Mental Health Triage Tool

Triage category	Description	Typical presentation	General management principles*
1 Immediate	Definite danger to life (self or others) ATS† states: Severe behavioural disorder with immediate threat of dangerous violence	 Observed Violent behaviour Possession of a weapon Major self-harm in the ED Extreme agitation or restlessness Bizarre/disoriented behaviour Reported Verbal commands to do harm to self or others, that the person is unable to resist (command hallucinations) Recent violent behaviour 	 Supervision Continuous visual surveillance‡ 1:1 ratio Action Alert ED medical staff immediately Alert mental health triage or equivalent Provide a safe environment for patient and others Ensure adequate personnel to provide restraint/detention based on local legislation Consider Calling security +/- police if staff or patient safety compromised, may require several staff to contain patient 1:1 observation Intoxication by drugs and alcohol may cause an escalation in behaviour that requires management

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^{*} Management principles may differ according to individual health service protocols and facilities

[†] Australasian Triage Scale

[‡] Observation definition: Continuous visual surveillance – person is under direct visual observation at all times

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Mental Health Triage Tool (continued)

Triage category	Description	Typical presentation	General management principles*
Emergency	Probable risk of danger to self or others, and/or Client is physically restrained in ED, and/or Severe behavioural disturbance ATS states: Violent or aggressive (if): Immediate threat to self or others Requires or has required restraint Severe agitation or aggression	Observed Extreme agitation/restlessness Physically/verbally aggressive Confused/unable to cooperate Hallucinations/delusions/paranoia Requires restraint/containment High risk of absconding and not waiting for treatment Unable to wait safely Reported Attempt at self-harm/threat of self-harm Threat of harm to others	 Supervision Continuous visual surveillance[†] Action Alert ED medical staff immediately Alert mental health triage Provide safe environment for patient and others Use defusing techniques (oral medication, time in quieter area) Ensure adequate personnel to provide restraint/detention based on local legislation Prompt assessment for patient recommended under Section 9 or apprehended under Section 10 of the <i>Mental Health Act 2000</i> Consider If defusing techniques ineffective, re-triage to category 1 (see above) Security in attendance until patient sedated, if necessary Intoxication by drugs and alcohol may cause an escalation in behaviour that requires management

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^{*} Management principles may differ according to individual health service protocols and facilities

[†] Observation definition: Continuous visual surveillance – person is under direct visual observation at all times

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Mental Health Triage Tool (continued)

Triage category	Description	Typical presentation	General management principles*
Urgent	Possible danger to self or others Moderate behaviour disturbance Severe distress ATS states: Very distressed, risk of self-harm Acutely psychotic or thought-disordered Situational crisis, deliberate self-harm Agitated/withdrawn Potentially aggressive	Observed Agitation/restlessness Intrusive behaviour Confusion Ambivalence about treatment Not likely to wait for treatment Hallucinations/delusions/paranoia Thought disorder Bizarre/agitated behaviour Severe symptoms of depression Withdrawn/uncommunicative and/or anxiety Elevated or irritable mood Reported Suicidal ideation Situational crisis	Supervision Close observation† Do not leave patient in waiting room without support person Action Alert mental health triage Ensure safe environment for patient and others Consider Re-triage if evidence of increasing behavioural disturbance, i.e. Restlessness Intrusiveness Agitation Aggressiveness Increasing distress Inform security that patient is in department Intoxication by drugs and alcohol may cause an escalation in behaviour that requires management

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^{*} Management principles may differ according to individual health service protocols and facilities

[†] Observation definition: Close observation – regular observation at a maximum of 10-minute intervals

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Mental Health Triage Tool (continued)

Triage category	Description	Typical presentation	General management principles*
4 Semi-urgent	Moderate distress ATS states: Semi-urgent mental health problem Under observation and/or no immediate risk to self or others	 Observed No agitation/restlessness Irritable without aggression Cooperative Gives coherent history Reported Pre-existing mental health disorder Symptoms of anxiety or depression without suicidal ideation Willing to wait 	Supervision ■ Intermittent observation† Action ■ Discuss with mental health triage nurse Consider ■ Re-triage if evidence of increasing behavioural disturbance, i.e. - Restlessness - Intrusiveness - Agitation - Aggressiveness - Increasing distress ■ Intoxication by drugs and alcohol may cause an escalation in behaviour that requires management
5 Non-urgent	No danger to self or others No acute distress No behavioural disturbance ATS states: Known patient with chronic symptoms Social crisis, clinically well patient	Observed ■ Cooperative ■ Communicative and able to engage in developing management plan ■ Able to discuss concerns Reported ■ Known patient with chronic psychotic symptoms ■ Pre-existing non-acute mental health disorder ■ Known patient with chronic unexplained somatic symptoms ■ Request for medication ■ Minor adverse effect of medication ■ Financial, social, accommodation, or relationship problems	Supervision ■ General observation‡ Action ■ Discuss with mental health triage ■ Refer to treating team if case-managed

^{*} Management principles may differ according to individual health service protocols and facilities

[†] Observation definition: Intermittent observation – regular observation at a maximum of 30-minute intervals

[‡] Observation definition: General observation – routine waiting room check at a maximum of one-hour intervals