



Suicide Prevention

Mission

Suicide is the second leading cause of death for the 15-24 age group and the third leading cause of death for the 5-14 age group. (www.kansassuicideprevention.org). Statistics compiled by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) present a somber picture regarding suicidal thoughts and behavior among our U.S. high school students.

CDC reports that suicide rates in Kansas rose 45% in the past 17 years. Kansas was one of five states that had rates of suicide increase by 40% or above.

Fifty-four percent of people who died by suicide did not have a known mental health condition. This statistics highlights the importance of our work to reach each student and increase USD 232 family's understanding and awareness of warning signs, guidance on how to approach sensitive conversations and a direction to take when their concerns require intervention. Completed suicides are traumatic events, which affect the entire community. USD 232 is committed to providing suicide awareness, education, prevention, intervention and recovery across the district.

Our district website has a link to Suicide Awareness where parents may view the district's teacher training materials and locate additional resources. Parents are encouraged to reach out to their child's social worker or counselor for more specific interventions and resources to meet their child's individual needs. <https://www.usd232.org/Domain/3603>

District Prevention Plan

A. Staff Education

In compliance with Senate Bill #323, the school district provides one hour of training in Suicide Awareness and Prevention to all staff every calendar year. This information includes the key components of Purpose of the Jason Flatt Act and SB #323, National, Kansas and Johnson County Suicide Statistics, Warning Signs and Indicators, Social Emotional Learning/Prevention Education, School Specific Protocol and Recovery Plan.

B. Parent Education

USD 232 makes multiple attempts to provide parents with information regarding warning signs and resources regarding the risk of suicide. This is accomplished through newsletters, information displays at Parent/Teacher Conferences, email, etc. The district website hosts information about community resources as well as the staff training video. You may find this under the “For Parents” tab - Suicide Awareness and Prevention: <https://www.usd232.org/Domain/3603>
Our district social workers and counselors are available to assist families.

C. Student Education

The district begins suicide prevention in the elementary schools through the Too Good for Drugs and Second Step curriculums. These program help build resiliency and teach students about healthy choices.

All middle schools and high schools within the district utilize the evidence-based, SAMHSA approved curriculum SOS: Signs of Suicide to teach suicide prevention. The focus is on how to recognize the risk factors and seek help for them or a friend. Our social workers support the regular education teachers and/or counselors through classroom presentations.

There are magnets with the National Prevention Hotline number displayed in every classroom in the high schools and throughout the middle schools. Every student should be able to state where he or she can find the hotline number.

D. At-Risk Screening/Protocol

The Student Intervention Team is one avenue through which student needs are addressed and interventions are formulated. Through the concerted efforts to educate staff regarding warning signs and appropriate protocol, staff routinely watch for changes in behavior, talk to students and refer students to the social workers or counselors.



Building protection: The Social Development Strategy

The goal...

Healthy behaviors

for all children and youth

Start with...

Healthy beliefs & clear standards

...in families, schools, communities and peer groups

Build...

Bonding

n Attachment n Commitment

...to families, schools, communities and peer groups

By providing...

Opportunities

...in families, schools, communities and peer groups

By providing...

Skills

By providing...

Recognition

And by nurturing...

Individual characteristics

Risk Factors

Adolescent Problem Behaviors

	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Drop-Out	Violence
Community					
Availability of drugs					
Availability of firearms					
Community laws and norms favorable toward drug use, firearms and crime					
Media portrayals of violence					
Transitions and mobility					
Low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization					
Extreme economic deprivation					
Family					
Family history of the problem behavior					
Family management problems					
Family conflict					
Favorable parental attitudes and involvement in the problem behavior					
School					
Academic failure beginning in late elementary school					
Lack of commitment to school					
Peer and Individual					
Early and persistent antisocial behavior					
Rebelliousness					
Friends who engage in the problem behavior					
Gang involvement					
Favorable attitudes toward the problem behavior					
Early initiation of the problem behavior					
Constitutional factors					

Intervention

The district crisis team has approved the use of the Columbia-Suicide Severity Rating Scale as a screening tool. Staff members are expected to use this tool as a guide as they assess the risk level and determine the appropriate next step. This is not a form for students to complete, but rather a tool to gather information. If completed, a copy of this should be sent with the parents.

This form is included in the Appendix.

Sharing Information with Parents

The Intervention Summary is a brief synopsis of why their child was interviewed regarding the risk of suicide, community resources and plan of action. Parents are asked to sign acknowledgment that they have been informed of the staffs' concerns and advised of resources. The staff member should make a copy for the parents to take with them. If the parents are taking their child for further assessment, it is advisable to include a narrative of your intervention or call the agency with additional details providing the parents have given consent. The staff member should document and include any statements by the student indicating risk.

The second form is the lethal means survey which will assist parents as they survey their home and surroundings for potentially lethal means of suicide.

The Intervention Summary and the Lethal Means Assessment in included in the Appendix.

Recovery

USD 232 has a number of social workers, counselors and school psychologists available to respond to a student crisis.

Please review the Crisis Response Protocol, Suicide Response Flow Chart and Suicide Task List.

The high school social workers each have a copy of the SAMHSA guide, 'Preventing Suicide: A Toolkit for High Schools'. This book has sample scripts for class announcements, letters home, media response, etc.

During a time of crisis, there are several tasks that must be accomplished in order to preserve the privacy of the student, protect his/her belongings and communicate with district administration, building staff and families.

A task list can be found in the appendix.

Crisis Response Team Procedures

When a crisis occurs:

1. Notification – Advise principal, building level social worker, counselor and school psychologist.
2. Contact the Crisis Response Team Leader
3. As a team, determine the number of response team members needed.
4. Based upon strengths and needs assessment, team leader works with building level staff to begin contacting team members most suited for this particular event.

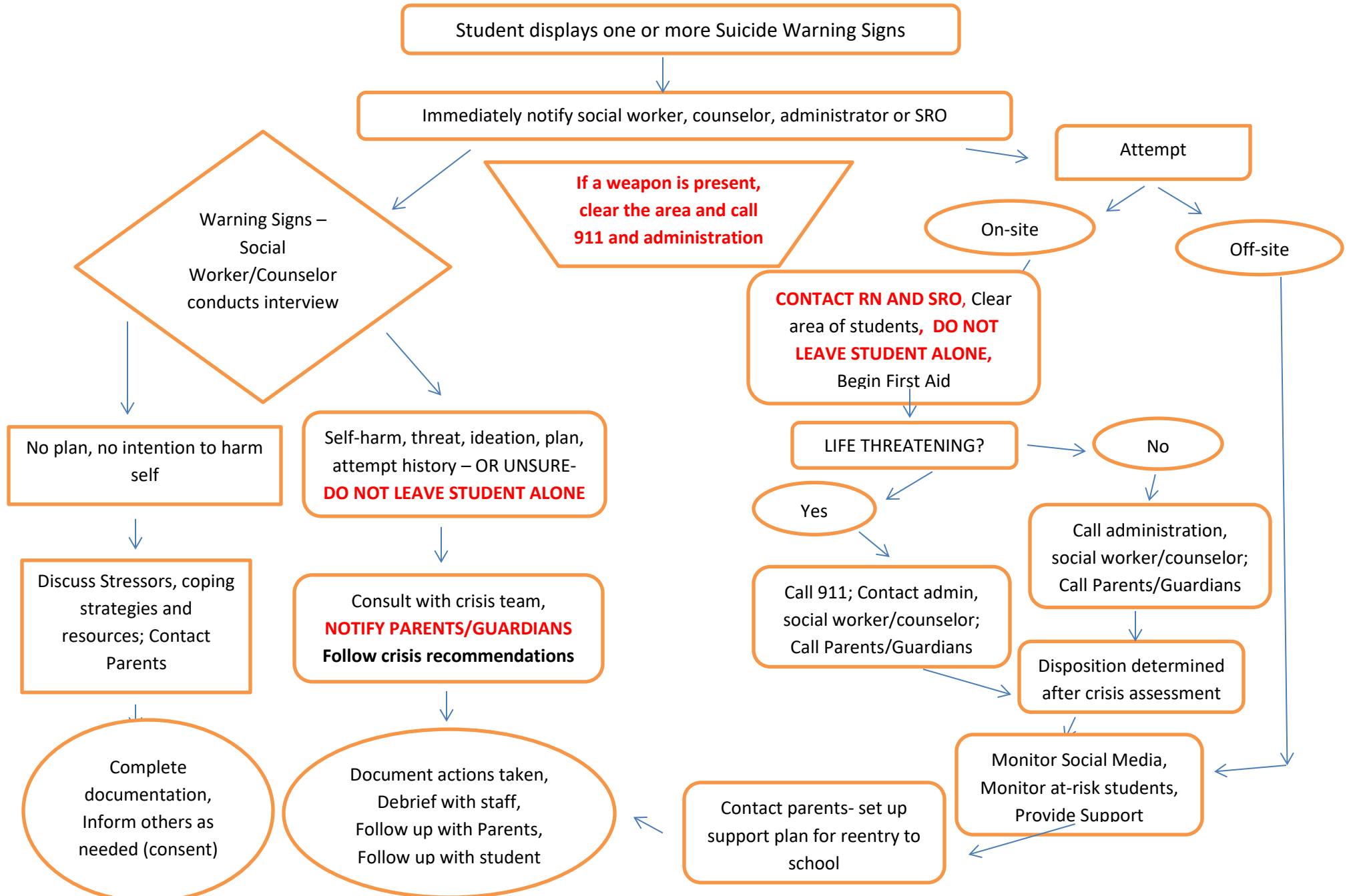
If you are informed of a crisis, please follow these procedures:

1. Self-assessment – First, assess whether you are able to assist at this given time.
2. Advise building – Alert Principal/office staff that you have been called and will be leaving the building.
3. Crisis Bag – Your crisis bag is equipped; take it and be sure to have on your school ID.
4. Triage Center – proceed to the assigned building (may be more than one needing services) and sign in. Proceed to the central triage location.
5. Assist in needs assessment; group plans how to introduce themselves to students and staff.
6. Share your comfort level regarding specific tasks with the team leader.
7. Proceed to assigned area.
8. Keep list of students/staff seen.
9. Advise Triage Center of availability to see additional students.
10. Take care of yourself – take breaks for the restroom, eat and maintain fluid intake.
11. Give team leader names of students who need follow-up.
12. Participate in debriefing/assess continued needs.

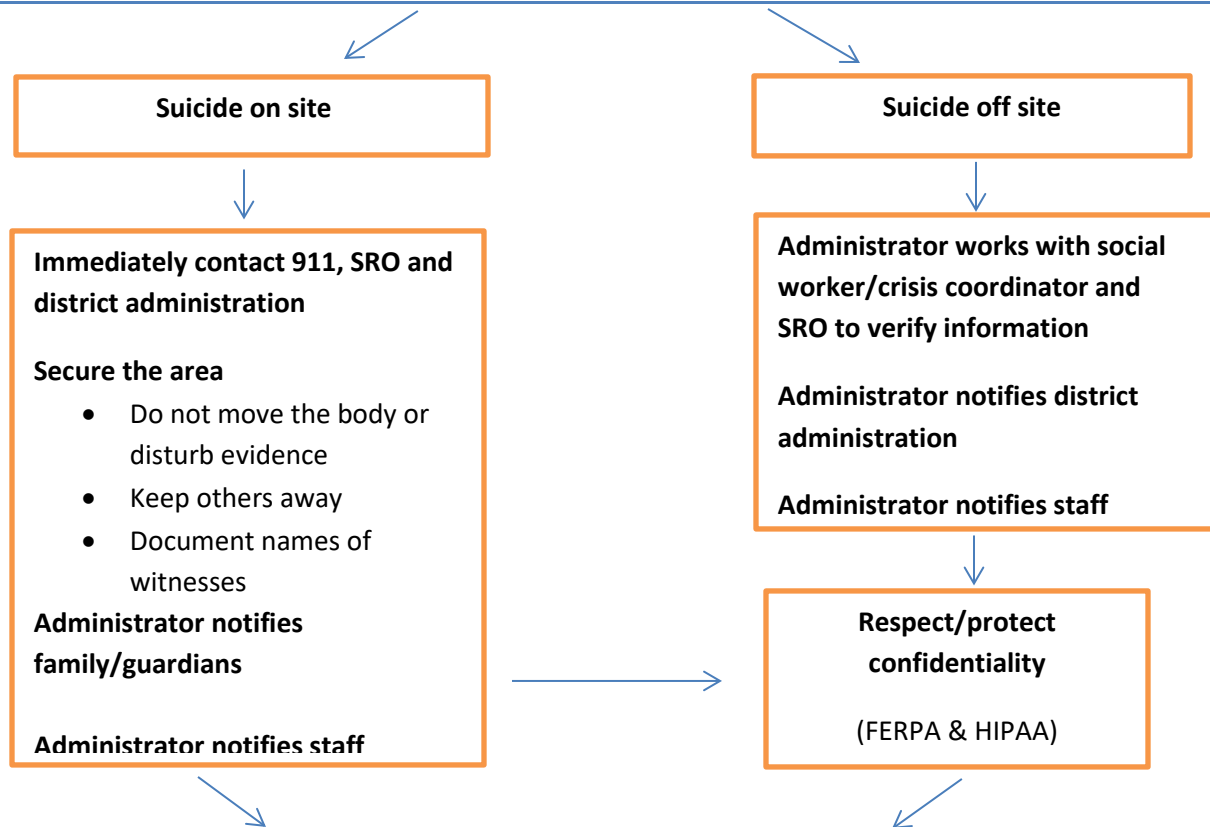
Suicide Intervention

Protocol for Staff

Adapted from Main Youth Suicide Prevention Program



Suicide Response Protocol Chart



Appendix

- Risk Assessment Steps
- Safe-T Assessment Guide
- Columbia-Suicide Severity Rating Scale – Screen Version
- Intervention Summary for Parents
- Lethal Means Survey
- Suicide Response Task List – On Campus Procedures
- Administration Task List

Risk Assessment Steps

- 1) The District understands that not everyone on the Mental Health Team has had the training or experience to feel confident in making an assessment. It's a difficult task for even seasoned providers.
Please do not hesitate to ask another member of the team to join you or to do the assessment.
- 2) Follow the steps outlined in the Safe-T handout.
 - a. Create an environment of safety and empathy
 - b. Do not leave the student alone. If they need to use the restroom, go with them or ask another staff member to accompany. They may go into the stall alone – just be nearby in case of an emergency.
 - c. Assess Risk Factors
 - d. Assess Protective Factors – Internal as well as External
 - e. Assess using the Columbia SSRS
 - f. DOCUMENT – include quotes from student
- 3) Complete the Columbia SSRS.
- 4) Complete the Intervention Summary for parents.
 - a. Ask for their signature
 - b. Explain that their signature confirms that they have been informed. They are not committing to any action.
 - c. Tell them that this form stays in your file – it does not go into their school folder.
 - d. Make a copy for their records and encourage them to share it with an assessment center or their therapist/doctor.
- 5) Offer a copy of the Lethal Means Assessment.
- 6) Share resources.
- 7) Follow up later or the next day with parent and student (if the student is in school).
- 8) Follow up with student upon return and make a safety plan. Who can they go to if they become stressed – both in and out of school?
- 9) Work with teachers to reduce the stress of making up homework – sharing only what parents have given you permission to share.

RESOURCES

- Download this card and additional resources at www.sprc.org or at www.stopasuicide.org
- Resource for implementing The Joint Commission 2007 Patient Safety Goals on Suicide www.sprc.org/library/jcsafetygoals.pdf
- SAFE-T drew upon the American Psychiatric Association Practice Guidelines for the Assessment and Treatment of Patients with Suicidal Behaviors www.psychiatryonline.com/pracGuide/pracGuideTopic_14.aspx
- Practice Parameter for the Assessment and Treatment of Children and Adolescents with Suicidal Behavior. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2001, 40 (7 Supplement): 24s-51s

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Originally conceived by Douglas Jacobs, MD, and developed as a collaboration between Screening for Mental Health, Inc. and the Suicide Prevention Resource Center.
- This material is based upon work supported by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) under Grant No. 1U79SM57392. Any opinions/ findings/conclusions/recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of SAMHSA.

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline
1.800.273.TALK (8255)

COPYRIGHT 2009 BY EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CENTER, INC. AND
SCREENING FOR MENTAL HEALTH, INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
FOR NON-COMMERCIAL USE.



www.sprc.org



www.mentalhealthscreening.org

SAFE-T

Suicide Assessment Five-step Evaluation and Triage

for Mental Health Professionals

1

IDENTIFY RISK FACTORS

Note those that can be
modified to reduce risk

2

IDENTIFY PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Note those that can be enhanced

3

CONDUCT SUICIDE INQUIRY

Suicidal thoughts, plans
behavior and intent

4

DETERMINE RISK LEVEL/INTERVENTION

Determine risk. Choose appropriate
intervention to address and reduce risk

5

DOCUMENT

Assessment of risk, rationale,
intervention and follow-up

NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION LIFELINE
1.800.273.TALK (8255)

Suicide assessments should be conducted at first contact, with any subsequent suicidal behavior, increased ideation, or pertinent clinical change; for inpatients, prior to increasing privileges and at discharge.

1. RISK FACTORS

- ✓ **Suicidal behavior:** history of prior suicide attempts, aborted suicide attempts or self-injurious behavior
- ✓ **Current/past psychiatric disorders:** especially mood disorders, psychotic disorders, alcohol/substance abuse, ADHD, TBI, PTSD, Cluster B personality disorders, conduct disorders (antisocial behavior, aggression, impulsivity).
Co-morbidity and recent onset of illness increase risk
- ✓ **Key symptoms:** anhedonia, impulsivity, hopelessness, anxiety/panic, insomnia, command hallucinations
- ✓ **Family history:** of suicide, attempts or Axis 1 psychiatric disorders requiring hospitalization
- ✓ **Precipitants/Stressors/Interpersonal:** triggering events leading to humiliation, shame or despair (e.g., loss of relationship, financial or health status—real or anticipated). Ongoing medical illness (esp. CNS disorders, pain). Intoxication. Family turmoil/chaos. History of physical or sexual abuse. Social isolation.
- ✓ **Change in treatment:** discharge from psychiatric hospital, provider or treatment change
- ✓ **Access to firearms**

2. PROTECTIVE FACTORS *Protective factors, even if present, may not counteract significant acute risk*

- ✓ **Internal:** ability to cope with stress, religious beliefs, frustration tolerance
- ✓ **External:** responsibility to children or beloved pets, positive therapeutic relationships, social supports

3. SUICIDE INQUIRY *Specific questioning about thoughts, plans, behaviors, intent*

- ✓ **Ideation:** frequency, intensity, duration--in last 48 hours, past month and worst ever
- ✓ **Plan:** timing, location, lethality, availability, preparatory acts
- ✓ **Behaviors:** past attempts, aborted attempts, rehearsals (tying noose, loading gun), vs. non-suicidal self injurious actions
- ✓ **Intent:** extent to which the patient (1) expects to carry out the plan and (2) believes the plan/act to be lethal vs. self-injurious; Explore ambivalence: reasons to die vs. reasons to live

** For Youths: ask parent/guardian about evidence of suicidal thoughts, plans, or behaviors, and changes in mood, behaviors or disposition*

** Homicide Inquiry: when indicated, esp. in character disordered or paranoid males dealing with loss or humiliation. Inquire in four areas listed above.*

4. RISK LEVEL/INTERVENTION

- ✓ **Assessment** of risk level is based on clinical judgment, after completing steps 1-3
- ✓ **Reassess** as patient or environmental circumstances change

RISK LEVEL	RISK / PROTECTIVE FACTOR	SUICIDALITY	POSSIBLE INTERVENTIONS
High	Psychiatric disorders with severe symptoms, or acute precipitating event; protective factors not relevant	Potentially lethal suicide attempt or persistent ideation with strong intent or suicide rehearsal	Admission generally indicated unless a significant change reduces risk. Suicide precautions
Moderate	Multiple risk factors, few protective factors	Suicidal ideation with plan, but no intent or behavior	Admission may be necessary depending on risk factors. Develop crisis plan. Give emergency/crisis numbers
Low	Modifiable risk factors, strong protective factors	Thoughts of death, no plan, intent or behavior	Outpatient referral, symptom reduction. Give emergency/crisis numbers

(This chart is intended to represent a range of risk levels and interventions, not actual determinations.)

5. DOCUMENT *Risk level and rationale; treatment plan to address/reduce current risk (e.g., setting, medication, psychotherapy, E.C.T., contact with significant others, consultation); firearm instructions, if relevant; follow up plan. For youths, treatment plan should include roles for parent/guardian.*

COLUMBIA-SUICIDE SEVERITY RATING SCALE

Screen with Triage Points for Schools

	Past month	
Ask questions that are in bold and underlined.	YES	NO
Ask Questions 1 and 2		
1) <u>Have you wished you were dead or wished you could go to sleep and not wake up?</u>		
2) <u>Have you had any actual thoughts of killing yourself?</u>		
If YES to 2, ask questions 3, 4, 5, and 6. If NO to 2, go directly to question 6.		
3) <u>Have you been thinking about how you might do this?</u> e.g. "I thought about taking an overdose but I never made a specific plan as to when where or how I would actually do it....and I would never go through with it."		
4) <u>Have you had these thoughts and had some intention of acting on them?</u> as opposed to "I have the thoughts but I definitely will not do anything about them."		
5) <u>Have you started to work out or worked out the details of how to kill yourself? Do you intend to carry out this plan?</u>		
6) <u>Have you ever done anything, started to do anything, or prepared to do anything to end your life?</u> Examples: Collected pills, obtained a gun, gave away valuables, wrote a will or suicide note, took out pills but didn't swallow any, held a gun but changed your mind or it was grabbed from your hand, went to the roof but didn't jump; or actually took pills, tried to shoot yourself, cut yourself, tried to hang yourself, etc. If YES, ask: <u>Was this within the past 3 months?</u>	Lifetime	
	Past 3 Months	

Response Protocol to C-SSRS Screening

Item 1 Behavioral Health Referral

Item 2 Behavioral Health Referral

Item 3 Behavioral Health Referral and Consider Consultation (Psychologist/Social Worker) and Student Safety Precautions

Item 4 Student Safety Precautions and psychiatric evaluation by crisis team/EMT/Emergency room

Item 5 Student Safety Precautions and psychiatric evaluation by crisis team/EMT/Emergency room

Item 6 Behavioral Health Referral and Consider Consultation (Psychologist/Social Worker) and Student Safety Precautions

Item 6 3 months ago or less: Student Safety Precautions and psychiatric evaluation by crisis team/EMT/Emergency room



INTERVENTION SUMMARY PARENT/GUARDIAN PLAN OF ACTION

De Soto USD #232

Student Name _____ Date _____

I have been informed that my child has spoken with school personnel regarding the risk of suicide. This was deemed necessary because my child:

- ☐ Shared thoughts of suicide with peers and/or staff
- ☐ Shared a plan to complete suicide
- ☐ Shared a history of suicide attempts
- ☐ Indicated access to lethal means

Details: _____

School personnel have shared options for assistance, which include but is not limited to:

Johnson County Mental Health Center	6440 Nieman, Shawnee, KS 1125 W. Spruce, Olathe, KS	Open Access: 913-826-4200 24 Hr. Emergency: 913-268-0156
University of Kansas/Marillac Campus	8000 W. 127 th ; Overland Park, KS	913-574.3800
St. Lukes Crittenton Children's Center	10918 Elm Ave; Kansas City, Mo	816.765.6600
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline	www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org	1800-273-8255 (TALK)

Parent Plan of Action:

- ☐ Contact Family Physician
- ☐ Contact Current Therapist/Psychiatrist
- ☐ Contact Psychiatric Hospital for Assessment
- ☐ Other: _____

Follow-up with School Staff: _____
(Plan for follow-up: Name and Phone Number)

Release to Parent/Guardian

I (we) have been informed by school personnel of their concerns for my child's safety. I (we) have been informed of resources for further assistance.

Parent _____ Date _____

School Personnel _____ Date _____

Lethal Means Survey

An important component of keeping youth safe following a stated or perceived risk for suicide is to assess the individual's access to lethal means. While this is not an exclusive list, it is intended to help guide caregivers to assess their environment so that they may remove/restrict potential lethal means from the environment.

1. Medication Access

Prescription medications should be limited to non-lethal doses (Poison Center: 1-800-222-1222). Any medications or poisons not being used should be disposed of properly. (Crush and mix with used coffee grounds and put in trash or take to local PD dropsite). Any other potentially lethal products (such as over the counter medications) should be removed or locked.

- _____ Assess Access to Medications (prescription and over the counter)
- _____ Plan Developed for Removing/Restricting Access
- _____ Medications/Poisons Secured from Access

2. Firearms Access

- The most effective means for reducing suicide with a firearm is to remove all firearms from the home/environment.
- Do not believe that the location of guns in the home is unknown to the person at risk.
- Locking up guns/ammunition only provides a moderate level of security/safety.
- Gun locks are available free of charge at local police stations, hospitals and community mental health centers (based upon availability, call first).
- Focus on risk (not the firearm). Hunters, hobbyists and others may dislike the idea of a firearm being focused on as "bad". Focusing on the risk of suicide instead can avoid a roadblock. If reluctant, focus on temporary need for risk reduction.
- If removing firearms to another's home, discuss how and when the firearms will be returned and to whom.
 - Police departments will accept firearms and ammunition that you want destroyed.
 - Never bring a firearm to the PD without calling first.
- If removal is not an option:
 - Store all firearms unloaded and locked.
 - Any ammunition should be stored separately and locked.
 - Trigger locks can be purchased.

3. Cutting/Stabbing

- _____ Assess Access to Knives and Blades (this includes kitchen knives)
- _____ Plan Developed for Removing/Restricting Access
- _____ Knives/Blades Secured from Access (this includes kitchen knives)

4. Hanging

- ☐ Assess Access to Ropes or other means of hanging (even bed sheets)
- ☐ Plan Developed for Removal/Restricting Access
- ☐ Ropes and other means Secured from Access

5. Alcohol

- ☐ Assess Access to Alcohol
- ☐ Plan Developed for Removal/Restricting Access
- ☐ Alcohol Secured from Access

6. Jumping

Survey and assess proximity to jumping areas. This typically includes but is not limited to: overpasses, bridges, towers. Know the environment and what is near. Should you call the Police Dept with a concern, they will ask if you have any idea where the individual may have gone.

- ☐ Survey completed

7. Automobiles

Be aware of access to motor vehicles (both driving and the ability to asphyxiate through carbon monoxide poisoning).

- ☐ Survey completed

Suicide Response Task-List

On Campus Procedures

Use the following task-list to assess the school building/district's response. Note the individual name (in the completed box), who is confirming that the action item has been completed.

DATE: _____

ACTION ITEM:

Procedures for Attempted Suicide:

COMPLETED BY:

Clear the area of students	
Contact RN, Render First Aid/CPR and/or Call 911	
Contact Administration, SRO, Social Worker and Counselor	
Contact Student's Parents/Guardian	
Contact Superintendent	
Monitor other students who may be at-risk	
Document the incident and steps taken	
Debrief Staff	
Maintain contact with Student's Family and offer Support Services	

Procedures for Completed Suicide:

Contact Administration, SRO and 911	
Institute lockdown procedures and turn off the bell system	
Nurse or other trained staff member assesses to determine need for CPR	
Block off area, treat like a crime scene and do not allow anyone to touch any weapon or note	
If body is outside the building, shift students and staff exposed to the scene to another area	
Activate Crisis Response Team	
Once the police/coroner have released the scene, keep it isolated until it can be cleaned	
Consider outside vendor to complete cleaning task (due to traumatic exposure)	

Make decision about returning to daily schedule	
Have Crisis Response Team and staff identify other at-risk students/staff for support	
Consider bringing in substitute teachers to assist in classrooms	
Schedule and hold staff debriefing	

Communications:

Media communication to be directed to Superintendent or Designee	
Monitor Social Media	
Administration alerts Bus Company to share “need to know”	

Cautions/Notes:

Information about ideation or attempts will be kept confidential	
If completion happens on campus, it is extremely important to minimize exposure of body/area	
All staff, including nurse, who were exposed to the body will need additional support	
Do not have custodial staff clean the scene as it can be a very traumatic experience	
Allow students to grieve, but be careful not to allow them to glorify the person or method	
Do not cancel classes for the funeral	
Do not organize memorial services for the deceased	
Do not lower the school flags	
Do not allow memorial trees, plaques, statues, etc. on school grounds	
Do not permit any dedication of yearbook, yearbook pages or school newspapers	
Discourage and remove any spontaneous memorials at the death scene	
Do not allow the establishment of a scholarship by either students or parents. Instead, encourage contributions to a suicide prevention organization.	

ADMINISTRATIVE TASK LIST

- ☐ Notify superintendent.
- ☐ Verify report of death with police (school resource officer may do this).
- ☐ Notify Building level team.
- ☐ Request Building level team counselor/social worker notify the crisis response team liaison.
- ☐ Notify staff members. Announce early arrival for staff meeting.
- ☐ Notify the bus company, if appropriate. Include guidelines of what they may/may not share.
- ☐ Prepare formal statement for staff to share with students, if appropriate (example included in guidelines).
- ☐ Assess need for subs in building; preferably someone students know.
- ☐ Coordinate with district Media Director.
- ☐ Identify students, staff and parents likely to be most impacted by this tragedy.
- ☐ Identify any siblings of student and inform principals in those buildings.
- ☐ Clean out student locker (hall and physical education) or desk prior to students arriving at school. Give contents to parents at appropriate time. If school is in session, discreetly remove items while students are in class (secondary) or out of the classroom (elementary).
- ☐ Identify crisis triage room and rooms available for support staff to work with students.
- ☐ Principal meets with school staff and informs how to respond to questions. Stress FERPA and HIPAA must be followed. Acknowledge staff members' need to process their emotions.
- ☐ Assign team members and other staff to monitor school grounds and restrooms.
- ☐ Arrange for someone to follow student's classes throughout the day (Crisis Response team member may do this). This individual may stay in the hall outside the room if that's most appropriate.
- ☐ Request that counselor withdraw student from school rolls.
- ☐ Visit deceased student's family and give personal belongings, when appropriate.
- ☐ Help identify and offer counseling to any student who may be at risk (i.e. history of suicide attempts, last persons known to have been with student, close friends, student who sat next to them in classes).
- ☐ Provide office with direction regarding their response to phone calls and/or visitors. No student shall be allowed to leave school until an administrator has spoken with the student's parents and been assured that a parent or other adult will be with the student. This phone call shall be documented.
- ☐ Assess need to arrange for students and faculty to attend memorial service (may provide buses for transportation). Encourage parents to accompany their children. Students must have permission from parent to leave school and attend service.
- ☐ Coordinate appropriate expressions of loss. Students must get approval from administration prior to collecting monies.
- ☐ Send letter to parents regarding the death, outlining the school's efforts to assist students. FERPA and HIPAA must be followed. Encourage parents to contact school if they are concerned about their child.
- ☐ Crisis Response team documents students seen, parents contacted and referrals to outside support.
- ☐ Consider supplying breakfast/lunch for staff members as appropriate. Utilize other buildings to support this.

☐ _____