Suicide Prevention Checklist

When you have clients who are suicidal, you naturally want to make sure that you are doing everything you can to insure their safety. This checklist is designed to remind you of the critical steps you need to think about for these clients.

Important Note:

When treating suicidal clients, it is always advisable to consult regularly with an experienced supervisor or supervisory group.

If you have any doubt about the immediate safety of a client, call the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, 1-800-273-TALK (8255), for advice.

Suicide Prevention Checklist

Client Name:		Date:	<u></u>
D.O.B	Phone Number:		
Emergency Contact: Na	me	Phone	
Emergency Contact: Na	me	Phone	
Emergency Contact: Na	me	Phone	
•	ction when you first have a tem when it is complete.	a concern that this client may be co	onsidering
communication with fan		uding client interview, record revie feel qualified to complete a comp and verify completion.	
medical practice, seek a	n authorization to release i	onfidentiality is required by law or information for the family/parents sertive and persuasive in obtaining	or
	the client and to determin	involved in the client's care, to obt e what the family/parents already	
		n for all previous treatment provide chotherapy, psychiatric and releva	
knowledge of risk factor	s for the client. Pay partice	cords carefully to gain a comprehe ular attention to medications that I ght distortion, or suicidal thinking.	
Identify risk and r	rotective factors in the clie	ent's life (see below)	

B. Complete this section as a first step in decreasing risk factors and increasing protective factors. The following list of risk and protective factors was compiled by the Center for Disease Control (CDC), Division of Violence Prevention. Check off risk and prevention factors that are relevant to the client, and note how risk factors can be addressed and protective factors can be increased.

Risk Factors for Suicide

A combination of individual, relational, community, and societal factors contribute to the risk of suicide. Risk factors are those characteristics associated with suicide—they might not be direct causes. Risk factors include

Family history of suicide
Family history of child maltreatment
Previous suicide attempt(s)
History of mental disorders, particularly clinical depression
History of alcohol and substance abuse
Feelings of hopelessness
Impulsive or aggressive tendencies
Cultural and religious beliefs (e.g., belief that suicide is a noble resolution of a personal dilemma)
Local epidemics of suicide
Isolation, a feeling of being cut off from other people
Barriers to accessing mental health treatment
Loss (relational, social, work, or financial)
Physical illness

Medication associated with an increased risk of depression, thought distortion, and/or
suicidal thinking
Easy access to lethal methods (e.g. guns)
Unwillingness to seek help because of the stigma attached to mental health and
substance abuse disorders or to suicidal thoughts
Protective Factors for Suicide
<u> </u>
Protective factors buffer individuals from suicidal thoughts and behavior. To date, protective factors have not been studied as extensively or rigorously as risk factors. Identifying and understanding protective factors are, however, equally as important as researching risk factors.
Protective include:
Effective clinical care for mental, physical, and substance abuse disorders
Easy access to a variety of clinical interventions and support for seeking help.
Family and community support (connectedness)
Support from ongoing medical and mental health care relationships
Skills in problem solving, conflict resolution, and nonviolent ways of handling disputes
Cultural and religious beliefs that discourage suicide and support instincts for self-preservation

Perform the following steps when an elevated risk of suicide is identified. Check off each tem when it is complete
Following a comprehensive evaluation, communicate with the client and the amily/parents regarding diagnoses, treatment recommendations and safety issues. Do <u>not</u> assume they know anything about the nature of mental illness, treatment, risk factors, or community resources.
Regardless of whether one has a signed authorization, explicitly inform the family in the presence of the client of all safety issues, including risk factors for suicide and what steps to ake if danger exists, such as ridding the home of firearms/other means of self-harm and creating a plan to monitor and support the client.
Regardless of whether one has a signed authorization, discuss available community esources to help the family and client, including resources for case management, support groups, improving mental health at home, and other relevant factors.
Coordinate provision of care if a client transitions from one level of care to another, or one provider to another:
Involve client and family in planning process including discussion of interim safety plan.
Assure follow up is in place with a specific timely appointments.
Assure accepting provider has full knowledge of history and risk issues/records.
Confirm that client has attended the follow-up appointments.
herapist Name:
herapist Signature:

Additional Notes	