

## P01-263 - CONSULTATIVE PSYCHIATRY IN EMERGENCY SERVICE

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**Objectives:** Description of the patients initially attended by the medical area at Emergencies service that later required psychiatric assessment.

**Methods:** Retrospective review of the clinical histories of the previous three months (July to September) using Hospital Ramon Cajal's history software. Data were analyzed using the SPSS software 15.0 version.

**Results:** 55 patients were assessed, 25 male and 30 females, with an average age of 34 years old. Many of the patients were frequent users of our Emergencies service: almost half of the patients (45%) had already come between 2 and 5 times, and only 11 of them (20%) had never been there before. 74% of these patients were already receiving psychiatric care in their ambulatories.

The most frequent cause of consulting were suicidal attempts (50'9%) and drug abuse (18'2%). Up to 56'4 % needed to continue been attended by a psychiatry ambulatory, 20% required hospitalization at the psychiatric unit and only 5'5 % of the patients did not need any psychiatric care.

**Conclusions:** The medical area in our Emergency Service is well trained in recognizing psychiatric symptoms, that is the reason why around 95% of the patients of our study needed psychiatric treatment.

Sucidial attempt is the typical case in which it is necessary a close collaboration between different medical areas that work in the Emergency service.