

Funding and Disclaimer





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Roadmap for Today's Meeting

- SPRC broad overview
- SPRC systems-level TA
- Key SPRC clinical workforce products
- SPRC supports for the TTC network
- Questions and conversations





SPRC Broad Overview



Suicide Prevention Resource Center

The national Suicide Prevention

Resource Center (SPRC) is a one-stop source for information to help develop, deliver, and evaluate evidence-informed suicide prevention programs.

What we offer

- Toolkits
- Online trainings
- Best Practices Registry
- Research summaries
- ...and more!

Who we serve

- Health/ Behavioral Health
 Systems and Providers
- State/Tribal/Jurisdiction Systems
- Public and Private Partner and Stakeholder Groups

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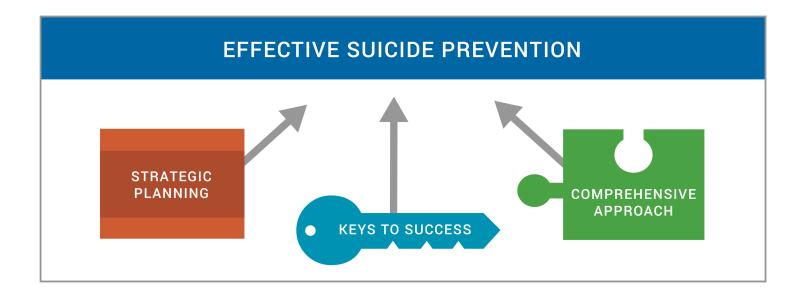
@SuicidePrevention ResourceCenter



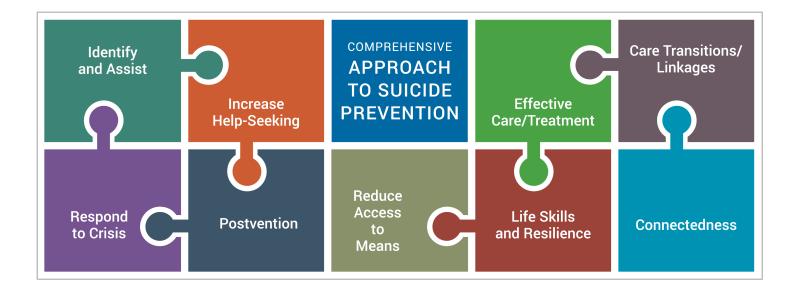
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Effective Prevention



A Comprehensive Approach to Suicide Prevention



State/Jurisdiction Systems TA

- State Suicide Prevention Leads
- Capacity building consultation and outreach
- Needs assessment and online resources



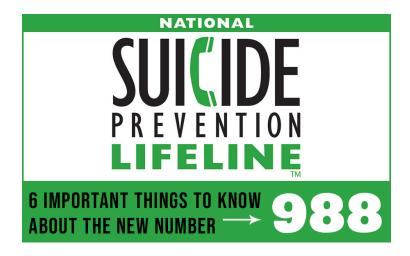


Tribal Systems TA

- Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise in suicide prevention to tribes and organizations serving tribal populations
- Provide training and technical assistance on data collection and evaluation related to suicide prevention
- Conduct Tribal Needs Assessment related to suicide prevention infrastructure [Fall 2021]
- Foster collaboration between IHS, Tribes, and organizations serving tribal populations to respond to suicide in tribal communities

Current 'Hot Topics' for Systems

- 988: three-digit crisis hotline (July 2022)
 - State infrastructure implications:
 - Policy/funding conversations
 - Crisis line capacity
 - Crisis service transformation
 - Mobile crisis teams
 - Crisis receiving and stabilization
- Surveillance and data infrastructure
- COVID-19 Impacts



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Discussion

What "hot topics" in suicide prevention system infrastructure are the TTCs seeing?





SPRC Clinical and Health Systems Workforce Products

Suicide Prevention Training Audiences

MH Clinicians

Other clinical/ social service providers

Skilled lay helpers

Broad awareness/gatekeeper training: recognize signs, ask the question, empathetic support, refer to appropriate resources (QPR, SafeTalk, At Risk, MHFA, LOSS Teams, etc.)

Skilled lay helpers

Include training on:
help resources,
community supports and
how to access them

Skills-based training: deeper conversation, reasons for living, basic safety planning (ASIST, some peer support programs, etc.)

MH Clinicians Ther clinical/ ocial service providers

Include training on:
System or org policies/
protocols, internal and
external help contacts and
steps

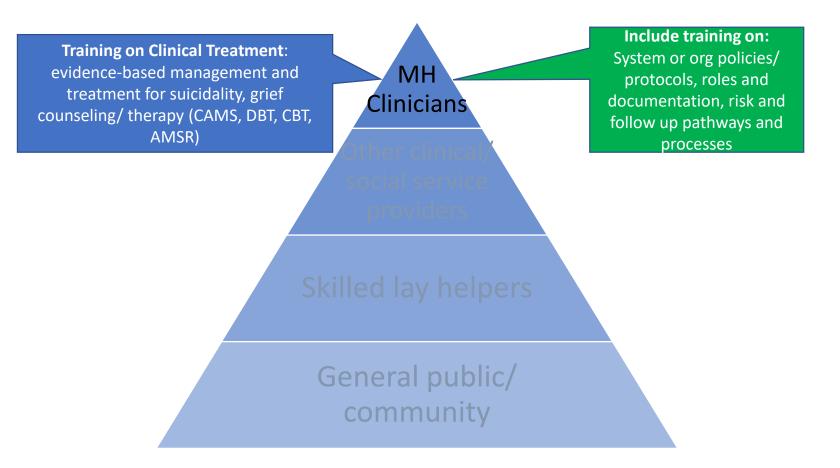
Skilled lay helpers

Advanced skills training: identification, brief interventions, postvention supports (screening, safety planning, counseling on access to lethal means, grief supports/ counseling, etc.)

Clinicians

Other clinical/ social service providers Include training on:
System or org policies/
protocols, internal and
external help contacts and
roles, referral resources
and partnerships

Skilled lay helpers



Other Key Training Considerations

Tailor to:

- Population
- Setting
- Cultural context
- Related factors (trauma, substance use disorder, etc.)

MH Clinicians

Other clinical/ social service providers

Skilled lay helpers

General public/ community ALL should include training on available help resources and organizational/systems policies/protocols and roles relevant to support for those at risk for suicide

Care Transitions





Telehealth



Initiating and Maintaining Remote Contact

Hear recommendations for initiating and maintaining remote contact with clients who may be at risk for suicide, with an emphasis on gathering specific information to access the client and their supports in the event of an emergency, preparing for technology interruptions, and best practices to include at every visit.



Assessing Suicide Risk

Learn tips for assessing the suicide risk of clients remotely.



Developing a Safety Plan Remotely

Listen to guidance on developing a safety plan remotely, highlighting how the process is the same—and different—from safety planning in person.



THE NATION'S PUBLIC-PRIVATE

COVID GUIDANCE:

Screening for Suicide Risk during Telehealth Visits

An Addendum to the 2018
Recommended Standard Care for People with Suicide Risk:
Making Health Care Suicide Safe

Background

The COVID-19 pandemic has prompted a rapid shift from traditional face-to-face health care encounters to various forms of virtual care, including telephone encounters, video encounters, asynchronous or "chat" meetings, and mHealth or eHealth tools. In 2018, the National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention (Action Alliance) published Recommended Standard Care for People with Suicide Risk: Making Health Care Suicide Safe. The report suggested suicide screening, with indicated care as needed, for all individuals receiving care for behavioral health conditions as a core responsibility for health care organizations. In 2019, both CARF and The Joint Commission included these recommendations in their accreditation requirements. Increasingly, more health care systems have worked to improve suicide risk detection and consequent workflows to reduce patients' suicide risk. However, with the pandemic, screening for or assessment of suicide risk must now occur virtually in addition to face-to-face interactions. Some of this shift to virtual or online care will likely persist after the pandemic subsides, based on expanded access to care and patient

As health care organizations work to adapt their practices to telehealth, continuing to screen for suicide risk in the same manner as face-to-face visits has raised some concerns. For example, some health system leaders have expressed concern that screening for or assessment of suicide risk outside of a face-to-face encounter might create liability risk. The perceived concern is greatest for asynchronous screening, such as a questionnaire including questions related to suicidal ideation sent in advance of a telephone or video visit.

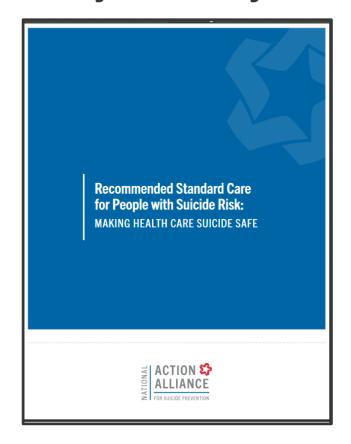
Principles

According to SAMIESA survey data, 22 million adult Americans had serious suicidal ideation in 2019."
Recent CDC data indicated that 4,0% of Americans reported mental health or behavioral health problems, and 11% seriously considered suicide in the past 30 days. "Given the mental health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, identifying people at increased risk of self-harm or suicide is a higher priority than ever. More people are at risk, and those who have been under care may find their care interrupted or altered.

^{1.} Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, (2020). Key substance use and mental health indicaters in the United States. Results from the 2019 National Survey or thought on an element the HES habitation, No PEPD 0.47-0.10, INSUIM Series HES, Rockelle, MOV. Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Retrieved from <a href="https://doi.org/10.1008/j.com/10.1008/j.jcs/insuits-states-and-fided-in-decided

Czeisler, M. E., et al. (2020). Mental health, substance use, and suicidal ideation during COVID-19 pandemic – United States, June 24–30, 2020.
 Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 69, 1049–1057. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6932a1

Every Health System Has a Role



Primary Care	Outpatient Beh. Health	Emergency Department	Beh. Health Inpatient Care
Identify suicide risk in MI/SUD patients	Identify/assess suicide risk at each visit	Identify patients who have harmed selves or have MI/SUD conditions	Identify/assess suicide risk at admission and daily
Safety planning and lethal means counseling/safety	Safety planning and lethal means counseling/safety	Safety planning and lethal means counseling/safety	Safety planning and lethal means counseling for post-discharge; involve family
Refer to specialized care; make MH appt	Provide treatment and support for those at risk	Refer to specialized care; make MH appt	Make MH apt
Caring contact within 48 hours	Caring contacts for care transitions or missed appts.	Caring contact within 48 hours Second caring contact in 7 days	Caring contact within 48 hours Second caring contact in 7 days

Simulation Best Practices

- Guidelines for using simulation for professional development in suicide prevention
- Suicide prevention simulation materials and toolkits
- Technical assistance in developing simulation related suicide prevention training

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Discussion

What resource gaps do you see in each level of the suicide prevention training audiences pyramid? Where is the most need to adapt or develop new resources?



SPRC support for TTC work



SPRC can help!

- Provide resources to support TTC work plans
- Participate in Regional/ Center Advisory Board Meetings
- Feature TTC resources and promote TTC events in our communications
- Contribute to SAMHSA info requests
- Collaborate on specific cross regional/ national projects
- Other Ideas?

Visit SPRC.org



Sign up for SPRC's *Weekly Spark* newsletter for the latest news, research, and announcements.



Discover how to develop and implement prevention efforts in any setting with SPRC's Effective Suicide Prevention Model.



Explore a library of suicide prevention programs with evidence of effectiveness.



Learn at your own pace with online courses, learning labs, and brief videos.



Access a wealth of resources, including toolkits, fact sheets, success stories, and more!



Find information on suicide prevention efforts in your state.



Thank you!



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