



Mental Health Care and Autism Spectrum Disorder in Pediatric Primary Care

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DESCRIPTION

Specialized training to guarantee that the highest standards of care are given to the patients and their families, registered nurses implement evidence-based care guidelines and evaluate the quality of care supplied to pediatric and adolescent populations. Clinical competence can be evaluated, equitable health care distribution can be tracked provider and institutional accountability can be improved, standards for accreditation and certification can be developed, efforts to improve the quality of care can be informed and criteria for provider can be developed. All of these things are possible to standardized health care quality measures. To guarantee quality and equality in evidence-based care, measures that concentrate attention on populations in health outcomes including high-risk pediatric groups are crucial. Agencies, health insurance companies and clinicians should encourage more effective treatment for very small but extremely vulnerable populations. Our initiatives demonstrate the requirement for coordinated incentives at various levels to promote quality improvement. Implement quality controls to promote the responsible and safe use of antipsychotic drugs. Antipsychotic drugs are frequently provided to minority children who are Medicaid recipients and in foster care for a variety of psychiatric disorders. Three strategies to reduce the over prescription of antipsychotics, promote psychosocial care as first-line therapy and increase metabolic monitoring of negative effects. The state's Quality Assurance Reporting Requirements for Antipsychotic Measures could provide financial incentives to health plans for reporting and improving on the antipsychotic measures. Health plans or health systems were impacted by the absence of resources allocated for data systems or QI activities and the prioritizing of other problems, emphasizing the significance

of vertical alignment in population health improvement projects. Health plans had access to administrative data and had access to more resources than health systems which allowed for better tracking and management across service settings. For children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) to receive complete care it is crucial to quickly identify their mental health needs and connect them to providers. With the help of integrated care strategies, pediatric primary care is well-positioned to aid this process. It explains about the Exploration, Preparation, Implementation and Sustainment framework to characterise factors that influence implementing integrated care practices. High incidence of co-occurring medical and psychological disorders in people with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) call for expensive, poorly coordinated care from many systems. The ability of children's mental health systems to care for children with ASD has improved over the past ten years, and studies show that educating mental health professionals to adjust their services for ASD leads to better outcomes. To enable focused and evidence-based mental health therapy early and effective identification of co-occurring mental health problems and subsequent connection to care are essential. With the realization that pediatric primary care is a key location for routine care, an increasing number of clinical recommendations have been created to address children's medical comorbidities. When primary care physicians and mental health specialists work with the family to identify mental health issues and make it easier for them to receive specialized mental health services, this is known as integrated care. Is a potential strategy to encourage prompt linking of kids to mental health care. Due to primary care work flows and the typical length of pediatrics primary care, it is difficult to appropriately address mental health concerns.

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