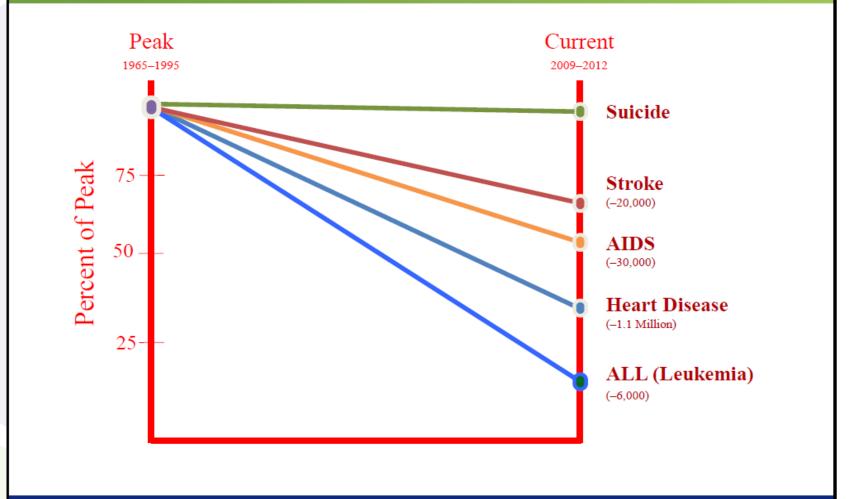
Suicide & Care



Dr. Bart Andrews
Clinical Director

Behavioral Health Response

Mortality from Medical Causes



The Quest for the Cure: The Science of Mental Illness, Thomas Insel, MD, Director of NIMH, 2014 National Council for Behavioral Health.

Who am I, why am I here?

- Admiral Stockdale, 1992

- Father/husband
- Psychologist
- PhD
- Vice President Clinical Operations-BHR
- In Long Term Recovery-Substance Use
- Suicide Attempt Survivor
- @bartandrews





Quiz, Quizzer and Quizzest

True or False:

- If you restrict a frequent means of suicide, the utilization of other methods increases.
- Rates of suicide vary greatly by culture, gender and occupation.
- 4 out of the last 60 Tour De France winners have suicided.
- Most persons who suicide leave a note.



U.S. 2014 Data

- Population: 318,900,000
- Reported suicides: 42,773
- Rate of suicide: 13.4 per 100,000 population
- People with thoughts of suicide per year: 15,932,250



Youth Depression and Suicide

2013 High School Risk Behavior Survey

- 27% felt sad/hopeless everyday
- 14% seriously considered suicide
- 12% planned how they would suicide
- 7% attempted suicide
- 2% attempted suicide and required medical treatment



U.S. Military-Active Military

Military suicides-2013: Frequency(RATE)*

- US Army 115 suicides (23)
- US Marines Corps 45 suicides (23.1)
- US Navy 43 suicides (13.4)
- US Air Force 42 suicides (14.4)

VETERANS- More than 22 suicides A DAY



Another Quiz-YES

In Missouri, licensed psychologists, social workers, counselors, nurses and psychiatrists are required to have ____ hours in suicide assessment and intervention training:

- a) 15 Hours
- b) 12 Hours
- c) 6 Hours
- d) 3 Hours
- e) 0 Hours



Understanding Suicide

Once detected, they have to be understood.

And full understanding requires an acceptance of the qualitatively distinct viewpoint from which suicidal people see death. – Thomas Joiner



Habituation to Self Harm

- Higher Pain Tolerance OR habituation
- Lethality increases with attempt number
- High habituation groups = High Suicide
 BPD and Anorexia
- Heroin addicts: 14x rate of suicide to peers
- Strong relationship between rehearsal and ruminative death imagery and suicide



Myth-It is Easy to Kill Yourself





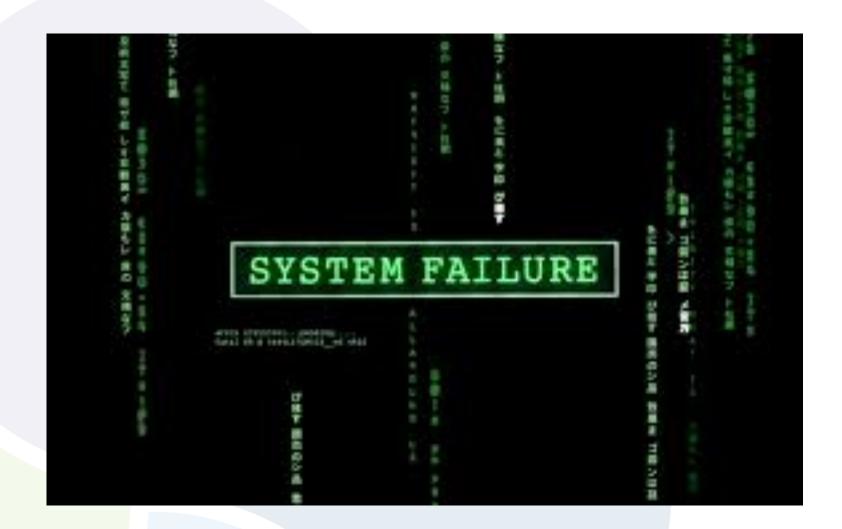




Belonging

- Social exclusion triggers physical pain system
- Mothers and number of children
- Connection between depression and disconnection from others
- Living alone/relationship loss strong predictor
- Divorced suicide rate 3x married rate







Burdensomeness

- Cultures of Honor and Suicide Rate
- Social effectiveness and mental illness
- Strong relationship between burdensomeness and suicide thoughts
- Burdensomeness successfully differentiates suicide deaths over and above other factors



Customers cannot fail, but providers and systems fail



LANGUAGE

Implicit Bias

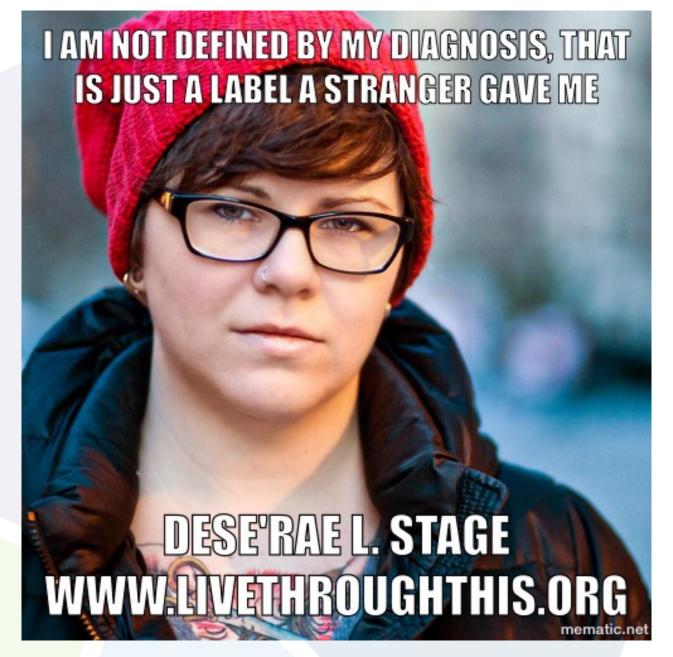
- Commit Suicide
- Non Compliant
- Axis II/PD
- Resistant
- Manipulative/gamey

Patient Centered

- Attempted or Died by Suicide
- TX is not adhering
- Emotional dysregulation
- Engaged/assertive/strong
- Needful, help seeking, persistent, engaged

*Client-centered language is Evidence Based







Getting Started

- A helping professional should view suicide risk screening the same way a primary care physician views listening to a heart beat or taking blood pressure
- Regardless of how a client presents, suicide screening should be a basic part of all clinical screenings.



Initial Screening

Three questions should always be asked:

- 1. Are you thinking about suicide
- 2. Have you thought about suicide in the last two months?
- 3. Have you ever attempted to suicide?



Initial Screening

- Affirmative answer to any of the questions prompts a full suicide risk screening.
- Complete screening based on the quality of denial to the questions.
- "No," can really mean "I don't want to tell you-yet!."



Full Suicide Risk Screening

Suicide is more similar to a convergence of distinct and mostly independent factors:

- 1. Desire
- 2. Capability
- 3. Intent
- 4. Barriers/Deterrents



Desire

- Thoughts about suicide/death/dying
- Hopelessness/helplessness
- Psychological pain
- Perceived burdensomeness
- Trapped/cornered cognition
- Escape



Capability

- History of suicide attempts
- Exposure to other's death by suicide
- History of violence
- Intoxication
- Acute symptoms
- Extreme agitation/rage
- Availability of Means



Intent to Die

- Attempt in process
- Plan to hurt self with method known
- Preparatory Behaviors:
 - Giving away possessions
 - Tying up loose ends
 - Suicide note
 - Acquiring/gathering means
- Internal commitment to dying



Buffers/Deterrents

- Immediate support present with client?
- Strength of social support network?
- Future oriented thinking?
- Engagement with mental health worker?
- Ambivalence for living/reasons not to die?
- Values/Beliefs (spiritual, philosophical)?
- Sense of life purpose?



Determining Risk-Basic Skills

- Good rapport
- Interviewing with follow-up
- Reflection and active listening

- Screening across all four factors
- Significance of responses given
- Knowledge of the risk factors



Determining Risk-Elevating Factors

- Elevating Factors:
 - Desire
 - Capability
 - Intent
- There is an additive effect
- Buffers/Deterrents help with planning



Buffers/Deterrents

Protective

- Immediate support present
- Engaged with long term social supports
- Active engagement with mental health worker
- Has future oriented thinking
- Has reason for living, even if ambivalent
- Has strong belief against suicide
- Has sense of purpose

Predictive

- Currently alone
- No social support
- Not linked with services OR lacks rapport
- Focused on past
- Little or no ambivalence about dying
- Lacks religious/ philosophical belief against suicide
- Lacks of a sense of purpose



Screening Review

- Review includes current/recent SI and history of suicide attempts.
- Affirmative response triggers full risk screening
- Risk screening does not need to be linear
- Screening must cover the four core factors



Intervention at the Beginning

- Ask directly
- Ambivalence-Motivational Interviewing
- Identify stressors
- Avoid minimizing nature of threat
- Explore barriers and sources of support
- Develop Safe Plan



COLLABORATIVE Safe Plans

- Immediate safety and antecedents
- Plan must be disabled
- Get guns out of home
- Family/Peer involvement
- Clear chain of custody
- Coping strategies



Outpatient Plan vs Inpatient Referral

- Can we develop a safety plan?
- Can symptoms be TX w/ outpatient services?
- Has mood, engagement, life/future focus changed during intervention?
- Do all involved think plan will keep person safe?



Documentation

- Ideation and risk factors have been thoroughly assessed
- Include explanation of risk and reasons for treatment decisions made
- Address inconsistencies in report
- Detail treatment plan
- Accurately record peer/supervisory consults

SOCIAL MEDIA-GET OUT THERE

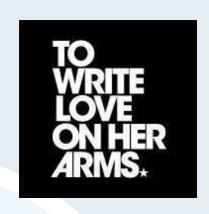
@againstsuicide

@lttphoto

@twloha









Lived Experience/Peers -Veterans

@pos_rep



@TCruz76



facebook.com/pages/Silent-Warrior/









#spsm 9pm CT





@SPSMChat FOLLOWS YOU

Suicide Prevention Social Media: Weekly chats, expert guests

Sundays 9pm CST

spsmchat.com





285 Followers you know

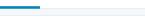












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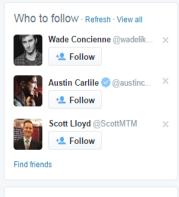
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Following





Trends · Change

FIFA: A soulless, stinking scourge finally gets its comeuppance

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We Care, We Listen, We Respond...24 Hours a Day



Thank you

Questions/comments