

IT'S COMPLICATED

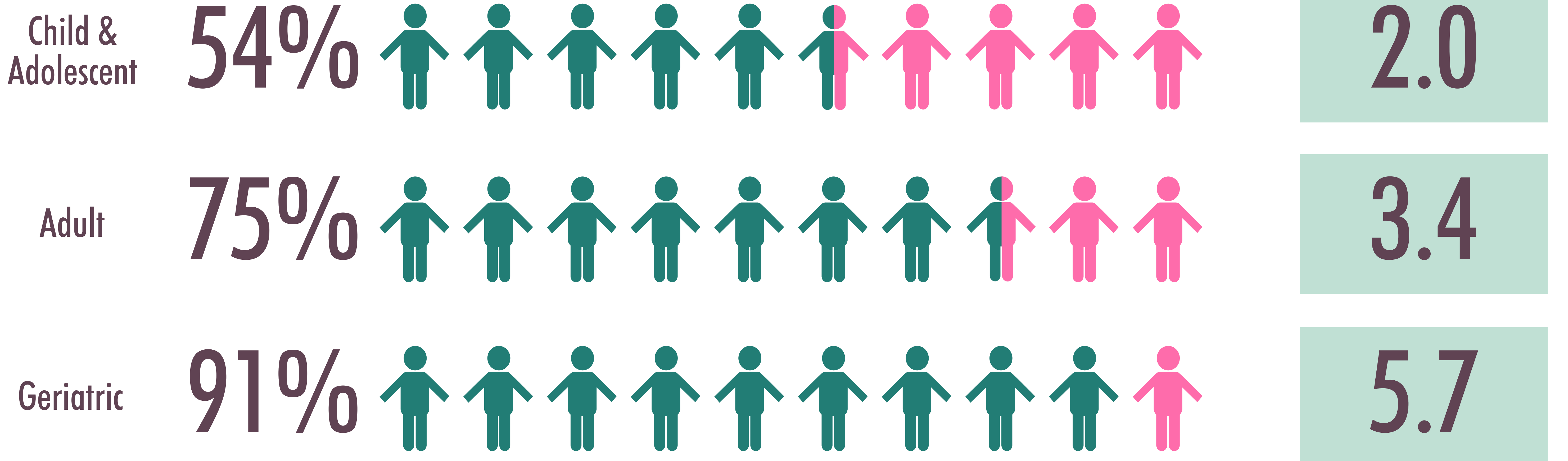
Behavioral Health & Medical Comorbidity

THE PROBLEM

Over half of all psychiatric inpatients have at least one medical comorbidity, regardless of age, and the average number of medical comorbidities increases with age.

Percent of Inpatients with 1+ Medical Comorbidity

Average Number of Medical Comorbidities



WHY IT MATTERS



Prognosis is more complicated for both illnesses



Psychotropic medications can impact medical conditions



Psychiatric inpatients may have difficulty with comorbid treatment regimens



Length of stay increases as number of comorbid medical diagnoses increases

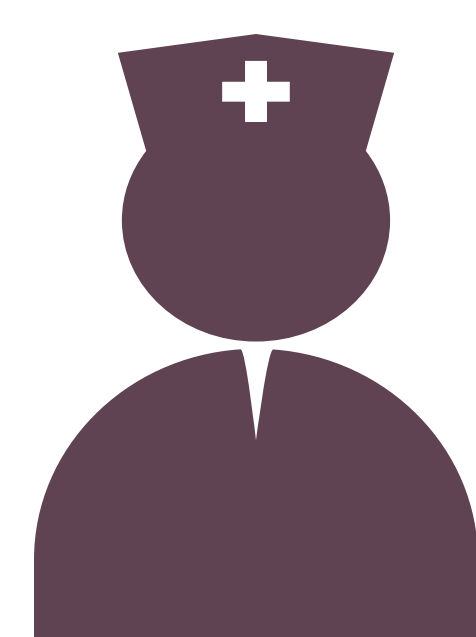
WHAT INPATIENTS PRESENT WITH

Top 5 Medical Comorbidity Categories by Age

CHILD & ADOLESCENT	ADULT	GERIATRIC
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47) 15%	Hypertensive diseases (I10-I16) 25%	Hypertensive diseases (I10-I16) 61%
Episodic and paroxysmal disorders (G40-G47) 13%	Episodic and paroxysmal disorders (G40-G47) 23%	Metabolic disorders (E70-E88) 52%
Overweight, obesity and other hyperalimentation (E65-E68) 11%	Diseases of esophagus, stomach and duodenum (K20-K31) 18%	Episodic and paroxysmal disorders (G40-G47) 33%
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract (J30-J39) 7%	Metabolic disorders (E70-E88) 18%	Diseases of esophagus, stomach and duodenum (K20-K31) 32%
Metabolic disorders (E70-E88) 6%	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47) 16%	Diabetes mellitus (E08-E13) 26%

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Be familiar with your program's top medical comorbid diagnoses and how they may interact with or complicate psychiatric care



Ensure nursing staff are educated in treating your program's most common medical comorbidities



Screen patients at admission to identify comorbid illnesses and treat as needed