

The primary care provider's role in preventing suicide

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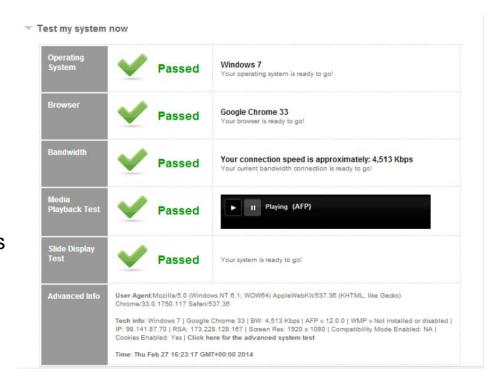
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#### **Today's Purpose**

- Have practical strategies for implementing a comprehensive approach to suicide prevention;
- Recognize suicide prevention as a core responsibility of integrated care environments; and,
- Gain the resources and tools necessary for embedding Zero Suicide into primary care and behavioral health settings, wherever your organization falls on the continuum of readiness.



#### **Today's Speakers**

Virna Little, PsyD, LCSW-r, SAP
 Senior Vice President
 The Institute for Family Health,
 Psychosocial Services and Community Affairs

Julie Goldstein Grumet, PhD
 Director of Prevention and Practice
 SAMHSA funded Suicide Prevention Resource Center, Education
 Development Center



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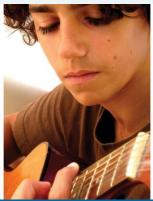


#### **Suicide Prevention Resource Center**

Promoting a public health approach to suicide prevention











The nation's only federally supported resource center devoted to advancing the *National Strategy for Suicide Prevention*.





### Poll Question: Where are you with implementing Zero Suicide?

- I am not yet familiar with this approach
- We have reviewed materials and are considering our first steps
- We have taken the organizational self-study and developed a workplan

### Defining the Problem: Health Care is Not Suicide Safe

- 45% of people who died by suicide had contact with primary care providers in the month before death. Among older adults, it's 78%.
- 19% of people who died by suicide had contact with mental health services in the month before death.
- South Carolina: 10% of people who died by suicide were seen in an emergency department in the two months before death.





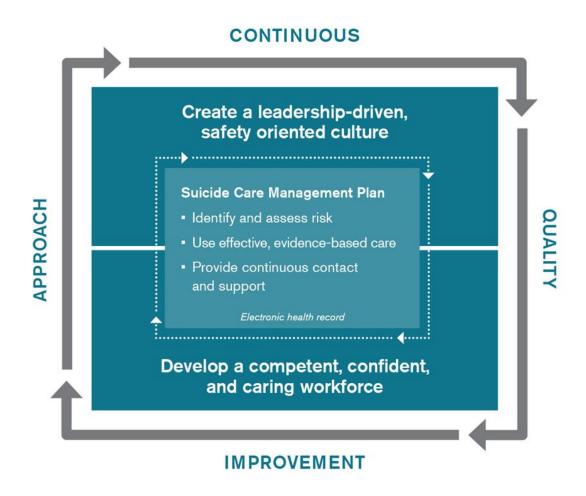
### Defining the Problem: Behavioral Health Care is Not Suicide Safe

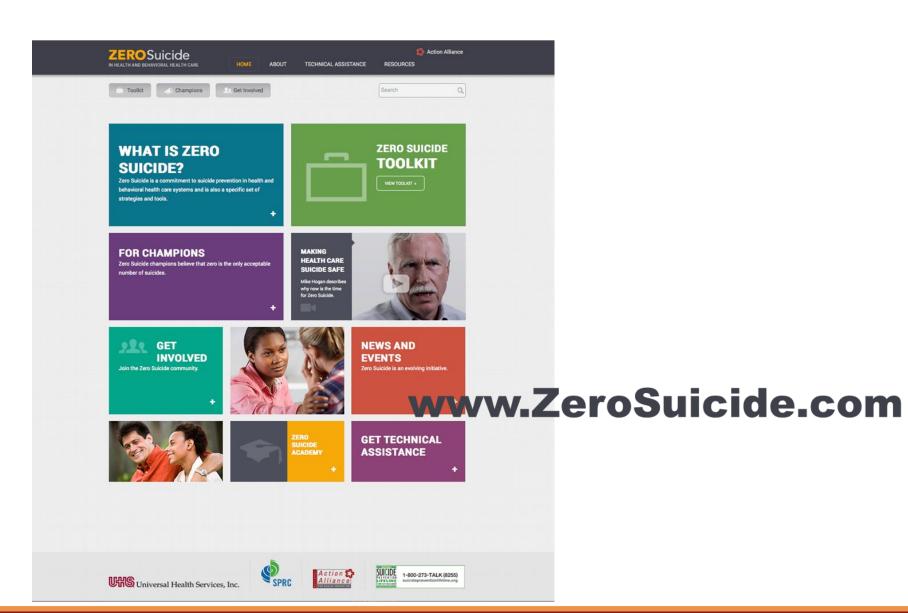
- **Ohio:** Between 2007-2011, 20.2% of people who died from suicide were seen in the public behavioral health system within 2 years of death.
- New York: In 2012 there were 226 suicide deaths among consumers of public mental health services, accounting for 13% of all suicide deaths in the state.
- Vermont: In 2013, 20.4% of the people who died from suicide had at least one service from state-funded mental health or substance abuse treatment agencies within 1 year of death

#### Zero Suicide...

- Makes suicide prevention a core responsibility of health care
- Applies new knowledge and proven tools for suicide care
- Supports efforts to humanize crisis and acute care
- Is a systematic approach in health systems, not "the heroic efforts
  of crisis staff and individual clinicians."
- Is embedded in the National Strategy for Suicide Prevention (NSSP).

#### **Elements of Zero Suicide**







www.zerosuicide.com

#### QUICK GUIDE TO GETTING STARTED WITH ZERO SUICIDE

1	Read the online Zero Suicide Toolkit.
2	Challenge your organization to adopt a comprehensive approach to suicide care, using the readings and tools in the <b>Lead</b> section of the toolkit.
3	Convene your Zero Suicide implementation team.
4	Discuss and complete the Zero Suicide Organizational Self-Study.
5	Create a workplan and set priorities, using the Zero Suicide Workplan Template.
6	Formulate a plan to collect data to support evaluation and quality improvement using the <b>Zero Suicide</b> Data Elements Worksheet.
7	Announce to staff the adoption of an enhanced suicide care approach.
8	Administer the Zero Suicide Workforce Survey to all clinical and non-clinical staff to learn more about staff's perceptions of their comfort and competence caring for those at risk for suicide.
9	Review and develop processes and policies for screening, assessment, risk formulation, treatment, and care transitions. Examine the use of electronic and/or paper health records to support these processes.
10	Evaluate progress and measure results. Revisit the <b>Zero Suicide Organizational Self-Study</b> to check your organization's fidelity to the core components of Zero Suicide. Collect data on the measures you selected in Step 6.

- Create Implementation Team
- Take Organizational Self-Study
- Develop a Workplan
- Plan for Data Collection
- Determine Training Needs
- Modify EHR
- Ongoing Quality Improvement and Review





3.6.15

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### Poll Question: What do you see as obstacles to implementing Zero Suicide?

- 1. Choices
- 2. Leadership commitment
- 3. Staff preparedness and comfort
- 4. No EHR
- 5. Don't currently screen for suicide
- 6. Competing Priorities
- 7. Referral Resources
- 8. All of the above
- 9. None of the above

# Suicide Identification and Prevention in Primary Care Settings

Virna Little, PsyD, LCSW-r, SAP, CCM The Institute for Family Health



### Why Primary Care

- Research shows individuals many individuals who completed a suicide saw primary care provider
- Internal data from primary care settings mirrors what research says
- Transition of focus into primary care for prevention efforts
- Focus on new care models, payment transformation efforts have related components

### Primary Care and Technology

- Electronic health systems in primary care
- Ability to work with emr vendors to build in suicide prevention functionality
- Can assist with prevention efforts overall and within a primary care organization



### Why Primary Care.....

- Screening for depression is becoming standard, required in FQHC
- Most electronic records have PHQ built in as standard part of system

Please perform patient's annual PHQ2 assessment.

5 Complete PHQ-2

### **Primary Care Initiatives**

Joint Commission – NPSG

C Review

- NCQA / PCMH populations at risk
- Treatment teams

Care Plan Status:

Care Plan Goals									
Туре	Goal	Discussed	Objective	Status	Target Date	Person Responsible	Intervention		
Medical	Attend 100% of PCP Appointments	Yes	Call Access-a-Ride 24 hours before	New	5/26/12	Patient	Patient and writer will complete Access		
			Keep a calendar of appointments	New					
Social	Obtain air conditioning before June	No	Apply for HEAP	New	4/1/12	Patient and CM	CM and patient will compelte HEAP Ap.		

C Discharge C Transfer



#### My Visit at the Institute for Family Health Description: 60 year old male 6/21/2010 Office Visit Department Urban-Fam Med My Regular Medical Provider Your primary care clinician is listed as If you have any questions after today's visit, please call 718-293-3900. My Reason(s) for Today's Visit Diabetes Refill Follow-up My Vital Signs **Blood Pressure** Pulse Temperature Weight 150/79 98.6 °F 5' 2" 254 lb 46.45 (kg/m sq) My Problems At This Visit and Problems Related to My Medications

#### You have a diagnosis of DEPRESSION Here are your personal treatment goals:

DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE II UNCONTR UNCOMPL [250.02]

HYPERLIPIDEMIA NEC/NOS [272.4]

LDL (bad cholesterol): Your goal is less than 70

We Performed the Following NCQA PROVIDER ASSESSMENT COMPLETED [99999.515 CPT(R)] TSH, HIGH SENSITIVITY (SERUM) [84443 CPT(R)] ALT (SGPT) [84460 CPT(R)] CREATININE (BLOOD) [82565 CPT(R)] LIPID PANEL [80061 CPT(R)] HGA1C (HGB GLYCOSYLATED) [83036 CPT(R)] RANDOM GLUCOSE IN HOUSE [82947 CPT(R)] My Goals And Plane You have a diagnosis of DIABETES. Here are your personal treatment goals: HgbA1C (average sugar level): Your goal is less than 7 % - Your last results are: Lab Results Value Date Component 6/21/2010 HGBA1C 8.3\*

### Monitoring Depression



Your answers indicate that you might be at risk for harming yourself. Please note your clinician will not see the results of this questionnaire immediately. You are advised to see your doctor or a mental health professional immediately for a complete evaluation- or dial 911- or call 1-800-273-8255- or go immediately to the nearest hospital emergency room for an evaluation.

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