.4)	49 (70)	87 (29.6)	0.000	67 (32.1)	37 (35.9)	8 (88.9)	25 (55.6)	0.000
Missing	7 (1.9)	2 (2.8)	5 (1.7)		6 (2.8)	1 (1.0)	0	0	
Self-injuring behaviour	50 (14.3)	6 (9.2)	44 (15.5)	0.241	9 (4.6)	31 (30.1)	0	10 (22.2)	0.000
Missing	23 (6.2)	7 (9.7)	16 (5.4)		19 (8.8)	1 (1.0)	3 (33.3)	0	
Danger to others	30 (8.3)	9 (13)	21 (7.2)	0.143	13 (6.3)	9 (8.7)	0	8 (17.8)	0.102
Missing	11 (2.9)	3 (4.2)	8 (2.7)		8 (3.7)	1 (1.0)	3 (33.3)	0	
Elopement	26 (7.3)	3 (4.4)	23 (8.0)	0.439	10 (4.9)	8 (7.8)	0	8 (18.2)	0.033
Missing	16 (4.3)	4 (5.6)	12 (4.0)		10 (4.7)	2 (1.9)	3 (33.3)	1 (2.2)	
Substance abuse	62 (18.3)	13 (19.4)	49 (18.1)	0.860	36 (19.5)	17 (16.5)	0	9 (20.0)	0.767
Missing	34 (9.1)	5 (6.9)	29 (9.7)		30 (14.0)	1 (1.0)	3 (33.3)	0	
Social behaviour	21 (6.1)	1 (1.5)	20 (7.2)	0.091	11 (5.5)	2 (2.0)	1 (20.0)	7 (17.5)	0.005
Missing	26 (7.0)	4 (5.6)	21 (7.0)		14 (6.5)	3 (2.9)	4 (44.4)	5 (11.1)	
Crime/delinquency	22 (6.1)	3 (4.3)	18 (6.3)	0.777	8 (3.9)	6 (5.8)	3 (33.3)	8 (17.8)	0.015
Missing	15 (4.0)	3 (4.2)	12 (4.0)		11 (5.1)	1 (1.0)	0	0	
Involvement in treatment	30 (8.5)	5 (7.4)	23 (8.1)	1.000	12 (5.7)	8 (7.8)	1 (25.0)	9 (25.0)	0.002
Missing	18 (4.8)	4 (5.6)	14 (4.7)		3 (1.4)	1 (1.0)	5 (55.6)	8 (17.8)	

CHEO=Children’s Hospital of Eastern Ontario; IWK=IWK Health Centre; RAH=Royal Alexandra Hospital; SCH=Stollery Children’s Hospital.
 Note: Fisher’s exact test used to compare the proportion of responses by site, actionable CANS items were combined as 2 (interfering with functioning) or 3(dangerous or disabling); N=371 for admit and discharge.

Allowing caregivers to voice their concerns and expectations may facilitate identifying precipitating stressors related to the ED presentation and improve family-centred care and intervention.⁷

In this study, the majority of follow-up resources recommended at discharge were secondary care and home/community care. Patients and caregivers perceived these recommendations as most useful, practical,

and obtainable as opposed to primary and tertiary care. To our knowledge, this is the only study to comprehensively investigate discharge planning in a non-suicide specific sample from the perspective of the caregiver. At 1-month follow-up, almost three quarters of patients reported having received some form of MH-specific post-ED care. Slightly lower rates have been reported by recent U.S. studies, where two thirds

Table 3. Percentage of patients identified with the CBCL as having mental health concerns in the clinical range by total sample, disposition, and by site, n (%)

Clinical range	Total N = 249	Admit n = 40	Discharge n = 207	<i>p</i> -value	CHEO N = 215	IWK N = 104	SCH N = 9	RAH N = 45	<i>p</i> -value
Internalizing*	213 (85.5)	39 (97.5)	172 (83.1)	0.014	132 (84.1)	40 (87.0)	7 (87.5)	34 (89.5)	0.910
Externalizing*	150 (60.2)	22 (55.0)	127 (61.4)	0.483	87 (55.4)	29 (63.0)	5 (62.5)	29 (76.3)	0.114
Total*	205 (82.3)	38 (95.0)	165 (79.7)	0.022	126 (80.3)	37 (80.4)	8 (100)	34 (89.5)	0.376
DSM Affective [†]	187 (75.1)	35 (87.5)	150 (72.5)	0.047	118 (75.2)	34 (73.9)	6 (75.0)	29 (76.3)	0.992
DSM Anxious [†]	121 (48.6)	24 (60.0)	96 (46.4)	0.123	80 (51.0)	19 (41.3)	2 (25.0)	20 (52.6)	0.346
DSM Somatic [†]	89 (35.7)	10 (25.0)	78 (37.7)	0.150	51 (32.5)	15 (32.6)	3 (37.5)	20 (52.6)	0.132
DSM Conduct [†]	88 (35.3)	8 (20.0)	79 (38.2)	0.030	46 (29.3)	18 (39.1)	3 (37.5)	21 (55.3)	0.022
DSM Oppositional [†]	84 (33.7)	9 (22.5)	74(35.7)	0.143	47 (29.9)	16 (34.8)	2 (25.0)	19 (50.0)	0.128
DSM Attention [†]	53 (21.3)	9 (22.5)	43 (20.8)	0.833	30 (19.1)	7 (15.2)	1 (12.5)	15 (39.5)	0.035

CBCL = Child Behavior Checklist; CHEO = Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario; IWK = IWK Health Centre; RAH = Royal Alexandra Hospital; SCH = Stollery Children's Hospital.

*Clinical range for Total, Internalizing, and Externalizing scales score ≥ 64 .

[†]Clinical range for Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) scales ≥ 70 . Note: Fisher's exact test was used to compare the proportion of responses by site. N Total = 249; Total missing 33.2% (N = 124/373); CHEO 27% (N = 58/215); IWK 55.7% (58/104); SCH 11.1% (N = 1/9); RAH 15.6% (N = 7/45). Completed CBCL (N = 247) for admit and discharge.

Table 4. Follow-up SCA-PI mental health use at 1-month post-ED and follow-up care recommendations by site, n (%)

	Total N = 235 (69.7)	CHEO n = 159 (74.4)	IWK n = 39 (37.5)	SCH n = 7 (77.7)	RAH n = 30 (64.4)	<i>p</i> -value
Follow-up information						
Receiving any treatment, including school/parent counselling	193 (84.3)	137 (86.7)	24 (68.8)	6 (85.7)	26 (89.7)	0.064
Missing	6 (2.5)	2 (1.2)	4 (10.2)	0	0	
Receiving treatment excluding school/parent counselling	160 (69.9)	114 (72.2)	21 (60.0)	4 (57.1)	21 (72.4)	0.432
Missing	6 (2.5)	2 (1.2)	4 (10.2)	0	0	
Services provided by						0.015
MH professionals*	129 (85.4)	96 (86.5)	12 (66.7)	3 (100.0)	18 (94.7)	
Health care professionals [†]	13 (4.6)	12 (10.8)	1 (5.6)	0	0	
Other	9 (6.0)	3 (2.7)	5 (27.8)	0	1 (5.3)	
Missing	151 (64.2)	49 (30.6)	21 (56.8)	4 (57.1)	10 (34.5)	
Taking psychotropic medication since ED visit	122 (54.2)	87 (55.8)	16 (47.1)	4 (57.1)	15 (53.6)	0.828
Missing	11 (4.7)	4 (2.5)	6 (15.4)	0	1 (3.4)	
Medication monitored	89 (40.1)	68 (43.3)	11 (36.7)	2 (28.6)	8 (28.6)	0.463
Missing	13 (5.5)	3 (1.9)	9 (23.1)	0	1 (3.4)	
Overnight stay for treatment	33 (14.8)	23 (15.0)	5 (14.3)	0	5 (17.9)	0.832
Missing	12 (5.1)	7 (4.4)	4 (10.3)	0	1 (3.4)	
Class of care recommended						
Secondary care [‡]	125 (37.1)	78 (32.8)	24 (49.0)	3 (60)	20 (44.4)	
Home/community care [§]	106 (31.5)	78 (32.8)	12 (24.5)	2 (40)	14 (31.1)	
Information/strategies [¶]	71 (21.1)	55 (23.1)	6 (12.2)	0	10 (22.2)	
Primary care ^{**}	31 (9.2)	26 (10.9)	4 (8.2)	0	1 (2.2)	
Tertiary care ^{††}	4 (1.2)	1 (0.4)	3 (6.1)	0	0	

CHEO = Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario; ED = emergency department; IWK = IWK Health Centre; RAH = Royal Alexandra Hospital; SCH = Stollery Children's Hospital.

Note: A valid percent was reported for percentages in the table; percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Fisher's exact test was used to compare the proportion of responses by site. Statistical comparisons by site were not reported because class of care was based on multiple responses.

*Includes psychologists, psychiatrists, counsellors, and social workers.

[†]Includes pediatricians, family doctors, and nurses.

[‡]Examples: psychiatrist, psychologist, hospital outpatient clinics, partial hospitalization.

[§]Examples: crisis lines, drug rehabilitation services in community, community mental health counselling/support.

[¶]Examples: workbooks, safety plans, websites, advice, behavioural strategies.

^{**}Examples: family doctors, health clinics.

^{††}Examples: hospitalization other than admission from emergency department.

Table 5. Comparison of favoured recommended service ratings by level of care after 1 month follow-up, n (%)

Recommended service ratings	Class of care received				
	Secondary [†]	Home/ community [§]	Info/ strategies [¶]	Primary**	Tertiary ^{††}
Useful (yes) n = 238* (71.9) N = 331 [†]	172 (72.3)	162 (68.1)	132 (55.4)	50 (21)	6 (2.5)
Practical (yes) n = 261* (78.4) N = 333 [†]	188 (72)	176 (67.4)	141 (54.0)	53 (20.3)	5 (1.9)
Parent open to recommendation n = 290* (93.2) N = 331 [†]	209 (72.0)	215 (74.1)	142 (49.0)	60 (20.7)	6 (2.1)
Youth open to recommendation n = 274* (82.5) N = 332 [†]	209 (76.3)	185 (67.5)	143 (52.2)	58 (21.2)	6 (2.2)
Action taken n = 260* (78.1) N = 333 [†]	199 (76.5)	164 (63.1)	133 (51.2)	57 (21.9)	7 (2.7)
Obtained follow-up n = 190* (60.9) N = 312 [†]	154 (81.1)	111 (58.4)	98 (51.2)	39 (20.5)	5 (2.6)
Waitlisted for recommendation n = 39* (13.9) N = 281 [†]	32 (82.1)	34 (87.2)	15 (38.5)	9 (23.1)	1 (2.6)

*Number of respondents indicating "Yes" to a recommendation.
[†]Number of total respondents; percentages and totals vary based upon multiple responses indicating "Yes" for each individual. Percentage calculations of service ratings were based upon positive ratings of "Yes."
[‡]Examples: psychiatrist, psychologist, hospital outpatient clinics, partial hospitalization.
[§]Examples: crisis lines, drug rehabilitation services in community, community mental health counselling/support.
[¶]Examples: workbooks, safety plans, websites, advice, behavioural strategies.
^{**}Examples: family physicians, health clinics.
^{††}Examples: hospitalization other than admission from emergency department.

of psychiatric and suicidal youth indicated post-ED connections to community services.^{23,40} It remains unclear in these studies, however, what percentage of pediatric patients who presented to the ED with no prior MH connections were successful at obtaining services post-ED visit. Frosh and colleagues⁴⁰ have reported that the likelihood of being connected to outpatient services was nearly five times higher at a second ED visit if the youth was already connected at the index visit. This would imply that it may be difficult to initially gain access to services, but, once connected, rates with outpatient providers remain high. It also suggests that the ED may have a useful role at identifying and facilitating initial contact with services in the hopes of improving access to care and decreasing return visits to the ED.

There is little research exploring patient satisfaction with MH services received in the ED. Overall satisfaction

ratings obtained in this study are consistent with existing research indicating a high rate of patient satisfaction.^{45,46} In this study, patients were more satisfied with their ED visit when they received services (e.g., if they were admitted and if they received any recommended service at 1-month post-ED visit). Previous research has identified several health service variables correlated with satisfaction, including perceived choice in service seeking, expectations about services, duration of treatment, provision of information regarding services, and service site.^{47,48} Despite a statistically significant drop in total satisfaction ratings at 1-month follow-up, the mean drop in ratings was modest and remained in the satisfied range. Changes in scores at follow-up may have been influenced by experiences with obtaining post-ED care, but we did not test this hypothesis.

There are several limitations to this study. There were differences in the percentage of children/youth

enrolled across study sites and in follow-up rates. The smaller number of children/youth approached at SCH was anticipated, as current practice at the time was to send patients to the RAH, which had in-house pediatric MH resources. Thus, both sites were included to increase the representativeness of the target population. However, the low participation rates at both the SCH and IWK, and modest participation rates at other sites, introduce the possibility of selection bias. Furthermore, low follow-up rates at IWK may reflect attrition bias; however, this bias was unavoidable due to IWK site research ethics board requirements that limited the number of attempted telephone contacts for each participant. Future studies should also examine satisfaction related to repeat ED visits and the longitudinal MH care access trajectories past 1 month. Ratings may have suffered from recall bias or social desirability bias. We reduced the risk of social desirability bias by having RAs indicate that they were not part of the ED clinical team and reiterated that survey responses were confidential and would not be shared with the ED staff or physicians.

CONCLUSION

Pediatric MH presentations to the ED had significant clinical morbidity. The majority of patients presenting to the ED were connected with services, satisfied with their ED visit, and able to access follow-up care. Clinical trends pointed to high area needs – affect and emotional regulation, suicide risk, and parent-child relations – for ED clinical management. Furthermore, differences in clinical management across study sites point to an important need to standardize clinical approaches. Two areas that can help with clinical management of this patient population include 1) clinical pathways using a set of evidence-based standards to facilitate the management and transition of care from EDs to outpatient and community resources^{42,49,50}; and 2) an integrated system linking EDs, primary care, and community MH agencies.⁵¹ Future research should investigate the barriers to community care that encourage patients to continue using the ED as a point of access to MH care.

Acknowledgements: We would like to thank Rebecca Gokiert, Patrick McGrath, Doug Sinclair, and Elizabeth Glennie for their contribution to this study. This work was supported by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (grant #103646), The RBC Foundation, and the Children's Hospital of Eastern

Ontario Foundation. Dr. Newton is salary supported as a CIHR New Investigator. Dr. Rosychuk was salary supported as an Alberta Innovates – Health Solutions (AI-HS, Edmonton) Health Scholar during the work.

Competing interests: None declared.

REFERENCES

1. Simon AE, Schoendorf KC. Emergency department visits for mental health conditions among US children, 2001-2011. *Clin Pediatr (Phila)* 2014;53(14):1359-66.
2. Pittsenbarger ZE, Mannix R. Trends in pediatric visits to the emergency department for psychiatric illnesses. *Acad Emerg Med* 2014;21(1):25-30.
3. Canadian Institute for Health Information. Care for children and youth with mental disorders; 2015. Available at: https://secure.cihi.ca/free_products/CIHI%20CYMH%20Final%20for%20pubs_EN_web.pdf (accessed October 17, 2017).
4. Mapelli E, Black T, Doan Q. Trends in pediatric emergency department utilization for mental health-related visits. *J Pediatr* 2015;167:905-10.
5. Baren JM, Mace SE, Hendry PL, et al. Children's mental health emergencies – Part 1: challenges in care: definition of the problem, barriers to care, screening, advocacy, and resources. *Pediatr Emerg Care* 2008;24:399-408.
6. Sadka S. Psychiatric emergencies in children and adolescents. *New Dir Ment Health Serv* 1995;67:65-74.
7. Cloutier P, Kennedy A, Maysenhoelder H, et al. Pediatric mental health concerns in the emergency department: caregiver and youth perceptions and expectations. *Pediatr Emerg Care* 2010;26:99-106.
8. Gill PJ, Saunders N, Gandhi S, et al. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 2017;56(6):475-82.e4.
9. MHASEF Research Team. *The mental health of children and youth in Ontario: 2017 scorecard*. Toronto, ON: Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences; 2017.
10. Hamm MP, Osmond M, Curran J, et al. A systematic review of crisis interventions used in the emergency department: recommendations for pediatric care and research. *Pediatr Emerg Care* 2010;26(12):952-62; doi:10.1097/PEC.0b013e3181fe9211.
11. Newton AS, Ali S, Hamm MP, et al. Exploring differences in the clinical management of pediatric mental health in the emergency department. *Pediatr Emerg Care* 2011;27(4):275-83; doi:10.1097/PEC.0b013e31821314ca.
12. Grupp-Phelan J, Mahajan P, Foltin GL, et al. Referral and resource use patterns for psychiatric-related visits to pediatric emergency departments. *Pediatr Emerg Care* 2009;25(4):217-20.
13. Leon SL, Cappelli M, Ali S, et al. The current state of mental health services in Canada's paediatric emergency departments. *Paediatr Child Health* 2013;118:81-5.
14. Santiago LI, Tunik MG, Foltin GL, et al. Children requiring psychiatric consultation in the pediatric emergency department: epidemiology, resource utilization, and complications. *Pediatr Emerg Care* 2006;22(2):85-9.
15. Newton AS, Rathee S, Gerwal S, et al. Children's mental health visits to the emergency department: factors affecting

- wait times and length of stay. *Emerg Med Int* 2014;2014:1-10.
16. Christodulu KV, Lichenstein R, Weist M, et al. Psychiatric emergencies in children. *Pediatr Emerg Care* 2002;18:268-70.
 17. Cloutier P, Kennedy A, Maysenhoelder H, et al. Pediatric mental health concerns in the emergency department: caregiver and youth perceptions and expectations. *Pediatr Emerg Care* 2010;26:99-106.
 18. Newton AS, Ali S, Johnson DW, et al. A 4-year review of pediatric mental health emergencies in Alberta. *CJEM* 2009;11:447-54.
 19. Kennedy A, Cloutier P, Glennie JE, et al. Establishing best practice in pediatric emergency mental health: a prospective study examining clinical characteristics. *Pediatr Emerg Care* 2009;25:380-6.
 20. Cappelli M, Glennie EJ, Cloutier P, et al. Physician management of pediatric mental health patients in the emergency department: assessment, charting, and disposition. *Pediatr Emerg Care* 2012;28(9):835-41; doi:[10.1097/PEC.0b013e31826764fd](https://doi.org/10.1097/PEC.0b013e31826764fd).
 21. Newton AS, Ali S, Johnson DW, et al. Who comes back? Characteristics and predictors of return to emergency department services for pediatric mental health care. *Acad Emerg Med* 2010;17(2):177-86; doi:[10.1111/j.1553-2712.2009.00633.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1553-2712.2009.00633.x).
 22. Stewart SE, Manion IG, Davidson S, et al. Suicidal children and adolescents with first emergency room presentations: predictors of six month outcome. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 2001;40:580-7.
 23. Sobolewski B, Richey L, Kowatch RA, et al. Mental health follow-up among adolescents with suicidal behaviors after emergency department discharge. *Arch Suicide Res* 2013;17(4):323-34.
 24. Cloutier P, Thibedeau N, Barrowman N, et al. Predictors of repeated visits to a pediatric emergency department crisis intervention program. *CJEM* 2016;19(2):122-3; doi:[10.1017/cem.2016.357](https://doi.org/10.1017/cem.2016.357).
 25. Yu AY, Rosychuk RJ, Newton AS. Clinical acuity of repeat pediatric mental health presentations to the emergency department. *J Can Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 2011;20(3):208-13.
 26. Bridge JA, Marcus SC, Olfson M. Outpatient care of young people after emergency treatment of deliberate self-harm. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 2012;51(2):213-22.
 27. Crandall C, Fullerton-Gleason L, Aguero R, et al. Subsequent suicide mortality among emergency department patients seen for suicidal behaviour. *Acad Emerg Med* 2006;13:435-42.
 28. Lyons JS, Bisnaire L, Greenham S, et al. *The child and adolescent needs and strengths* (CANS MH 3.0 manual); 2006. Chicago: John Praed Foundation.
 29. Lyons JS. *Communimetrics: a communication theory of measurement in human service settings*. New York, NY: Springer; 2009.
 30. Anderson RL, Lyons JS, Giles DM, et al. Examining the reliability of the child and adolescent needs and strengths-mental health (CANS-MH) scale from two perspectives: a comparison of clinician and research ratings. *J Child Fam Stud* 2002;12:279-89.
 31. Lyons JS. *Redressing the emperor: improving our children's public mental health system*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group; 2004.
 32. Achenbach TM, Rescorla LA. *The manual for the ASEBA school-age forms & profiles*. Burlington, VT: University of Vermont, Research Center for Children, Youth, and Families; 2001.
 33. Attkisson CC, Greenfield TK. The UCSF client satisfaction scales: I. The Client Satisfaction Questionnaire-8. In Maruish M (ed.) *The use of psychological testing for treatment planning and outcome assessment*, 3rd ed Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates; 2004:799-811.
 34. Attkisson CC, Zwick RJ. The Client Satisfaction Questionnaire: psychometric properties and correlations with service utilization and psychotherapy outcome. *Eval Program Plann* 1982;5:233-7.
 35. LeVois ME, Nguyen TD, Attkisson CC. Artifact in client satisfaction research: experience in community mental health settings. *Eval Program Plann* 1981;4:139-50.
 36. Jensen PS, Eaton Hoagwood K, Roper M, et al. The services for children and adolescents-parent interview: development and performance characteristics. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 2004;43(11):1334-44.
 37. Hoagwood K, Jensen PS, Arnold LE, et al. Reliability of the services for children and adolescents-parent interview. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 2004;43(11):1345-54.
 38. IBM Corp. Released 2016. IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 24.0. Armonk, NY: IBM Corp.
 39. Frosch E, McCulloch J, Yoon Y, et al. Pediatric emergency consultations: prior mental health service use in suicide attempters. *J Behav Health Serv Res* 2011;38:68-79.
 40. Frosch E, DosReis S, Maloney K. Connections to outpatient mental health care of youths with repeat emergency department visits for psychiatric crises. *Psychiatr Serv* 2011;62:646-9.
 41. Leon S, Cloutier P, Polihronis C, et al. Child and adolescent mental health repeat visits to the emergency department: a systematic review. *Hosp Pediatr* 2017;7:177-86.
 42. Jabbour M, Reid S, Polihronis C, et al. Improving mental health care transitions for children and youth: a protocol to implement and evaluate an emergency department clinical pathway. *Implement Sci* 2016;11:90; doi:[10.1186/s13012-016-0456-9](https://doi.org/10.1186/s13012-016-0456-9).
 43. Cappelli M, Zemek R, Polihronis C, et al. Evaluating the HEADS-ED: a brief, action oriented, clinically intuitive, pediatric mental health screening tool. *Pediatr Emerg Care* 2017; epub; doi:[10.1097/PEC.0000000000001180](https://doi.org/10.1097/PEC.0000000000001180).
 44. Shatkin JP, Belfer ML. The global absence of child and adolescent mental health policy. *Child Adolesc Ment Health* 2004;9:104-8.
 45. Lehman AF, Zastowny TR. Patient satisfaction with mental health services: a meta analysis to establish norms. *Eval Program Plann* 1983;6:265-74.
 46. Lebow JL. Research assessing consumer satisfaction with mental health treatment: a review of findings. *Eval Program Plann* 1983;6:211-36.

47. Garland AF, Aarons GA, Saltzman MD, et al. Correlates of adolescents' satisfaction with mental health services. *Ment Health Serv Res* 2000;2:127-39.
48. O'Regan C, Ryan M. Patient satisfaction with an emergency department psychiatric service. *Int J Health Care Qual Assur* 2009;22:525-34.
49. Barwick M, Boydell KM, Horning J, et al. *Evaluation of Ontario's emergency department clinical pathway for children and youth with mental health conditions*. Toronto, ON: The Hospital for Sick Children; 2015.
50. ClinicalTrials.gov. Improving transitions in care for children and youth with mental health concerns; 2015. Available at: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02590302> (accessed 20 July 2017).
51. Cappelli M, Leon SL. *Paving the path to connected care: strengthening the interface between primary care and community-based child and youth mental health services*. Ottawa, ON: Ontario Centre of Excellence for Child and Youth Mental Health; 2017: 1-50.