

For patients with bipolar disorders or schizophrenia

DON'T LET AGITATION REACH ITS BOILING POINT. IDENTIFY IT PROMPTLY TO HELP PREVENT FURTHER POTENTIAL ESCALATION.¹⁻³

Agitation presents along a spectrum from mild to severe, displaying a diverse range of both physical and verbal behavioral signs.^{1,3,4} The Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale-Excited Component (PEC) represents a simple tool for evaluating agitation that utilizes 5 symptom categories for assessment—excitement, tension, poor impulse control, uncooperative, and hostility.^{3,5,6} Each category is rated on a scale of 1 (not present) to 7 (extremely severe). The total PEC score determines the severity of agitation: mild (5–13), moderate (14–19), or severe (20–35). Use this tool to help identify and assess the spectrum of agitation in clinical practice.^{3,6}

Agitation Assessment Tool

Rate each PEC category on a scale of 1 (not present) to 7 (extremely severe).^{3,6} Take the sum of the individual PEC scores to calculate the total score. Look for physical and verbal signs of agitation to help determine the rating.⁷

| PEC CATEGORY | SIGNS OF MILD AGITATION | SIGN OF MODERATE AGITATION | SIGNS OF SEVERE AGITATION |
|--|--|---|--|
| EXCITEMENT Hyperactivity displayed as increased motor behavior, response to stimuli, hypervigilance, or excessive mood lability ⁸ Rating: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (circle one) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rocking⁹• Hand wringing⁴• Hair pulling⁴• Fiddling with clothes or objects⁴• Slightly pressured speech⁸• Foot tapping⁴ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Throwing objects⁹• Pointing fingers⁹• Pacing¹ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Screaming³• Shouting⁹• No attention span³• Incoherent speech³ |
| TENSION Overt physical manifestation of fear, anxiety, or agitation ⁸ Rating: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (circle one) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Slight apprehensiveness⁸• Restlessness^{1,8}• Rapid hand tremor⁸ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nervous mannerisms⁸• Nervous shaking⁸• Clenching jaw^{8,10}• Clenching fists^{8,10}• Profuse sweating⁸ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Suffering³• Behaviors relating to combat and escape³• Rapid restless pacing⁸ |
| POOR IMPULSE CONTROL Disordered regulation and control of action on inner urges ⁸ Rating: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (circle one) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Easily angered⁸• Repetitive thoughts exhibited by vocalization⁴• Inappropriate behavior without clear purpose² | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Episodes of verbal abuse⁸• Angered with minimal provocation⁸ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Threatening⁸• Demanding⁸• Destructive⁸ |
| UNCOOPERATIVENESS Active refusal to comply with the will of others (such as hospital staff or caregiver) ⁸ Rating: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (circle one) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impatient⁸• Stubborn⁸ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Frequently incompliant⁸• Silence or refusal to communicate^{2,8}• Defensive or negative attitude⁸ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Belligerent⁸• Outright refusal to comply⁸ |
| HOSTILITY Verbal and nonverbal expressions of anger and resentment ⁸ Rating: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (circle one) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Angry facial gestures^{3,8}• Defiant and/or prolonged visual contact^{2,8}• Sarcastic⁸ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occasionally verbally abusive or threatening⁸• Exaggerated gesturing^{2,8}• Raised tone of voice^{2,8}• Frequent irritability⁸ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical/verbal aggressiveness^{2,8}• Violent and destructive behaviors⁸• Self injury¹ |
| Total PEC Score: _____ (The sum of the individual PEC scores) | PEC score range: 5–13 | PEC score range: 14–19 | PEC score range: 20–35 |

REGARDLESS OF THE SEVERITY OF AGITATION, PROMPT ACTION IS NEEDED TO HELP THE PATIENT REGAIN CONTROL SAFELY AND COOPERATIVELY^{3,4}

References: 1. Ropollo LP, Morris DW, Khan F, et al. *J Am Coll Emerg Physicians Open*. 2020;1(5):898–907. doi:10.1002/emp2.12138 2. Vieta E, Garriga M, Cardete L, et al. *BMC Psychiatry*. 2017;17(1):328. doi:10.1186/s12888-017-1490-0 3. Martinez-Raga J, Amore M, DiScioccio G, et al. *Front Psychiatry*. 2018;9:54. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2018.00054 4. Richmond JS, Berlin JS, Fishkind AB, et al. *West J Emerg Med*. 2012;13(1):17–25. doi:10.5811/westjem.2011.9.6864 5. Kay SR, Fiszbein A, Opler LA. *Schizophr Bull*. 1987;13(2):261–276. doi:10.1093/schbul/13.2.261 6. Montoya A, Valladares A, Lizan L, et al. *Health and Qual of Life Outcomes*. 2011;9(18):1–11. doi:10.1186/1477-7525-9-18 7. Zeller S, Zun L, Cassella JV, Spyker DA, Yeung PP. *BJPsych Open*. 2017;3(6):285–290. doi:10.1192/bjpo.bp.117.005363 8. Kay SR. Appendix E: PANSS manual of definitions. In: *Positive and Negative Syndromes in Schizophrenia: Assessment and Research*. Clinical and Experimental Psychiatry Monograph No. 5. New York, NY: Brunner/Mazel; 1991:232–245. 9. Cummings J, Mintzer J, Brodaty H, et al. *International Psychogeriatrics*. 2015;27(1):7–17. doi:10.1017/s1041610214001963 10. Foley GN, Gentile JP. *Psychiatry (Edmont)*. 2010;7(6):38–44.