

PSYCHIATRIC MORBIDITY IN PHYSICALLY INJURED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS – A NATIONWIDE EVALUATION

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INTRODUCTION

Mental health disorders (MHD) are among the leading causes of disability worldwide. Studies have shown adult trauma patients are at increased risk of mortality if they have an underlying MHD. However, most adult MHD begins in childhood and adolescents and may put pediatric trauma patients at increased risk.

Hypothesis

- Among pediatric trauma patients, those with MHD are at increased risk of mortality

METHODS

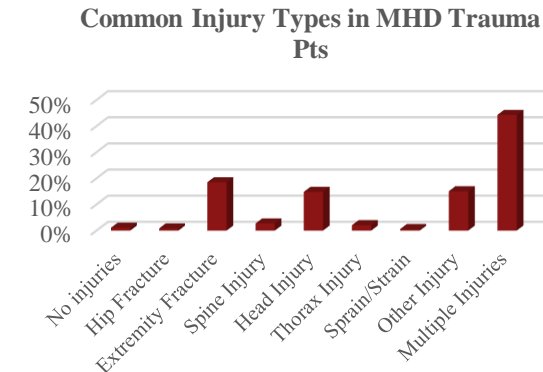
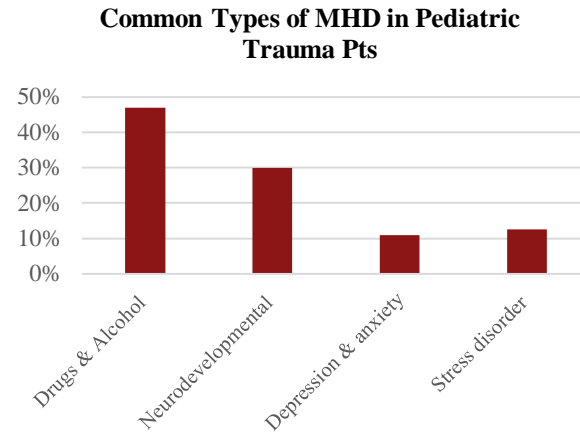
Retrospective analysis of Kids' Inpatient Database (KID) 2012 Nationaldata (HCUP)

Nationally representative database with 7 million weighted hospitalizations annually

Patients aged 1 year and above with a Primary Diagnosis of Trauma.

MHD defined by using ICD9-CM codes and Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-V).

Analysis: Unadjusted and adjusted analyses using STATA version 15.2



RESULTS

- Of the 141,561 patients admitted due to trauma, 23,312 (17.3%) had underlying MHD

Compared to other pediatric trauma patients, MHD patients were:

- Older (Mean age : 16.3 vs 12.2 years, $p < 0.001$)
- More often male (76.1% vs 68%, $p < 0.001$)
- and Caucasian (58.2% vs 54%, $p < 0.001$)
- Highest prevalence of MHD among ages 15-19 (58.1%)
- MHD Patients more often had multiple Injuries and higher ISS (ISS>15: 19.3% vs. 13.1%, $p < 0.001$)
- Mortality was higher for injured patients with a diagnosis of Depression (aOR 1.67, $p < 0.001$) and Alcohol Abuse (aOR 1.8, $p < 0.001$) in adjusted analyses

CONCLUSIONS

- Mental Health Disorders are common in pediatric traumapatient
- Drug and Alcohol are the most Prevalent MHDs, followed by Neurodevelopmental disorders, Depression and Stress and anxiety disorder
- Higher injury severity and presence of a MHD were associated with increase mortality

