

# 精神科急性病房 (3G 病房) 收治標準

## Admission and discharge criteria for acute psychiatric ward

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### 壹、 轉入原則(Admission criteria) :

精神科急性病房病人住院係經精神狀態檢查(Mental Status Examination)後，以症狀嚴重度和問題導向為標準，其生命跡象(vital signs)需相對穩定(The criteria are based on the mental status examination to assess the severity of clinical manifestations and problem-oriented approach, and patients should have relatively stable vital signs.)。

#### 一、 緊急性入院 Emergent inpatient treatment :

1. 有自傷、傷人之虞(High risk of suicide and/or homicide)
2. 目前處於疾病急性期，出現明顯精神病、憂鬱、躁症等行為症狀需急性治療者 (Acute psychiatric state, such as psychotic, depressive, or manic s/s with behavioral problems which need to receive acute psychiatric inpatient treatment)
3. 酒精藥物成癮合併有精神症狀出現需急性治療，或短期急性解毒治療需

密切觀察者 (Alcohol and other substance dependence combined with psychiatric symptoms which need to receive acute psychiatric inpatient treatment; or detoxification which need to be closely monitored.)

4. 認知功能障礙者合併明顯精神行為症狀需密切觀察者 (Cognitive impairment comorbid with remarkable behavioral or psychological symptoms which need to receive acute psychiatric inpatient treatment.)

## 二、 收治疾病分類：

常見精神疾患包含（不僅限於）精神分裂症、雙極性情感性疾患、重鬱症、器質性精神病、物質濫用、兒童或老年精神疾患等。

## 貳、 轉出原則(Discharge criteria)：

1. 入院主訴或症狀緩解，可在院外或門診追蹤治療者，其生命跡象 (vital signs) 需穩定 (Improvement of psychiatric problems and stable vital signs)。
2. 病人所需治療非急性病房所能提供，如：慢性復健治療、成癮專門病房或其他精神官能症病房所能提供等 (The clinical needs which acute psychiatric ward cannot offer)。
3. 病人及家屬拒絕治療，或嚴重明顯違反病房常規 (Patients and/or families refuse to receive treatment, and patients do not require involuntary hospitalization)。

4. 無精神、心理問題存在(如：詐病等) (No psychiatric problems identified during inpatient treatment)。