Figure: 26 TAC §748.2507(a)

Type of Emergency Behavior Intervention	Conditions:
(1) Short personal restraint.	Not applicable, because short personal restraints do not require orders.
(2) Personal restraint.	Note: Continuation orders are required for extending the maximum amount of time for a personal restraint; and an order or recommendation from the service planning team is needed to forestall some triggered reviews. (A) Orders must originate from a licensed psychiatrist or psychologist and include the number of times a child may be restrained in a seven-day period. (B) If the orders allow more than three restraints within a seven-day period, the order must include a plan for reducing the need for emergency behavior intervention. (C) The licensed psychiatrist or psychologist must review PRN orders for personal restraint at least every 30 days. The review must include written clinical justification for the continuation of PRN orders and be documented in the child's record. (D) PRN orders may not be used to restrain a child beyond the maximum length of time for personal restraint. See §748.2801 of this chapter (relating to What is the maximum length of time that an emergency behavior intervention can be administered to a child?).
(3) Emergency medication.	The licensed physician must review PRN orders for emergency medication at least every 30 days. The review must include written clinical justification for the continuation of PRN orders and be documented in the child's record.
(4) Seclusion.	(A) A licensed psychiatrist ordering seclusion is permitted to use PRN orders; however, a licensed psychologist is not.

	(B) PRN orders may not be used to seclude a child beyond the maximum length of time for seclusion. See §748.2801 of this chapter. (C) The psychiatrist must review PRN orders for seclusion at least every 30 days. The review must include written clinical justification for the continuation of PRN orders and be documented in the child's record.
(5) Mechanical restraint.	PRN orders are not permitted.