

Emergency Department Visits Involving Mental Health Conditions, Suicide-Related Behaviors, and Drug Overdoses Among Adolescents — United States, January 2019–February 2023

Kayla N. Anderson, PhD;¹ Dylan Johns, MS;^{2,3} Kristin M. Holland, PhD;¹ Yushiuan Chen, MS;¹ Alana M. Vivolo-Kantor, PhD;¹ Eva Trinh, PhD;¹ Rebecca H. Bitsko, PhD;⁴ Rebecca T. Leeb, PhD;⁴ Lakshmi Radhakrishnan, MPH;² Sarah Bacon, PhD;¹ Christopher M. Jones, PharmD, DrPH¹

The U.S. adolescent mental and behavioral health crisis is ongoing,* with high pre-COVID-19 pandemic baseline rates[†] (1) and further increases in poor mental health (2), suicide-related behaviors (3), and drug overdose deaths (4) reported during 2020–2021. CDC examined changes in U.S. emergency department (ED) visits for mental health conditions (MHCs) overall and for nine specific MHCs,[§] suicide-related behaviors (including suspected suicide attempts), and drug-involved overdoses (including opioids) among children and adolescents aged 12–17 years (adolescents) during January 2019–February 2023, overall and by sex. Compared with fall 2021, by fall 2022, decreases in weekly ED visits were reported among all adolescents, and females specifically, for MHCs overall, suicide-related behaviors, and drug overdoses; weekly ED visits among males were stable. During this same period, increases in weekly ED visits for opioid-involved overdoses were detected. Mean weekly ED visits in fall 2022 for suicide-related behaviors and MHCs overall were at or lower than the 2019 prepandemic baseline, respectively, and drug overdose visits were higher. Differences by sex were observed; levels among females were at or higher than prepandemic baselines for these

conditions. These findings suggest some improvements as of fall 2022 in the trajectory of adolescent mental and behavioral health, as measured by ED visits; however, poor mental and behavioral health remains a substantial public health problem, particularly among adolescent females. Early identification and trauma-informed interventions, coupled with expanded evidence-based, comprehensive prevention efforts, are needed to support adolescents' mental and behavioral health.

CDC examined ED visit data for adolescents from facilities consistently reporting data to the National Syndromic Surveillance Program (NSSP) during January 2019–early

INSIDE

- 513 Multistate Outbreak of *Salmonella* Thompson Infections Linked to Seafood Exposure — United States, 2021
- 517 Progress Toward Poliomyelitis Eradication — Worldwide, January 2021–March 2023
- 523 COVID-19 Surveillance After Expiration of the Public Health Emergency Declaration — United States, May 11, 2023
- 529 Correlations and Timeliness of COVID-19 Surveillance Data Sources and Indicators — United States, October 1, 2020–March 22, 2023
- 536 *Notes from the Field*: First Reported U.S. Cases of Tinea Caused by *Trichophyton indotineae* — New York City, December 2021–March 2023
- 538 QuickStats

Continuing Education examination available at https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwr_continuingEducation.html

* Multiple declarations related to the adolescents' mental and behavioral health crisis have been issued by federal authorities (<https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/surgeon-general-youth-mental-health-advisory.pdf>) and national health care organizations (<https://www.aap.org/en/advocacy/child-and-adolescent-healthy-mental-development/aap-aacap-cha-declaration-of-a-national-emergency-in-child-and-adolescent-mental-health/>).

[†] CDC data on adolescent mental and behavioral health can be queried online, including data on fatal and nonfatal overdoses and suicide-related behaviors (<https://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/index.html>) and self-reported data on mental health, suicide-related behaviors, and substance use (<https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>).

[§] Anxiety, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorders, bipolar disorders, depression, disruptive behavioral and impulse-control disorders, eating disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorders, tic disorders, and trauma and stressor-related disorders.



February 2023. A collaboration among CDC, local, and state health departments, and federal, academic, and private sector partners, NSSP receives anonymized medical record data from approximately 75% of EDs nationwide, although fewer than 50% of facilities from California, Hawaii, Minnesota, and Oklahoma currently participate. To reduce artifactual impact from changes in reporting patterns, analyses were restricted to facilities with a coefficient of variation for ED visits of ≤ 40 and average weekly informative discharge diagnosis $\geq 75\%$ complete throughout the study period. In addition to displaying continuous trends, school semester surveillance periods in 2022 (spring included calendar weeks 1–23; summer, weeks 24–36; and fall, weeks 37–53) were compared with corresponding periods in 2021 and 2019 to monitor recent changes in ED visits and differences from the prepandemic baseline, respectively. School semester surveillance periods were used after visual inspection of visits related to MHCs, suicide-related behaviors, and drug overdoses for adolescents, which indicated substantial seasonal variation in visit patterns that mirrored U.S. K–12 education semesters (spring semester, summer vacation, fall semester). ED visits of interest were identified using a combination of free-text reason-for-visit (chief complaint), and administrative diagnosis codes (determined using codes from the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Edition, Clinical Modification*; *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition, Clinical Modification*; and the Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine) (Supplementary Table, <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/127852>), and did not

differentiate by the primary or secondary diagnosis when multiple medical conditions were present as part of the visit record. CDC calculated percent change in mean weekly ED visits overall and by sex.[¶] Changes were classified as decreased ($\leq -10\%$), stable ($> -10\%$ to $< 10\%$) or increased ($\geq 10\%$) to support meaningful change identification and reduce identification of changes resulting from normative national ED visit fluctuations. Visit ratios (VRs)** with 95% CIs were calculated to describe the proportion of ED visits of interest among all adolescent ED visits in the surveillance versus comparison periods. Analyses were conducted using R software (version 4.1.2; The R Foundation). This activity was reviewed by CDC and conducted consistent with applicable federal law and policy.^{††}

During January 2019–February 2023, adolescent ED visits for MHCs (overall and specific), suicide-related behaviors (including

[¶] Percent change in weekly ED visits = $([\text{mean weekly ED visits with condition of interest during surveillance period} - \text{mean weekly ED visits with condition of interest during comparison period}] / \text{mean weekly ED visits with condition of interest during comparison period}) \times 100\%$.

** VRs are the proportion of ED visits with condition of interest during the surveillance period, divided by the proportion of ED visits with condition of interest during the comparison period $([\text{ED visits with condition of interest \{surveillance period\} / \text{all ED visits \{surveillance period\}}] / [\text{ED visits with condition of interest \{comparison period\} / \text{all ED visits \{comparison period\}}])$. Ratios > 1 indicate a higher proportion of ED visits with the condition of interest during the surveillance period compared with the comparison period; ratios < 1 indicate a lower proportion during the surveillance period compared with the comparison period.

^{††} 45 C.F.R. part 46.102(l)(2), 21 C.F.R. part 56; 42 U.S.C. Sect. 241(d); 5 U.S.C. Sect. 552a; 44 U.S.C. Sect. 3501 et seq.

The *MMWR* series of publications is published by the Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, GA 30329-4027.

Suggested citation: [Author names; first three, then et al., if more than six.] [Report title]. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2023;72:[inclusive page numbers].

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Rochelle P. Walensky, MD, MPH, *Director*
Debra Houry, MD, MPH, *Chief Medical Officer and Deputy Director for Program and Science*
Rebecca Bunnell, PhD, MEd, *Director, Office of Science*

MMWR Editorial and Production Staff (Weekly)

Charlotte K. Kent, PhD, MPH, *Editor in Chief*
Rachel Gorwitz, MD, MPH, *Acting Executive Editor*
Jacqueline Gindler, MD, *Editor*
Debbie Dowell, MD, MPH, *Guest Science Editor*
Paul Z. Siegel, MD, MPH, *Associate Editor*
Mary Dott, MD, MPH, *Online Editor*
Terisa F. Rutledge, *Managing Editor*
Teresa M. Hood, MS, *Lead Technical Writer-Editor*
Glenn Damon, Jacqueline Farley, MS,
Tiana Garrett-Cherry, PhD, MPH, Ashley Morici,
Stacy Simon, MA, Morgan Thompson, Suzanne Webb, PhD,
Technical Writer-Editors

Martha F. Boyd, *Lead Visual Information Specialist*
Alexander J. Gottardy, Maureen A. Leahy,
Stephen R. Spriggs, Tong Yang,
Visual Information Specialists
Quang M. Doan, MBA, Phyllis H. King,
Terraye M. Starr, Moua Yang,
Information Technology Specialists

Ian Branam, MA,
Lead Health Communication Specialist
Kiana Cohen, MPH, Symone Hairston, MPH,
Leslie Hamlin, Lowery Johnson,
Health Communication Specialists
Dewin Jimenez, Will Yang, MA,
Visual Information Specialists

MMWR Editorial Board

Matthew L. Boulton, MD, MPH
Carolyn Brooks, ScD, MA
Virginia A. Caine, MD
Jonathan E. Fielding, MD, MPH, MBA

Timothy F. Jones, MD, *Chairman*
David W. Fleming, MD
William E. Halperin, MD, DrPH, MPH
Jewel Mullen, MD, MPH, MPA
Jeff Niederdeppe, PhD
Patricia Quinlisk, MD, MPH

Patrick L. Remington, MD, MPH
Carlos Roig, MS, MA
William Schaffner, MD
Morgan Bobb Swanson, BS

suspected suicide attempts), and drug overdoses (including opioid-involved overdoses) varied over time and by school semester (Figure) (Supplementary Figure, <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/127853>). Mean weekly ED visits for MHCs overall, suicide-related behaviors, and drug overdoses were stable during spring and summer 2022 compared with those during 2021 (Table 1). By fall 2022, mean weekly adolescent ED visits were decreasing for MHCs overall (–11%), suicide-related behaviors (–12%), and drug overdoses (–10%) compared with fall 2021; trends for females mirrored overall patterns, whereas visits among males were stable for each of these outcomes (–7% to 3%). With some exceptions,^{§§} visits for MHCs overall, suicide-related behaviors, and all drug overdoses accounted for a smaller proportion of ED visits during 2022 compared with 2021.

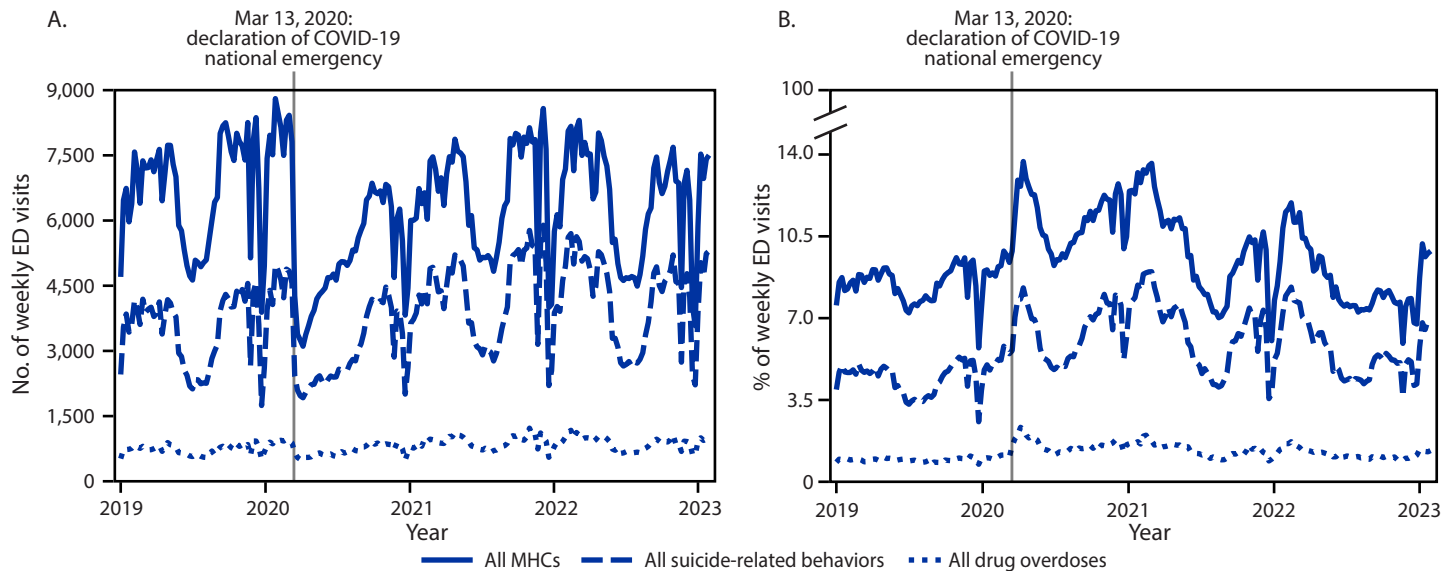
From school semesters in 2021 to those in 2022, variation in ED visits for specific MHCs, suspected suicide attempts,

^{§§} The proportions of adolescent ED visits for drug overdose were similar in summer 2022 and 2021. Among males specifically, ED visits for mental health conditions overall, suicide-related behaviors, and drug overdoses were a similar proportion of all ED visits in summer 2022 compared with summer 2021.

and opioid-involved overdoses overall and by sex were observed (Table 1). By fall 2022, compared with fall 2021, mean weekly ED visits for opioid-involved overdoses increased among both females (10%) and males (41%). Compared with the same periods, ED visits for specific MHCs and suspected suicide attempts among females generally mirrored trends in visits for overall MHCs and suicide-related behaviors. Among males, mean weekly ED visits were stable for MHCs overall (–6%) and suicide-related behaviors (–7%), but decreased for some specific MHCs (e.g., anxiety [–10%], depression [–12%], and many less common conditions) and suspected suicide attempts (–13%). Among all adolescent ED visits, those for specific MHCs and suspected suicide attempts accounted for a smaller proportion (VRs = 0.59–0.85 and 0.75, respectively), and opioid-involved overdoses for a larger proportion (VR = 1.16) during fall 2022 compared with fall 2021. With some exceptions, sex-stratified findings were generally similar to these overall trends.

Compared with those during 2019 school semesters, visits for MHCs overall, suicide-related behaviors, and drug overdoses

FIGURE. Mean weekly number (A) and percentage (B) of emergency department visits*[†] for mental health conditions overall,[§] all suicide-related behaviors,[¶] and all drug overdoses among persons aged 12–17 years — National Syndromic Surveillance Program, United States, January 2019–February 2023^{††}**



Abbreviations: ED = emergency department; ICD-9-CM = *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Edition, Clinical Modification*; ICD-10-CM = *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition, Clinical Modification*; MHC = mental health condition; NSSP = National Syndromic Surveillance Program; SNOMED = Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine.

* NSSP receives anonymized medical record information from approximately 75% of nonfederal EDs nationwide. NSSP collects free-text reason-for-visit (chief complaint), discharge diagnosis, and patient demographic details. Diagnosis information is collected using ICD-9-CM, ICD-10-CM, and SNOMED codes.

[†] To reduce artifactual impact from changes in reporting patterns, analyses were restricted to facilities with a coefficient of variation for ED visits ≤ 40 and average weekly informative discharge diagnosis $\geq 75\%$ complete throughout the study period.

[§] The overall MHC classification identifies any mental health-related ED visits, including those for the nine MHCs included in this analysis (anxiety, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorders, bipolar disorders, depression, disruptive behavioral and impulse-control disorders, eating disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorders, tic disorders, and trauma and stressor-related disorders), schizophrenia spectrum disorders, additional low prevalence MHCs (e.g., delusional disorders and reactive attachment), and general mental health terms and codes.

[¶] The suicide-related behaviors classification identifies ED visits related to suicidal ideation, self-harm, and suspected suicide attempts.

** The drug overdose classification identifies acute drug poisonings from any type of drug.

^{††} The time series displays data from epidemiologic week 1 for 2019 (December 30, 2018) through epidemiologic week 5 for 2023 (February 4, 2023).

during 2022 varied (Table 2). By fall 2022, compared with fall 2019, mean weekly ED visits were lower than the prepandemic baseline for MHCs overall (–13%) and comparable to baseline for suicide-related behaviors (7%); visits for drug overdoses were higher during fall 2022 (10%) than during fall 2019. Mean weekly ED visits among females were stable for MHCs overall (–8%) but increased for suicide-related behaviors (14%) and drug overdoses (16%) during fall 2022 compared with fall 2019. Among males, mean weekly ED visits in fall 2022 for MHCs overall were lower (–20%) than those during fall 2019, but were stable for suicide-related behaviors (–6%) and drug overdoses (–3%). Among all adolescent ED visits during fall 2022, those for MHCs overall accounted for a lower proportion (VR = 0.87), and those for suicide-related behaviors and drug overdoses for a higher proportion (VRs = 1.07 and 1.10, respectively) than during fall 2019. In fall 2022, VR findings

by sex generally mirrored broader trends, especially for females; among males, the proportion of suicide-related behaviors was lower (VR = 0.94) and for drug overdose (VR = 0.97) was similar, compared with fall 2019.

Adolescent ED visits for specific MHCs, suspected suicide attempts, and opioid-involved overdoses, overall and by sex, varied by school semester in 2022 compared with 2019 (Table 2). As of fall 2022, ED visits for eating disorders increased overall (55%; VR = 1.55) and for both sexes, and tic disorders increased among females only (56%; VR = 1.57). ED visits for other specific MHCs were lower than or comparable with visits during fall 2019. Patterns for suspected suicide attempts and opioid-involved overdoses generally followed the broader directional trends for suicide-related behaviors and drug overdoses, respectively.

TABLE 1. Changes in mean weekly number and percentage of emergency department visits*[†] involving overall[§] and specific mental health conditions, suicide-related behaviors including suspected suicide attempts,[¶] and all drug overdoses including opioid-involved overdoses among persons aged 12–17 years, by school semester — National Syndromic Surveillance Program, United States, 2021–2022^{††,§§}**

Mental and behavioral health indicator/Sex	Surveillance period			Comparison period			Surveillance period		
	Spring semester, 2022 (weeks 1–23) ^{††}			Summer, 2022 (weeks 24–36) ^{††}			Fall semester, 2022 (weeks 37–53) ^{††}		
	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}
Overall mental health conditions									
All	7,083	273 (4)	0.83 (0.83–0.84)	5,031	–385 (–7)	0.97 (0.96–0.98)	6,441	–767 (–11)	0.82 (0.81–0.82)
Female	4,572	70 (2)	0.83 (0.82–0.84)	3,166	–337 (–10)	0.96 (0.95–0.97)	4,057	–616 (–13)	0.81 (0.80–0.82)
Male	2,493	200 (9)	0.85 (0.84–0.86)	1,850	–51 (–3)	0.99 (0.97–1.01)	2,366	–155 (–6)	0.84 (0.82–0.85)
Anxiety disorders									
All	2,104	–4 (—)	0.80 (0.79–0.81)	1,697	–140 (–8)	0.96 (0.95–0.98)	1,874	–263 (–12)	0.80 (0.79–0.81)
Female	1,486	–16 (–1)	0.81 (0.80–0.82)	1,181	–122 (–9)	0.96 (0.94–0.99)	1,303	–206 (–14)	0.81 (0.79–0.82)
Male	609	11 (2)	0.80 (0.78–0.82)	508	–20 (–4)	0.98 (0.95–1.01)	562	–60 (–10)	0.80 (0.78–0.83)
Depressive disorders									
All	3,055	–66 (–2)	0.78 (0.78–0.79)	1,801	–330 (–15)	0.88 (0.87–0.90)	2,584	–581 (–18)	0.74 (0.74–0.75)
Female	2,202	–102 (–4)	0.78 (0.77–0.79)	1,284	–287 (–18)	0.87 (0.85–0.89)	1,824	–475 (–21)	0.74 (0.73–0.75)
Male	844	35 (4)	0.82 (0.80–0.83)	511	–43 (–8)	0.94 (0.91–0.97)	751	–106 (–12)	0.78 (0.76–0.80)
Attention-deficit/Hyperactivity disorders									
All	794	–16 (–2)	0.79 (0.77–0.80)	622	–52 (–8)	0.96 (0.93–0.99)	737	–97 (–12)	0.81 (0.79–0.83)
Female	318	–18 (–5)	0.77 (0.75–0.80)	245	–22 (–8)	0.98 (0.93–1.02)	291	–47 (–14)	0.80 (0.77–0.83)
Male	472	1 (—)	0.79 (0.76–0.81)	372	–32 (–8)	0.94 (0.90–0.97)	442	–51 (–10)	0.80 (0.77–0.82)

See table footnotes page 507.

TABLE 1. (Continued) Changes in mean weekly number and percentage of emergency department visits*[†] involving overall[§] and specific mental health conditions, suicide-related behaviors including suspected suicide attempts,[¶] and all drug overdoses including opioid-involved overdoses** among persons aged 12–17 years, by school semester — National Syndromic Surveillance Program, United States, 2021–2022^{††,§§}

Mental and behavioral health indicator/Sex	Surveillance period Comparison period								
	Spring semester, 2022 (weeks 1–23) ^{††} Spring semester, 2021 (weeks 1–23)			Summer, 2022 (weeks 24–36) ^{††} Summer, 2021 (weeks 24–36)			Fall semester, 2022 (weeks 37–53) ^{††} Fall semester, 2021 (weeks 37–53)		
	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}
Trauma and stressor-related disorders									
All	803	82 (11)	0.89 (0.87–0.91)	562	–17 (–3)	1.01 (0.98–1.05)	744	–51 (–6)	0.85 (0.83–0.88)
Female	533	41 (8)	0.88 (0.86–0.91)	371	–21 (–5)	1.01 (0.97–1.05)	481	–48 (–9)	0.85 (0.82–0.87)
Male	265	40 (18)	0.92 (0.89–0.96)	187	3 (2)	1.04 (0.98–1.10)	260	–2 (–1)	0.88 (0.85–0.92)
Disruptive behavioral and impulse disorders									
All	514	45 (10)	0.88 (0.86–0.90)	391	–18 (–4)	1.00 (0.96–1.04)	458	–50 (–10)	0.82 (0.80–0.85)
Female	230	17 (8)	0.88 (0.85–0.92)	178	–4 (–2)	1.04 (0.98–1.10)	209	–18 (–8)	0.86 (0.82–0.90)
Male	282	28 (11)	0.87 (0.84–0.90)	211	–14 (–6)	0.95 (0.90–1.00)	247	–33 (–12)	0.79 (0.75–0.82)
Bipolar disorders									
All	229	–23 (–9)	0.73 (0.70–0.75)	183	–29 (–14)	0.90 (0.85–0.95)	201	–32 (–14)	0.79 (0.75–0.82)
Female	148	–12 (–7)	0.76 (0.72–0.79)	114	–20 (–15)	0.91 (0.84–0.97)	130	–20 (–13)	0.81 (0.76–0.86)
Male	80	–12 (–13)	0.68 (0.64–0.72)	68	–10 (–12)	0.89 (0.82–0.98)	70	–12 (–15)	0.75 (0.70–0.82)
Eating disorders									
All	141	4 (3)	0.83 (0.79–0.87)	104	–21 (–17)	0.86 (0.80–0.93)	115	–29 (–20)	0.73 (0.69–0.77)
Female	124	0 (—)	0.82 (0.78–0.86)	91	–20 (–18)	0.87 (0.81–0.94)	100	–28 (–22)	0.73 (0.68–0.78)
Male	15	4 (34)	1.05 (0.89–1.23)	12	–1 (–9)	0.92 (0.74–1.15)	14	–1 (–6)	0.84 (0.70–1.01)
Tic disorders									
All	42	–24 (–36)	0.51 (0.47–0.55)	30	–10 (–25)	0.78 (0.69–0.89)	34	–19 (–36)	0.59 (0.53–0.65)
Female	27	–23 (–46)	0.44 (0.40–0.49)	19	–9 (–32)	0.72 (0.61–0.84)	19	–16 (–46)	0.50 (0.44–0.58)
Male	15	–1 (–9)	0.72 (0.62–0.83)	11	–1 (–7)	0.95 (0.75–1.20)	14	–2 (–14)	0.77 (0.64–0.91)
Obsessive-compulsive disorders									
All	49	–5 (–10)	0.72 (0.67–0.78)	41	–5 (–11)	0.93 (0.83–1.04)	43	–8 (–16)	0.77 (0.69–0.85)
Female	29	–2 (–8)	0.75 (0.68–0.84)	24	0 (—)	1.06 (0.91–1.24)	26	–3 (–9)	0.85 (0.74–0.97)
Male	20	–3 (–11)	0.70 (0.61–0.79)	17	–5 (–23)	0.78 (0.66–0.94)	17	–6 (–26)	0.66 (0.57–0.78)
Suicide-related behaviors									
All	4,699	328 (8)	0.86 (0.85–0.87)	2,967	–196 (–6)	0.98 (0.96–0.99)	4,219	–570 (–12)	0.80 (0.80–0.81)
Female	3,329	131 (4)	0.85 (0.84–0.86)	2,080	–203 (–9)	0.97 (0.95–0.98)	2,943	–478 (–14)	0.80 (0.79–0.81)
Male	1,360	195 (17)	0.92 (0.90–0.93)	880	6 (1)	1.03 (1.00–1.05)	1,267	–91 (–7)	0.83 (0.81–0.85)

See table footnotes on the next page.

TABLE 1. (Continued) Changes in mean weekly number and percentage of emergency department visits*[†] involving overall[§] and specific mental health conditions, suicide-related behaviors including suspected suicide attempts,[¶] and all drug overdoses including opioid-involved overdoses among persons aged 12–17 years, by school semester — National Syndromic Surveillance Program, United States, 2021–2022^{††,§§}**

Mental and behavioral health indicator/Sex	Surveillance period Comparison period								
	Spring semester, 2022 (weeks 1–23) ^{††} Spring semester, 2021 (weeks 1–23)			Summer, 2022 (weeks 24–36) ^{††} Summer, 2021 (weeks 24–36)			Fall semester, 2022 (weeks 37–53) ^{††} Fall semester, 2021 (weeks 37–53)		
	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}
Suspected suicide attempts									
All	1,213	–36 (–3)	0.78 (0.77–0.79)	843	–96 (–10)	0.94 (0.91–0.96)	1,038	–220 (–17)	0.75 (0.74–0.77)
Female	954	–58 (–6)	0.77 (0.76–0.78)	660	–95 (–13)	0.93 (0.90–0.96)	814	–185 (–19)	0.76 (0.74–0.78)
Male	256	23 (10)	0.86 (0.83–0.89)	181	–1 (–1)	1.01 (0.96–1.07)	222	–34 (–13)	0.77 (0.74–0.81)
Drug overdoses overall									
All	961	40 (4)	0.84 (0.82–0.85)	704	–47 (–6)	0.98 (0.95–1.01)	862	–97 (–10)	0.82 (0.80–0.84)
Female	690	4 (1)	0.82 (0.80–0.84)	496	–53 (–10)	0.96 (0.93–0.99)	604	–104 (–15)	0.80 (0.77–0.82)
Male	269	36 (15)	0.90 (0.87–0.94)	207	5 (3)	1.05 (0.99–1.10)	258	7 (3)	0.92 (0.88–0.96)
Opioid-involved overdoses									
All	36	2 (7)	0.86 (0.78–0.95)	38	4 (12)	1.17 (1.03–1.33)	40	8 (27)	1.16 (1.03–1.30)
Female	17	2 (17)	0.96 (0.83–1.11)	16	1 (6)	1.12 (0.92–1.37)	16	1 (10)	1.03 (0.86–1.22)
Male	19	0 (–1)	0.78 (0.68–0.88)	22	3 (16)	1.18 (1.00–1.40)	23	7 (41)	1.25 (1.07–1.47)

Abbreviations: ED = emergency department; ICD-9-CM = *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Edition, Clinical Modification*; ICD-10-CM = *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition, Clinical Modification*; MHC = mental health condition; NSSP = National Syndromic Surveillance Program; SNOMED = Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine.

* NSSP receives anonymized medical record information from approximately 75% of nonfederal EDs nationwide. NSSP collects free-text reason-for-visit (chief complaint), discharge diagnosis, and patient demographic details. Diagnosis information is collected using ICD-9-CM, ICD-10-CM, and SNOMED codes.

[†] To reduce artificial impact from changes in reporting patterns, analyses were restricted to facilities with a coefficient of variation for ED visits ≤ 40 and average weekly informative discharge diagnosis $\geq 75\%$ complete throughout the study period.

[§] The overall MHC classification identifies all mental health-related ED visits, including the nine MHCs included in this analysis (anxiety, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorders, bipolar disorders, depression, disruptive behavioral and impulse-control disorders, eating disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorders, tic disorders, and trauma and stressor-related disorders), schizophrenia spectrum disorders, additional low-prevalence MHCs (e.g., delusional disorders and reactive attachment), and general mental health terms and codes.

[¶] The suicide-related behaviors classification identifies ED visits related to suicidal ideation, self-harm, and suspected suicide attempts, whereas the suspected suicide attempt classification only includes suspected suicide attempts.

** The drug overdose classification identifies acute drug poisonings from any type of drug, whereas the opioid-involved overdose classification includes acute drug poisonings from illicit (e.g., heroin) or prescription opioids (e.g., oxycodone).

^{††} School semester surveillance periods during 2022 were as follows: spring, calendar weeks 1–23 (Jan 2–Jun 11, 2022); summer, calendar weeks 24–36 (Jun 12–Sep 10, 2022); and fall, calendar weeks 37–53 (Sep 11–Dec 31, 2022). Corresponding school semester comparison periods during 2021 were as follows: spring, calendar weeks 1–23 (Jan 3–Jun 12, 2021); summer, calendar weeks 24–36 (Jun 13–Sep 11, 2021); and fall, calendar weeks 37–53 (Sep 12, 2021–Jan 1, 2022).

^{§§} Individual values for females and males might not add up to the total values because of rounding.

^{¶¶} Percent change in visits per week during each surveillance period was calculated as the difference in mean weekly visits between the surveillance period and the comparison period, divided by the mean weekly visits during the comparison period $\times 100\%$ ($[(\text{mean weekly ED visits with condition of interest during surveillance period} - \text{mean weekly ED visits with condition of interest during comparison period}) / \text{mean weekly ED visits with condition of interest during the comparison period}] \times 100\%$).

^{***} VR is the proportion of ED visits with condition of interest during the surveillance period, divided by the proportion of ED visits with condition of interest during the comparison period ($[\text{ED visits with condition of interest (surveillance period)} / \text{all ED visits (surveillance period)}] / [\text{ED visits with condition of interest (comparison period)} / \text{all ED visits (comparison period)}]$). Ratios > 1 indicate a higher proportion of ED visits with the condition of interest during the surveillance period compared with the comparison period; ratios < 1 indicate a lower proportion during the surveillance period compared with the comparison period.

TABLE 2. Mean weekly number and percentage of emergency department visits*[†] involving overall[§] and specific mental health conditions, suicide-related behaviors including suspected suicide attempts,[¶] and all drug overdoses including opioid-involved overdoses among persons aged 12–17 years — National Syndromic Surveillance Program, United States, 2019^{††} and 2022^{§§}**

Mental and behavioral health indicator/Sex	Surveillance period Comparison period								
	Spring semester, 2022 (weeks 1–23) ^{††} Spring semester, 2019 (weeks 1–23)			Summer, 2022 (weeks 24–36) ^{††} Summer, 2019 (weeks 24–36)			Fall semester, 2022 (weeks 37–53) ^{††} Fall semester, 2019 (weeks 37–53)		
	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}
Overall mental health conditions									
All	7,083	252 (4)	1.13 (1.13–1.14)	5,031	–279 (–5)	0.97 (0.96–0.98)	6,441	–943 (–13)	0.87 (0.86–0.88)
Female	4,572	462 (11)	1.22 (1.21–1.23)	3,166	8 (—)	1.04 (1.03–1.05)	4,057	–343 (–8)	0.93 (0.92–0.94)
Male	2,493	–213 (–8)	1.01 (1.00–1.02)	1,850	–294 (–14)	0.88 (0.87–0.89)	2,366	–606 (–20)	0.79 (0.78–0.80)
Anxiety disorders									
All	2,104	159 (8)	1.18 (1.17–1.20)	1,697	–94 (–5)	0.98 (0.96–0.99)	1,874	–331 (–15)	0.85 (0.84–0.86)
Female	1,486	164 (12)	1.23 (1.21–1.25)	1,181	–28 (–2)	1.01 (0.99–1.04)	1,303	–192 (–13)	0.88 (0.86–0.89)
Male	609	–8 (–1)	1.08 (1.06–1.11)	508	–69 (–12)	0.90 (0.87–0.93)	562	–145 (–20)	0.79 (0.77–0.81)
Depressive disorders									
All	3,055	156 (5)	1.15 (1.14–1.16)	1,801	–116 (–6)	0.97 (0.95–0.98)	2,584	–528 (–17)	0.83 (0.82–0.84)
Female	2,202	232 (12)	1.22 (1.21–1.24)	1,284	–32 (–2)	1.01 (0.99–1.03)	1,824	–278 (–13)	0.87 (0.86–0.89)
Male	844	–80 (–9)	1.00 (0.98–1.02)	511	–86 (–14)	0.87 (0.85–0.90)	751	–251 (–25)	0.74 (0.73–0.76)
Attention-deficit/Hyperactivity disorders									
All	794	–236 (–23)	0.84 (0.83–0.86)	622	–290 (–32)	0.70 (0.68–0.72)	737	–445 (–38)	0.62 (0.61–0.64)
Female	318	–55 (–15)	0.93 (0.90–0.96)	245	–92 (–27)	0.75 (0.72–0.79)	291	–139 (–32)	0.68 (0.66–0.71)
Male	472	–181 (–28)	0.79 (0.77–0.81)	372	–200 (–35)	0.66 (0.64–0.69)	442	–308 (–41)	0.58 (0.57–0.60)
Trauma and stressor-related disorders									
All	803	69 (9)	1.20 (1.17–1.22)	562	–2 (—)	1.03 (0.99–1.06)	744	–64 (–8)	0.92 (0.90–0.94)
Female	533	69 (15)	1.26 (1.22–1.29)	371	6 (2)	1.06 (1.01–1.10)	481	–26 (–5)	0.95 (0.93–0.98)
Male	265	–3 (–1)	1.08 (1.05–1.12)	187	–10 (–5)	0.97 (0.92–1.02)	260	–40 (–13)	0.86 (0.82–0.90)
Disruptive behavioral and impulse disorders									
All	514	–66 (–11)	0.97 (0.95–0.99)	391	–102 (–21)	0.82 (0.79–0.85)	458	–148 (–24)	0.75 (0.73–0.78)
Female	230	–16 (–6)	1.02 (0.99–1.06)	178	–33 (–16)	0.87 (0.83–0.92)	209	–46 (–18)	0.82 (0.79–0.86)
Male	282	–49 (–15)	0.93 (0.90–0.96)	211	–69 (–25)	0.77 (0.73–0.81)	247	–102 (–29)	0.70 (0.67–0.73)
Bipolar disorders									
All	229	–61 (–21)	0.86 (0.83–0.90)	183	–86 (–32)	0.70 (0.67–0.74)	201	–116 (–37)	0.63 (0.61–0.66)
Female	148	–26 (–15)	0.93 (0.89–0.98)	114	–50 (–30)	0.72 (0.68–0.77)	130	–61 (–32)	0.69 (0.65–0.72)
Male	80	–35 (–31)	0.76 (0.71–0.80)	68	–37 (–35)	0.66 (0.61–0.72)	70	–55 (–44)	0.55 (0.52–0.60)

See table footnotes on page 510.

TABLE 2. (Continued) Mean weekly number and percentage of emergency department visits*[†] involving overall[§] and specific mental health conditions, suicide-related behaviors including suspected suicide attempts,[¶] and all drug overdoses including opioid-involved overdoses among persons aged 12–17 years — National Syndromic Surveillance Program, United States, 2019^{††} and 2022^{§§}**

Mental and behavioral health indicator/Sex	Surveillance period								
	Spring semester, 2022 (weeks 1–23) ^{††}			Summer, 2022 (weeks 24–36) ^{††}			Fall semester, 2022 (weeks 37–53) ^{††}		
	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}
Eating disorders									
All	141	75 (114)	2.34 (2.20–2.49)	104	44 (72)	1.77 (1.62–1.93)	115	41 (55)	1.55 (1.44–1.66)
Female	124	68 (121)	2.42 (2.27–2.58)	91	39 (75)	1.82 (1.65–2.00)	100	36 (57)	1.57 (1.46–1.70)
Male	15	6 (61)	1.76 (1.49–2.09)	12	4 (46)	1.49 (1.16–1.90)	14	4 (37)	1.36 (1.11–1.67)
Tic disorders									
All	42	13 (44)	1.57 (1.43–1.74)	30	5 (20)	1.24 (1.07–1.43)	34	2 (8)	1.07 (0.95–1.21)
Female	27	14 (108)	2.27 (1.98–2.61)	19	9 (93)	2.00 (1.62–2.47)	19	7 (56)	1.57 (1.31–1.88)
Male	15	–2 (–9)	0.99 (0.85–1.15)	11	–4 (–29)	0.73 (0.59–0.90)	14	–5 (–24)	0.75 (0.63–0.89)
Obsessive-compulsive disorders									
All	49	1 (2)	1.12 (1.03–1.22)	41	–1 (–3)	1.00 (0.89–1.13)	43	–10 (–19)	0.81 (0.73–0.90)
Female	29	6 (28)	1.40 (1.25–1.58)	24	3 (16)	1.20 (1.02–1.41)	26	0 (–2)	0.99 (0.86–1.13)
Male	20	–5 (–21)	0.86 (0.76–0.98)	17	–4 (–21)	0.80 (0.67–0.96)	17	–10 (–36)	0.63 (0.54–0.74)
Suicide-related behaviors									
All	4,699	1,008 (27)	1.39 (1.38–1.40)	2,967	505 (20)	1.24 (1.22–1.26)	4,219	292 (7)	1.07 (1.06–1.08)
Female	3,329	867 (35)	1.48 (1.46–1.49)	2,080	446 (27)	1.32 (1.30–1.34)	2,943	363 (14)	1.15 (1.13–1.16)
Male	1,360	137 (11)	1.22 (1.20–1.24)	880	56 (7)	1.09 (1.06–1.12)	1,267	–74 (–6)	0.94 (0.92–0.95)
Suspected suicide attempts									
All	1,213	328 (37)	1.50 (1.47–1.53)	843	165 (24)	1.28 (1.24–1.32)	1,038	121 (13)	1.13 (1.11–1.15)
Female	954	285 (43)	1.56 (1.53–1.59)	660	150 (30)	1.34 (1.30–1.39)	814	131 (19)	1.20 (1.17–1.23)
Male	256	41 (19)	1.30 (1.25–1.35)	181	14 (8)	1.10 (1.04–1.17)	222	–12 (–5)	0.94 (0.90–0.98)
Drug overdoses overall									
All	961	208 (28)	1.40 (1.37–1.42)	704	96 (16)	1.19 (1.16–1.23)	862	78 (10)	1.10 (1.07–1.12)
Female	690	180 (35)	1.48 (1.45–1.52)	496	87 (21)	1.26 (1.21–1.30)	604	84 (16)	1.17 (1.13–1.20)
Male	269	27 (11)	1.22 (1.17–1.26)	207	8 (4)	1.06 (1.01–1.12)	258	–7 (–3)	0.97 (0.92–1.01)

See table footnotes on the next page.

Discussion

These findings extend previous research that indicated worsening in some aspects of adolescent mental and behavioral health during the COVID-19 pandemic (2–5) and suggest some improvements in the trajectory of adolescent mental and behavioral health, as measured by ED visits. Declines in adolescent ED visits for overdoses overall from 2021 to 2022 are consistent

with other available nonfatal^{¶¶} and provisional fatal overdose^{***} data, though comparable data beyond 2021 on mental health and suicidal behaviors are limited. Increases in opioid-involved overdoses warrant further investigation but might be related to the overall rarity of adolescent opioid-involved overdoses, such

^{¶¶} <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/nonfatal/dashboard/index.html>

^{***} <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm>

TABLE 2. (Continued) Mean weekly number and percentage of emergency department visits*[†] involving overall[§] and specific mental health conditions, suicide-related behaviors including suspected suicide attempts,[¶] and all drug overdoses including opioid-involved overdoses among persons aged 12–17 years — National Syndromic Surveillance Program, United States, 2019^{††} and 2022^{§§}**

Mental and behavioral health indicator/Sex	Surveillance period Comparison period								
	Spring semester, 2022 (weeks 1–23) ^{††} Spring semester, 2019 (weeks 1–23)			Summer, 2022 (weeks 24–36) ^{††} Summer, 2019 (weeks 24–36)			Fall semester, 2022 (weeks 37–53) ^{††} Fall semester, 2019 (weeks 37–53)		
	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}	Mean weekly ED visit counts, surveillance period	Absolute change in mean weekly ED visit counts ^{¶¶} (%)	VR (95% CI) ^{***}
Opioid-involved overdoses									
All	36	15 (73)	1.89 (1.69–2.12)	38	21 (123)	2.30 (1.96–2.69)	40	12 (44)	1.44 (1.28–1.63)
Female	17	7 (70)	1.86 (1.58–2.20)	16	8 (103)	2.11 (1.66–2.67)	16	4 (32)	1.32 (1.10–1.59)
Male	19	8 (75)	1.91 (1.64–2.23)	22	13 (137)	2.42 (1.96–3.00)	23	8 (54)	1.53 (1.30–1.80)

Abbreviations: ED = emergency department; ICD-9-CM = *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Edition, Clinical Modification*; ICD-10-CM = *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition, Clinical Modification*; MHC = mental health condition; NSSP = National Syndromic Surveillance Program; SNOMED = Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine.

- * NSSP receives anonymized medical record information from approximately 75% of nonfederal EDs nationwide. NSSP collects free-text reason-for-visit (chief complaint), discharge diagnosis, and patient demographic details. Diagnosis information is collected using ICD-9-CM, ICD-10-CM, and SNOMED codes.
- [†] To reduce artifactual impact from changes in reporting patterns, analyses were restricted to facilities with a coefficient of variation for ED visits ≤40 and average weekly informative discharge diagnosis ≥75% complete throughout the study period.
- [§] The overall MHC classification identifies all mental health-related ED visits, including the nine MHCs included in this analysis (anxiety, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorders, bipolar disorders, depression, disruptive behavioral and impulse-control disorders, eating disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorders, tic disorders, and trauma and stressor-related disorders), schizophrenia spectrum disorders, additional low-prevalence MHCs (e.g., delusional disorders and reactive attachment), and general mental health terms and codes.
- [¶] The suicide-related behaviors classification identifies ED visits related to suicidal ideation, self-harm, and suspected suicide attempts, whereas the suspected suicide attempt classification only includes suspected suicide attempts.
- ** The drug overdose classification identifies acute drug poisonings from any type of drug, whereas the opioid-involved overdose classification includes acute drug poisonings from illicit (e.g., heroin) or prescription opioids (e.g., oxycodone).
- ^{††} School semester surveillance periods during 2022 were as follows: spring, calendar weeks 1–23 (Jan 2–Jun 11, 2022); summer, calendar weeks 24–36 (Jun 12–Sep 10, 2022); and fall, calendar weeks 37–53 (Sep 11–Dec 31, 2022). Corresponding school semester comparison periods during 2019 were as follows: spring, calendar weeks 1–23 (Dec 30, 2018–June 8, 2019); summer, calendar weeks 24–36 (June 9–Sept 7, 2019); and fall, calendar weeks 37–53 (Sept 8–Dec 28, 2019).
- ^{§§} Individual values for females and males might not add up to the total values because of rounding.
- ^{¶¶} Percent change in visits per week during each surveillance period was calculated as the difference in mean weekly visits between the surveillance period and the comparison period, divided by the mean weekly visits during the comparison period, × 100% ($[(\text{mean weekly ED visits with condition of interest during surveillance period} - \text{mean weekly ED visits with condition of interest during comparison period}) / \text{mean weekly ED visits with condition of interest during comparison period}] \times 100\%$).
- ^{***} VR is the proportion of ED visits with condition of interest during the surveillance period, divided by the proportion of ED visits with condition of interest during the comparison period ($[\text{ED visits with condition of interest \{surveillance period\}} / \text{all ED visits \{surveillance period\}}] / [\text{ED visits with condition of interest \{comparison period\}} / \text{all ED visits \{comparison period\}}]$). Ratios >1 indicate a higher proportion of ED visits with the condition of interest during the surveillance period compared with the comparison period; ratios <1 indicate a lower proportion during the surveillance period compared with the comparison period.

that even a 10% change actually represents a small absolute change in the number of overdoses. Still, any adolescent overdose is concerning, particularly as increased availability of highly potent and lethal counterfeit pills containing illicitly manufactured fentanyl among adolescents via social media platforms^{†††} has heightened awareness recently about increasing overdose risk among younger populations. Despite some recent declines in ED visits for MHCs, suicide-related behaviors, and drug overdoses, poor adolescent mental and behavioral health remains a notable public health problem (1–6), particularly because ED visits for these conditions remain similar to or higher than already concerning high prepandemic baselines among females into 2022.

^{†††} <https://www.dea.gov/stories/2021/2021-07/2021-07-23/counterfeit-drugs-social-media>

Multiple reasons might account for these findings. Many adolescents have returned to prepandemic-like school and community environments, which might have improved social engagement, reduced isolation, and supported mental and behavioral health for some adolescents (6,7). Familial or other stressors might also have declined, resulting in fewer adverse childhood experiences,^{§§§} which are strongly associated with adolescent mental and behavioral health (8). CDC has released resources to guide states, communities, and schools in selecting strategies for prevention of suicide,^{¶¶¶} overdose,^{****} and adverse childhood experiences,^{††††} based on the best available evidence. Implementation of these strategies and approaches,

^{§§§} <https://www.cdc.gov/injury/priority/aces.html>
^{¶¶¶} <https://www.cdc.gov/suicide/pdf/preventionresource.pdf>
^{****} <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/pubs/2018-evidence-based-strategies.pdf>

Summary**What is already known about this topic?**

High baseline rates of poor adolescent mental and behavioral health were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

What is added by this report?

By fall 2022, weekly ED visits among adolescents, and females in particular, for mental health conditions overall, suicide-related behaviors, and drug overdoses decreased compared with those during fall 2021; weekly ED visits among males were stable. Although sex differences were observed, as of fall 2022, weekly ED visits among females were at or higher than the pre-pandemic baseline for mental health conditions overall, suicide-related behaviors, and drug overdoses.

What are the implications for public health practice?

Early condition identification and trauma-informed interventions, coupled with evidence-based, comprehensive prevention efforts, are needed to support adolescents' mental and behavioral health.

and others that support adolescents and their families^{§§§§} might improve mental and behavioral health for some adolescents. For example, communication campaigns^{¶¶¶¶} can improve the rapid identification of behavioral changes, improve adolescent help-seeking behaviors, and support early intervention by parents and trusted adults. Further, federal investments, such as the 988 suicide crisis line^{*****} and improvements to accessible behavioral health care (e.g., telehealth)^{†††††} might have improved families' ability to identify support before a crisis or get care outside EDs.

Clinicians who work with adolescents being treated in EDs for opioid overdose might consider screening for opioid use disorder and providing timely, FDA-approved medications (9); clinicians might also consider screening for depression and anxiety when evaluating adolescents.^{§§§§§} Continued promotion of policies and programs that improve access to

mental and behavioral health services, coupled with primary prevention efforts that support adolescents and their families, might mitigate risk for mental and behavioral health problems before they begin (10). Further prevention, intervention, and response efforts can be implemented to continue improving adolescent mental and behavioral health.

The findings in this report are subject to at least five limitations. First, NSSP data are not nationally representative and data quality variations across facilities could potentially lead to over- or underreporting, potentially affecting visit trends. Second, this analysis used percent change thresholds to support identification of meaningful changes; however, this might under-identify (in the case of common ED visits such as overall MHCs) or over-identify (in the case of rare ED visits such as opioid-involved overdose) concerning trends, because this metric depends upon number of visits for conditions of interest. Third, these data cannot be used to make causal inferences regarding trend changes. Fourth, this analysis could not differentiate between primary or secondary diagnoses when multiple conditions were addressed at the visit. Finally, data are from ED visits which do not represent the full spectrum of adolescent mental and behavioral health challenges; trends warrant confirmation with adolescent self-report data.

Prioritizing implementation of evidence-based prevention and trauma-informed early intervention and treatment strategies that promote mental and behavioral health among adolescents might help prevent MHCs, suicide-related behaviors, and drug overdoses, and improve overall health. CDC supports efforts to promote adolescent well-being and provides resources for clinicians,^{¶¶¶¶¶} families,^{*****} schools,^{†††††} and communities.^{§§§§§}

^{§§§§§} The U.S. Preventative Services Task Force recommends screening for major depressive disorder (persons aged 12–18 years; <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/screening-depression-suicide-risk-children-adolescents#citation32>) and anxiety (persons aged 8–18 years; <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/screening-anxiety-children-adolescents>).

^{¶¶¶¶¶} Example resources for clinicians include those related to children's mental health (<https://www.cdc.gov/childrensmentalhealth/documents/access-infographic.html>) and opioid prescribing (<https://www.cdc.gov/opioids/patients/guideline.html>).

^{*****} <https://www.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/stress-coping/help-children-cope/index.html>

^{†††††} <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/whatworks/what-works-safe-and-supportive-environments.htm>

^{§§§§§} <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/essentials/>

Corresponding author: Kayla N. Anderson, Kanderson5@cdc.gov.

¹National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC; ²Office of Public Health Data, Surveillance, and Technology, CDC; ³ICF International, Atlanta, Georgia; ⁴National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, CDC.

^{†††††} <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/preventingACES.pdf>

^{§§§§§} Essentials for Parenting is a free online resource for parents based on the best available evidence on parenting. There are two versions: one for parents of toddlers and preschoolers (<https://www.cdc.gov/parents/essentials/index.html>) and one for parents of adolescents (<https://www.cdc.gov/parents/essentials/teens/index.html>). Other resources are also available, such as those from The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (<https://nap.nationalacademies.org/resource/other/dbasse/wellbeing-tools/interactive/>).

^{¶¶¶¶¶} Examples include those from CDC (<https://www.cdc.gov/howrightnow/>) and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (<https://www.samhsa.gov/talk-they-hear-you>).

^{*****} <https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/988>

^{†††††} <https://telehealth.hhs.gov/providers/policy-changes-during-the-covid-19-public-health-emergency/>

All authors have completed and submitted the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors form for disclosure of potential conflicts of interest. No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

References

1. Bitsko RH, Claussen AH, Lichstein J, et al. Mental health surveillance among children—United States, 2013–2019. *MMWR Suppl* 2022;71(No. Suppl 2):1–42. PMID:35202359 <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.su7102a1>
2. Radhakrishnan L, Leeb RT, Bitsko RH, et al. Pediatric emergency department visits associated with mental health conditions before and during the COVID-19 pandemic—United States, January 2019–January 2022. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2022;71:319–24. PMID:35202358 <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7108e2>
3. Yard E, Radhakrishnan L, Ballesteros MF, et al. Emergency department visits for suspected suicide attempts among persons aged 12–25 years before and during the COVID-19 pandemic—United States, January 2019–May 2021. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2021;70:888–94. PMID:34138833 <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7024e1>
4. Tanz LJ, Dinwiddie AT, Mattson CL, O'Donnell J, Davis NL. Drug overdose deaths among persons aged 10–19 years, United States, July 2019–December 2021. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2022;71:1576–82. PMID:36520659 <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7150a2>
5. Brener ND, Bohm MK, Jones CM, et al. Use of tobacco products, alcohol, and other substances among high school students during the COVID-19 pandemic—Adolescent Behaviors and Experiences Survey, United States, January–June 2021. *MMWR Suppl* 2022;71(No. Suppl 3):8–15. PMID:35358166 <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.su7103a2>
6. Jones SE, Ethier KA, Hertz M, et al. Mental health, suicidality, and connectedness among high school students during the COVID-19 pandemic—Adolescent Behaviors and Experiences Survey, United States, January–June 2021. *MMWR Suppl* 2022;71(No. Suppl 3):16–21. PMID:35358165 <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.su7103a3>
7. Boelens M, Smit MS, Raat H, Bramer WM, Jansen W. Impact of organized activities on mental health in children and adolescents: an umbrella review. *Prev Med Rep* 2021;25:101687. PMID:35127362 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pmedr.2021.101687>
8. Anderson KN, Swedo EA, Trinh E, et al. Adverse childhood experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic and associations with poor mental health and suicidal behaviors among high school students—Adolescent Behaviors and Experiences Survey, United States, January–June 2021. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2022;71:1301–5. PMID:36227769 <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7141a2>
9. Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine. Medication for adolescents and young adults with opioid use disorder. *J Adolesc Health* 2021;68:632–6. PMID:33485735 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2020.12.129>
10. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. Consensus study report: highlights. Fostering healthy mental, emotional, and behavioral development in children and youth: a national agenda. Washington, DC: The National Academies of Sciences; 2019. <https://nap.nationalacademies.org/resource/25201/MEB.pdf>