

CLINICAL PATHWAY

Behavioral Health



Suicide Prevention



CHRISTIANA CARE
HEALTH SYSTEM

Suicide Prevention

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INTRODUCTION

Suicide in the United States has surged to the highest levels in nearly 30 years, a federal data analysis found, with increases in every age group except older adults. Increases were so widespread that they lifted the nation's suicide rate to 13 per 100,000 people, the highest since 1986.

The Joint Commission reported that during 2010-2014 there were 1,089 suicides reported with shortcomings in the assessment as the root cause.

The Suicide Prevention Pathway seeks to come in line with Joint Commission standards to reduce the variation of our current suicide screening assessment by developing a standardized screening process throughout CCHS to identify and treat individuals with suicide ideation or at risk for suicide.

Scope of this Pathway

The Columbia – Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS) tool will be adopted system-wide. Current active areas include, all three emergency departments and acute medicine units. Excluded units include: Women's and Children, Inpatient Psychiatry, Joint Replacement, Rehab., and Same-Day & 23 hour Observation Surgical units.



Pathway Contacts

The content of this pathway is developed and maintained by the Behavioral Health Service Line of Christiana Care Health System. Questions or feedback about the content may be directed to:

Administrative Lead: Erin Booker, Corporate Director Behavioral Health
phone: 302-320-2962
e-mail: erin.booker@christianacare.org

Physician Lead: Linda Lang, MD; Chair Department Psychiatry
phone: 302-320-2962
e-mail: llang@christianacare.org



CLINICAL PATHWAY

TABLE 1: RISK STRATIFICATION AFTER C-SSRS IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

RISK LEVEL	CRITERIA	ACTIONS
Low	Yes to Q1 and/or Q2 AND No or > 1 year ago to Q6 OR No to Q1 and/or Q2 AND > 1 year ago to Q6	Patient education Safety plan Outpatient referrals
Moderate	Yes to Q3 AND No to Q4 and Q5 OR Yes to Q1, Q2, or Q3 AND 1-12 months ago to Q6	Place in room quickly Constable's screening Patient education Safety plan Suicide History Screen and Risk Assessment Treatment referral Daily Re-screen Notify DFES, consider: Elopement precautions Psychiatric consult Safety Companion
High	Yes to Q4 or Q5 OR Yes to Q1, Q2, or Q3 AND	Place in room quickly Constable's screening Prompt to assign ESI 2 Safety Companion Elopement precautions Suicide precautions



RISK LEVEL	CRITERIA	ACTIONS
	In past 4 weeks to Q6	Patient education Safety plan Treatment referral Psychiatric consult Suicide History Screen and Risk Assessment (optional) Daily Re-screen Notify DFES



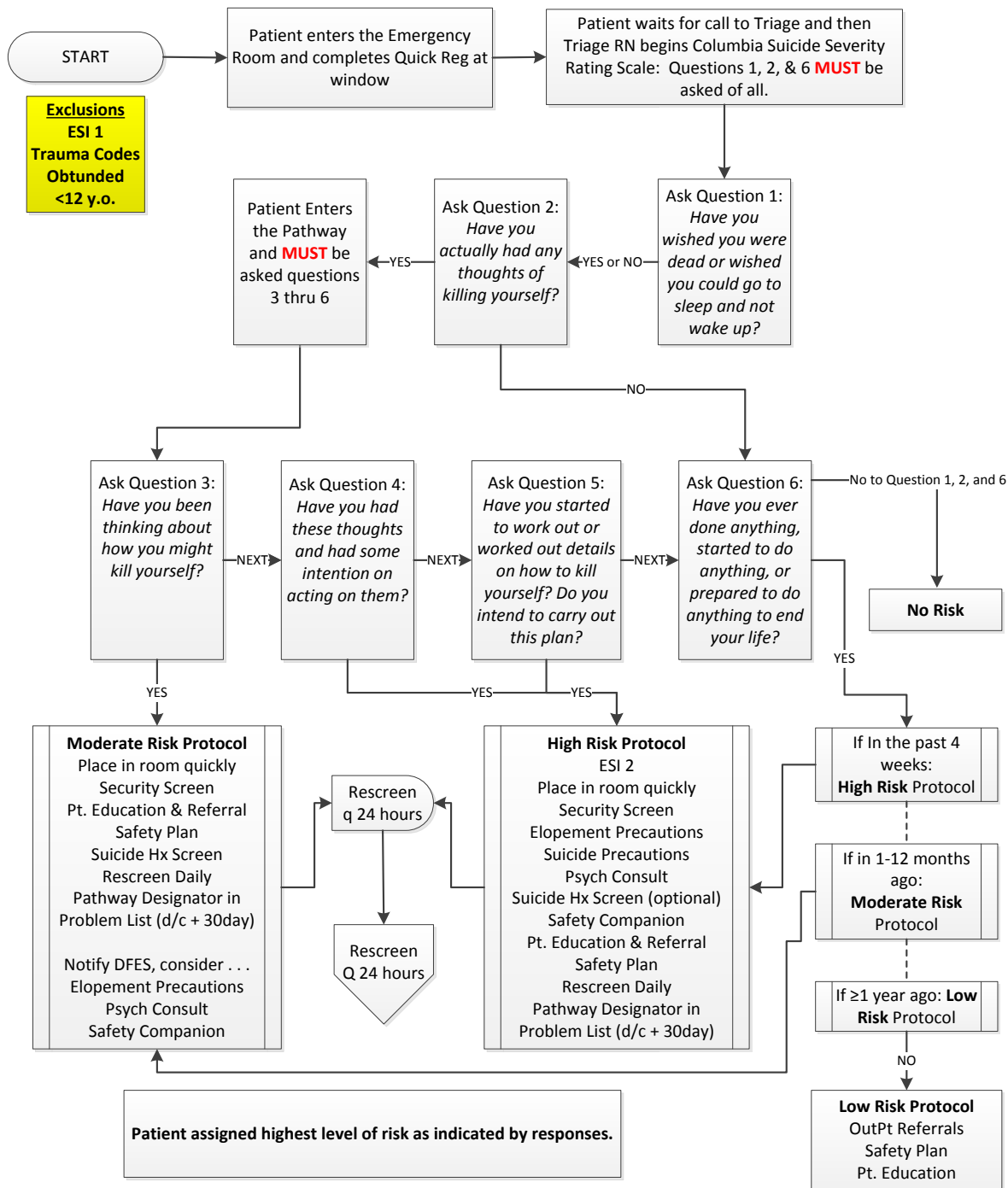
TABLE 2: RISK STRATIFICATION AFTER C-SSRS FOR ADMITTED PATIENTS

RISK LEVEL	CRITERIA	ACTIONS
Low	Yes to Q1 and/or Q2 AND No or > 1 year ago to Q6 OR No to Q1 and/or Q2 AND > 1 year ago to Q6 ago to Q6	Patient education Safety plan Outpatient referrals
Moderate	Yes to Q3 AND No to Q4 and Q5 OR Yes to Q1, Q2, or Q3 AND 1-12 months ago to Q6	Patient education Treatment referral Elopement precautions Safety plan Notify Attending and consider: Psychiatric consult Suicide precautions Safety companion Daily re-screen
High	Yes to Q4 or Q5 OR Yes to Q1, Q2, or Q3 AND In past 4 weeks to Q6	Patient education Safety plan Treatment referral Elopement precautions Suicide precautions Psychiatric consult Safety Companion Notify Attending Daily re-screen

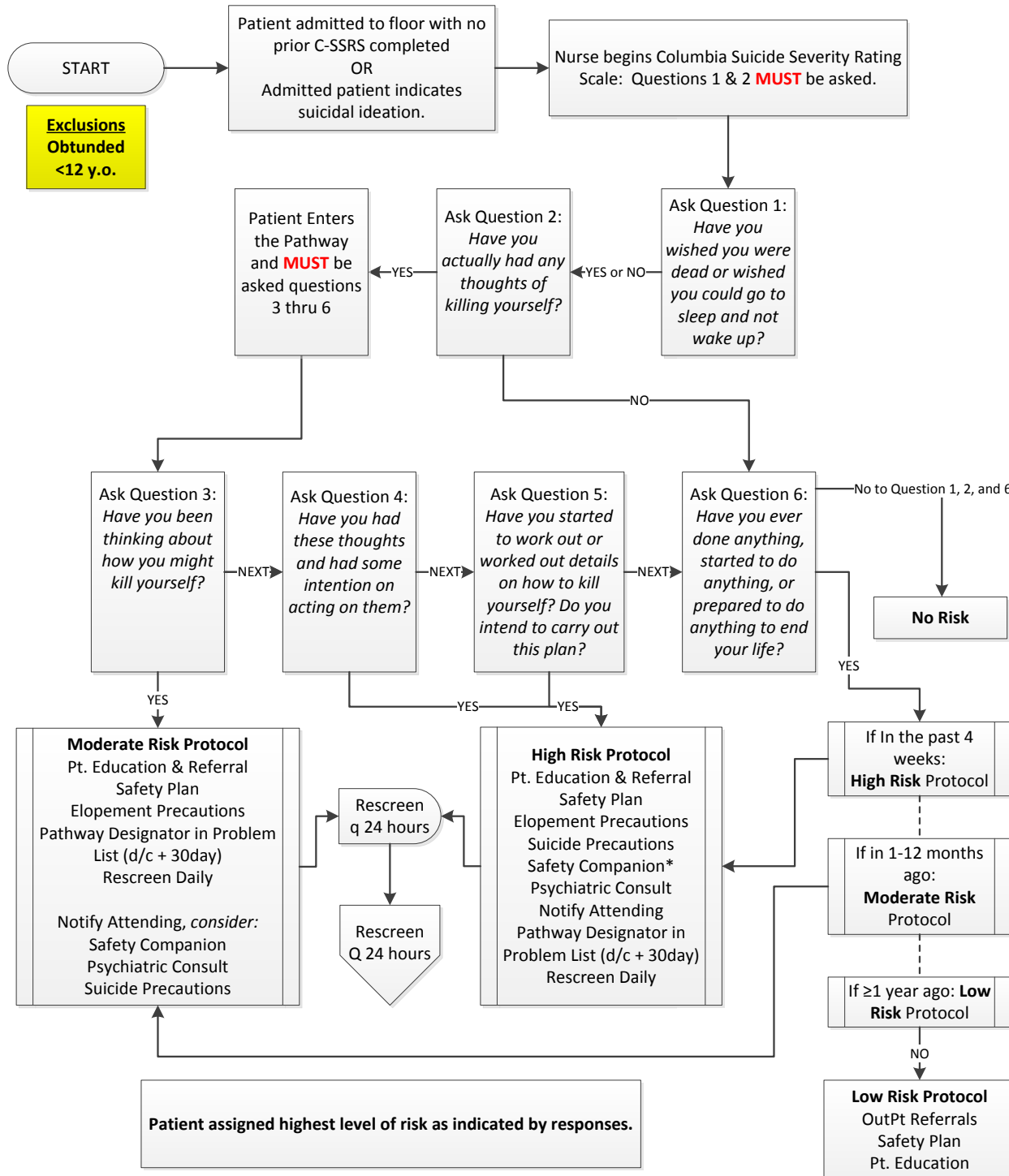


PATHWAY ALGORITHMS

ALGORITHM 1: SUICIDE PREVENTION FOR EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT PATIENTS



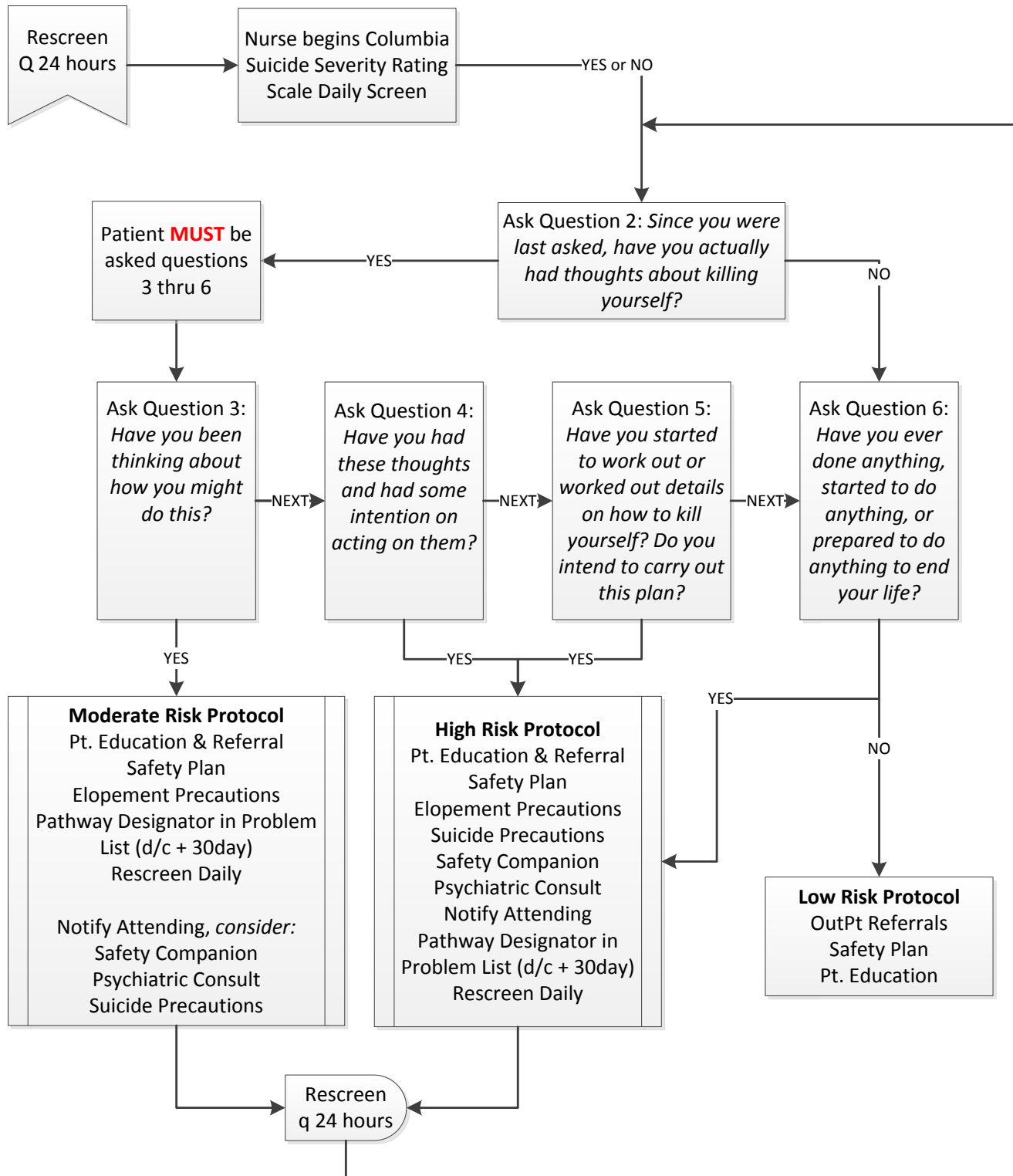
ALGORITHM 2: SUICIDE PREVENTION FOR ADMITTED PATIENTS



*For Perioperative Service, order for 1:1 will contain language to assess for appropriateness post-surgery.



ALGORITHM 3: Q24 HOUR SCREENING FOR EMERGENCY AND ADMITTED PATIENTS



PATIENT EDUCATION MATERIALS

[Helping Someone Who Is Suicidal](#)

[Suicide: Caring for Yourself](#)

[Mental Health Referral List](#)

[My Safety Plan](#)



CLINICAL EDUCATION MATERIALS

LINKS FOR STAFF EDUCATION

[Inpatient Physician Education \(in Learning Center\)](#)

[Inpatient Physician Education](#)

[Inpatient Nursing Education: Summary](#)

[Inpatient Nursing Education](#)

[Emergency Physician Education](#)



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can asking these questions make someone more suicidal?

No. Asking someone about suicidal thoughts or ideas does not make them suicidal. Asking these questions gives an opportunity for the person to express thoughts or ideas that are already there.

I am not behavioral health staff; why must I ask these questions?

Suicidal thoughts and feelings occur in every type of patient who are here for many different medical reasons. Clinical staff needs to be able to ask these sensitive questions that could save a person's life. This can then help you alert the behavioral health staff to address this need for our patient.

My patients often feel these questions are offensive. How do I navigate these questions in this situation?

Explain that these are questions that we ask everyone. It's okay to validate their feelings in agreeing that these can be uncomfortable to answer.

I don't like how the questions are phrased; can I ask them in my own words? Do I have to ask the questions verbatim?

The questions must be asked verbatim as they are written on the Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale. This is a well-researched and valid tool. Changing the wording will change the validity of the results.

The patient is unable to provide answers; can a family member provide responses for the patient?

Yes. On the right side of the Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale, you can document who is providing the responses and what their relationship is to the



patient. The Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale is also a valid tool when information is gathered by someone close to the patient.

The patient is refusing to complete the screening? What do I do?

Check the box for “unable to respond” and document that patient refused.

I don't feel triage provides enough privacy to ask these questions. What can I do?

If there are no other options for space to ask these questions, you can talk in a lower voice or move closer to the patient. This is a JCAHO requirement and we all must do the best that we can.

My patient has been deemed “moderate risk”, medical issues are fully addressed, and behavioral health staff has not yet cleared them, can they leave? What do I do?

No, they cannot leave. Please alert the behavioral health department to inform them of the patient's status. For the Emergency department, call the Psychiatric Emergency Services staff: 733-2881 in Christiana; 320-2118 in Wilmington; Behavioral Health iPad in Middletown. For an inpatient unit, please go through the consult service.

The patient is moderate risk and the computer suggests that the patient does not need a safety companion but I think they do. What should I do?

The interventions suggest to “consider” a safety companion. As the clinical staff actually treating this person, you have the authority to advocate for what you believe is the safest option for your patient. Discuss your concern with DFES or their attending doctor.



The Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale does not replace or override in-person assessment.

The patient answers “no” to the questions, but I sense that is not the truth? What can I do?

Discuss your concerns with DFES or the patient’s doctor. The Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale does not replace your in-person contact and the information you gather from that.

What do I do with patient belongings?

Secure the patient’s belongings per your units’ policy. Patients may keep their cell phones unless you deem that unsafe.

How do I reach a psychiatrist to talk to the patient?

Put in an order for a psychiatric consult and use the psychiatric consult paging service or ask the Psychiatric Emergency Services staff to talk with the patient.

My patient answered yes to 1 and 2 and then refused to answer any more questions. What do I do?

First try to explain that these are questions that we must ask all patients. Also reassure the patient that you are aware they can be uncomfortable and that we want to make sure that if they need any emotional support, that we can help them get that. If there is a family member or friend there, you may ask these questions of them as well. If they still refuse, notify DFES or attending doctor. At this point, you will have to change the status of the Scale to “unable to respond” and state why in your note. Indicate their answers that you were able to get and share with their doctor.



Do I have to complete the Columbia Suicide Rating Scale with children?

Yes, with adolescents 12 years old and older. For younger children, you should check the box for “child under 12” that is on the form. This will allow you to skip the form.

There is a Safety Plan that prints out with patient education. What should I be doing with it?

On an inpatient floor, the safety plan should be given to the patient at admission if the Columbia Screen identifies them as being on the pathway. All patients reporting any level of risk should receive one. The goal is for the patient to complete the safety plan while they are in the hospital. They should be encouraged to share it with the psychiatrist here, or with their outpatient providers and anyone they list as their supports.

In the emergency department, they should be given the safety plan as soon as possible. If this is a person being discharged home, they should be encouraged to share it with their outpatient providers and anyone they list as their supports.

Do all hospital patients receive this?

No. There are several units that are not covered by the Suicide Prevention Pathway. These include: Same-Day and Observation Surgery; Women’s and Children, Joint Replacement, Inpatient Psychiatry, and Rehab.

The patient is high risk and a psychiatric consult was automatically ordered. When will the psychiatrist come?

You will need to treat that order like any other consult order and place the call to the psychiatric consult service yourself. The consult service does not get automatically notified when a patient is high risk.



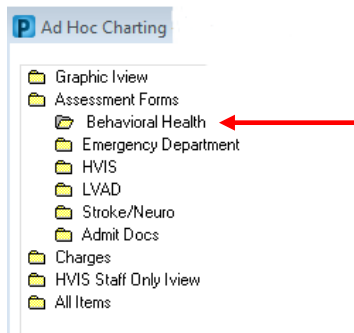
My patient originally scored high or moderately at risk of suicide. What is this daily screen in my task list? Must I do it or will a behavioral health staff do it?

The daily screen must be done by the nursing staff on the unit. Behavioral health staff will not come by to complete it. It is designed to prompt when the patient is at low risk and may be appropriate to come off a safety companion.

If a patient comes in moderate risk but then on the daily rescreen scores high risk, the high risk interventions will automatically fire in the computer, including safety companion, psychiatric consult, and precautions.

My patient is expressing suicidal thoughts, but had not previously reported suicidality. What can I do?

You can complete an ad hoc CSSRS Short Form, found under ad hoc, Assessment Forms, Behavioral Health folder



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Pathway Champion & Physician Leader:

Dr. Linda Lang, Chair of Psychiatry, Behavioral Health (BH) Service Line Leader

Pathway Administrative Leaders:

Erin Booker, Corporate Director, Behavioral Health

Lori Jones, LCSW, Behavioral Health Program Manager, Co-Project Manager

Brady Shuert, BHS, MNM, Co-Project Manager

Krystal Coles, Organizational Excellence Sr. Consultant, Six Sigma Master Black Belt

Team Members:

Alan Schwartz, Psychologist, Director of Behavioral Health Integration

David Lipscomb, NP, BH Consult Service

Aliesha Rivera, MSN, RN-C, Staff Development Specialist, BH Nursing

Kimberly Williams, MPH, Research Associate, Value Institute

Molly Bergamo, NP, BH Inpatient

Colleen Schwandt, RN, Staff Nurse, Med-Surg.

Rob Oakes, Power Chart Analyst, Information Technology

Christine Deritter, RN, Assistant Nurse Manager, Crisis Care Monitoring

Debbie Ayres-Harding, RN, Assistant Nurse Manager, BH Nursing



Margaret Rafal, RN, Staff Nurse BH Nursing

Vishesh Agarwal, MD, Psychiatrist, In-patient Psychiatry

Carmen Pal, MSN, MBA, Information Technology

Leslie Stevens-Johnson, IT BRM, BH Service Line

Sarah Flanders, RN, Nurse Manager, Wilmington ED

Doreen Mankus, RN, Staff Development Specialist, Wilmington ED

Cheryl Botbyl, Project Engage Program Assistant

Cara Cullin, Executive Assistant, BH Service Line

Fawn Palmer, RN, BH Service Line

Jacqueline Ortiz, Director Cultural Competency and Language Services

Scott Siegel, Director Population Health Psychology



THE CHRISTIANA CARE WAY

We serve our neighbors as respectful, expert, caring partners in their health. We do this by creating innovative, effective, affordable systems of care that our neighbors value.



CHRISTIANA CARE
HEALTH SYSTEM

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