

Zero Suicide Implementation in Health Systems

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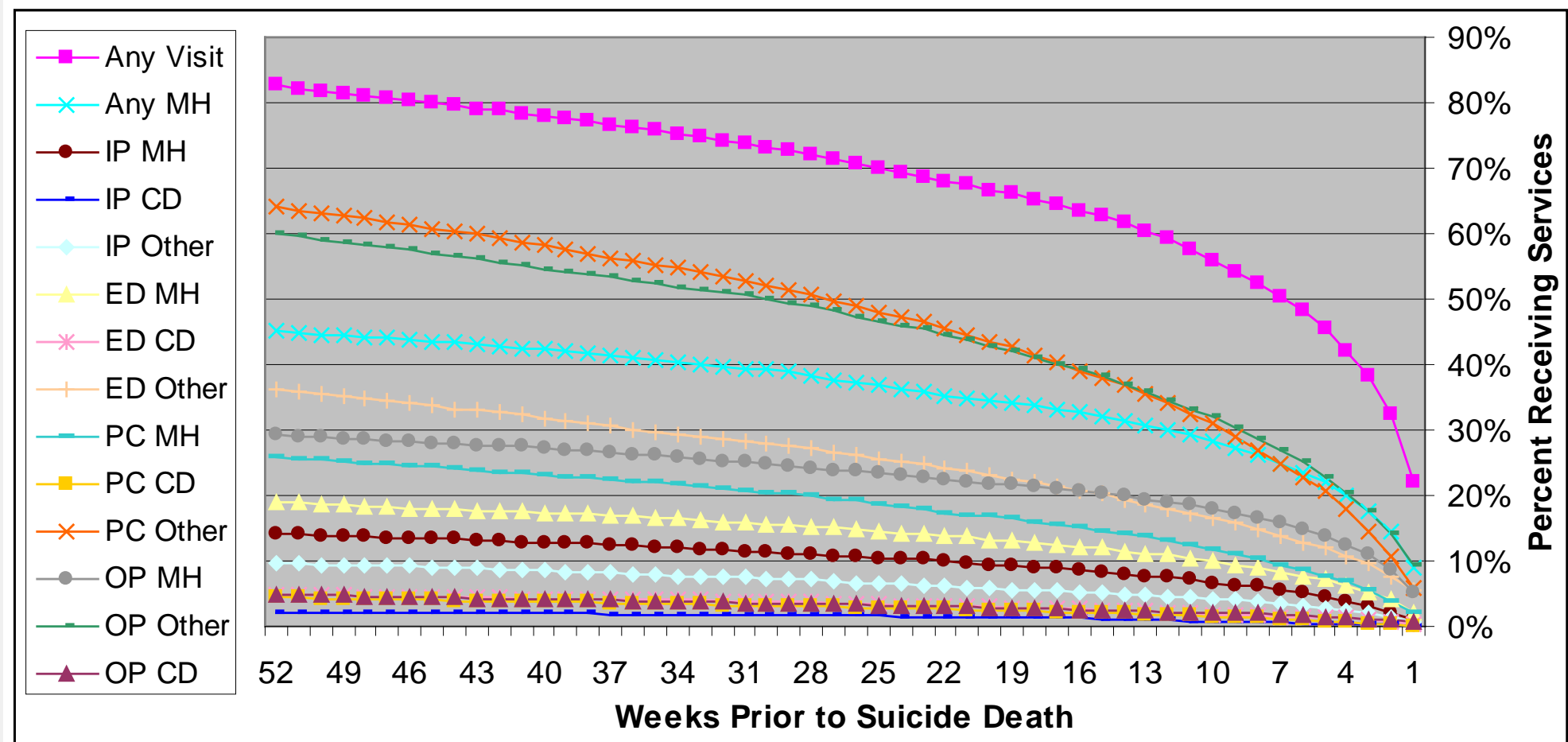
American
Foundation
for Suicide
Prevention

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- Special thanks to the clinicians and health system leaders, who chose to implement Zero Suicide, as well as our partner research teams, who worked on the project (especially, Julie Richards, Scott Stumbo, Jennifer Boggs, Karen Coleman, Robert Penfold, Bobbi Jo Yarborough, Stacy Sterling, and Gregory Simon).

Background / Significance

- Suicide is the 10th leading CoD in the US
 - #1 cause of injury-related death
- >48,000 people die of suicide each year in the US
 - 14.3/100,000 rate in Michigan (14.5/100,000 nationally)
- 1.4 million suicide attempts each year in the US
- >10 million people have suicide thoughts each year in the US
- US suicide rates have not improved over time
 - Rates are ~25% higher than in 2000; the only top 10 leading cause of death with rising rates (except COVID)
- \$1.2 million per suicide in lost work productivity and medical costs.
- We think Health Care plays an important role in Suicide Prevention.
- Research remains in its infancy stages, but we have made significant progress.

Health care systems are an important environment to prevent suicide



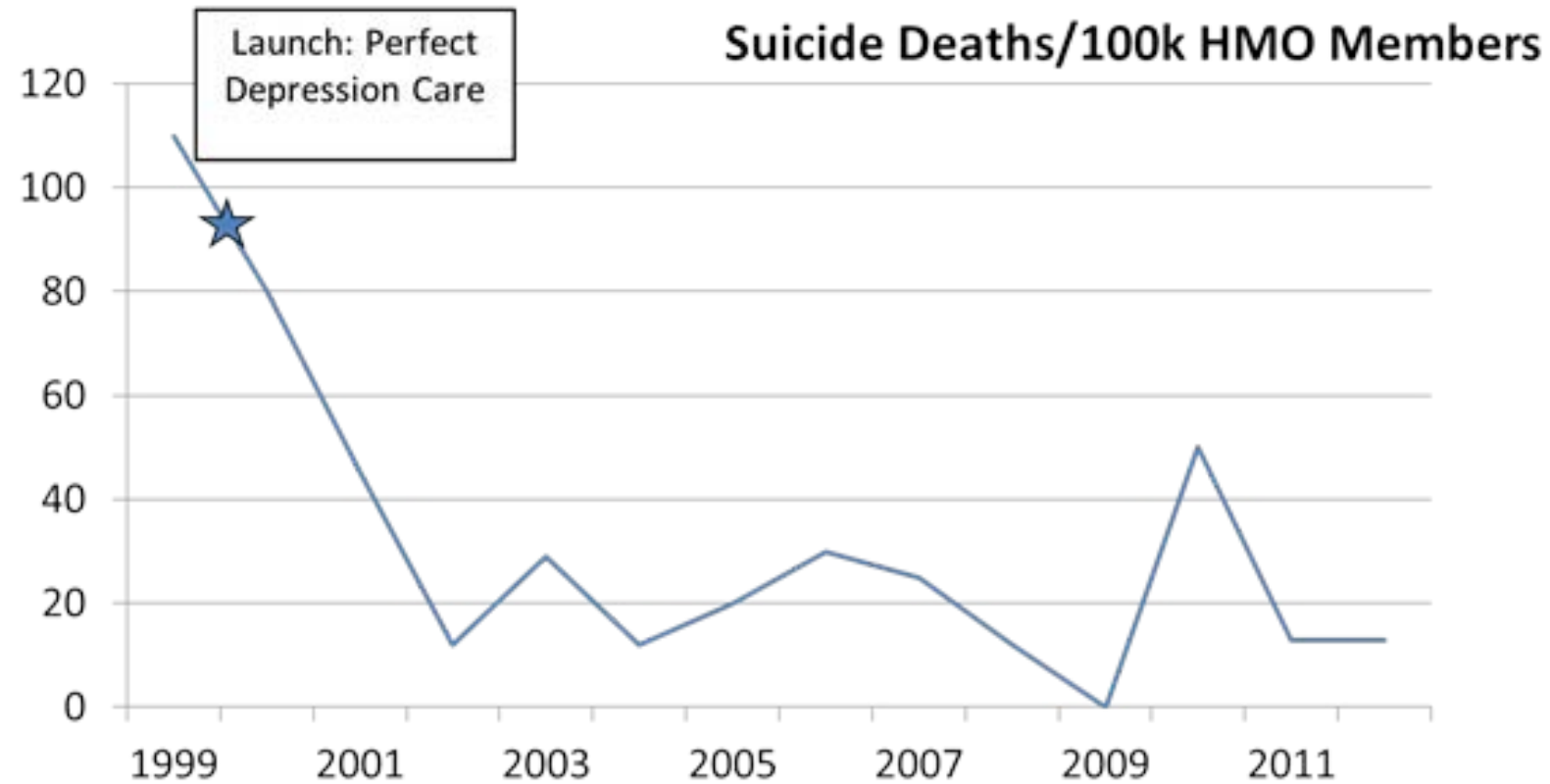
Ahmedani, et al (2014). Health care contacts in the year before suicide death. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 29(6), 870-877. doi:10.1007/s11606-014-2767-3. PMID: 24567199.



What can we do: Identification, Treatment and Intervention

- Universal
 - Low-intensity approaches delivered broadly (e.g., asking the question).
 - There are screening tools that work!
 - Talking with people and offering support is one of the strongest interventions, but we have to be able to ask the question and talk.
- Selective
 - Moderate to High intensity approaches delivered to individuals at increased risk in health systems.

- Originally began at Henry Ford (Perfect Depression Care) in 2001.
- The research evolved throughout the 2000s.
- National Action Alliance formed to create a new National Strategy
 - **Focus on Zero Suicide.**
- Zero Suicide adopted by SAMHSA.
- International Zero Suicide movement begins.
- Health systems across the US begin implementation.



HFH Success:

Dramatic reduction in suicide rates (by 80 percent in our health plan members) by carefully assessing patients for risk of suicide and adopting measures to reduce the likelihood that a patient will attempt suicide

Title: *An Evaluation of the National Zero Suicide Model Across Learning Healthcare Systems* (U01MH114087).

Sites

- **Henry Ford Health (Ahmedani)**
- **KP Washington (Simon)**
- **KP Northwest (Yarborough / Clarke)**
- **KP Southern California (Coleman)**
- **KP Northern California (Sterling)**
- **KP Colorado (Beck / Boggs)**

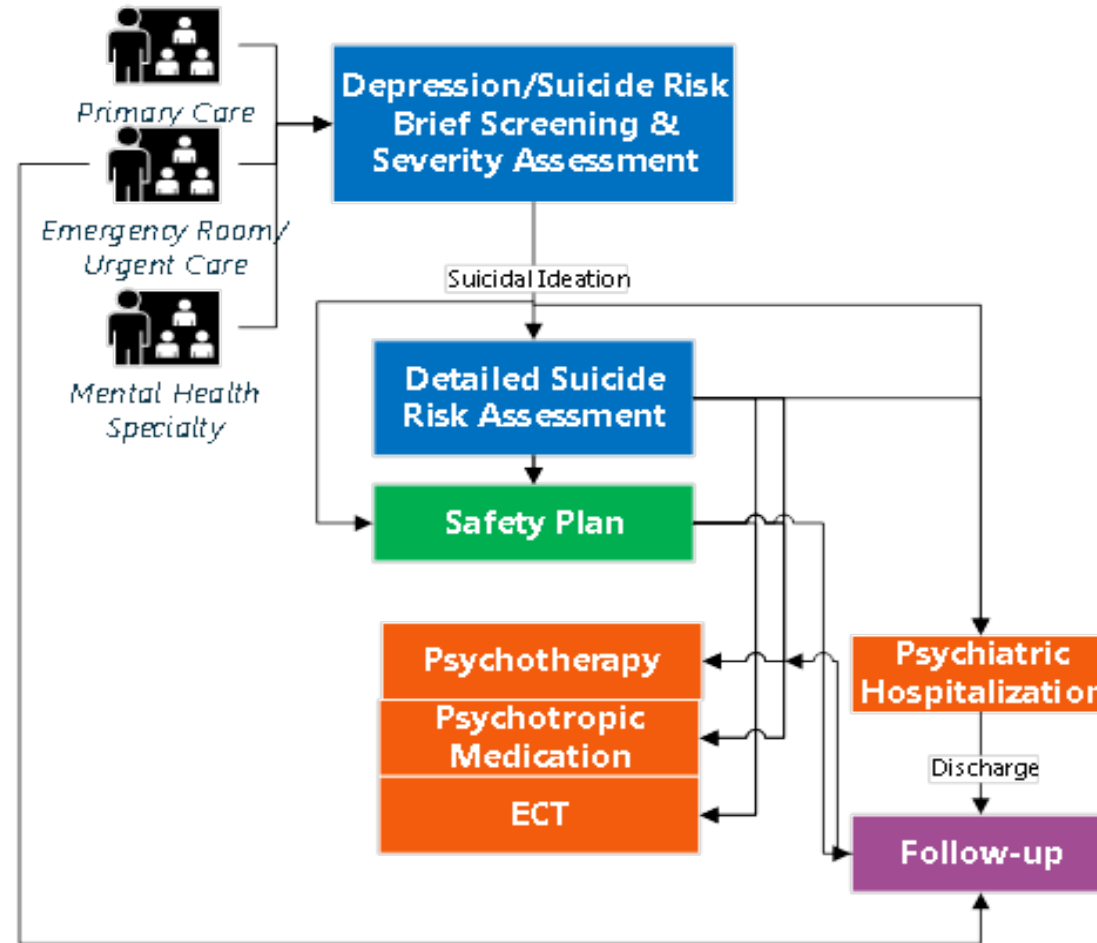
Collaborators

- **NIMH (Schoenbaum, Pearson, O'Connor)**
- **SPRC (Goldstein-Grumet)**
- **Northwestern (Beidas)**

ZS Components

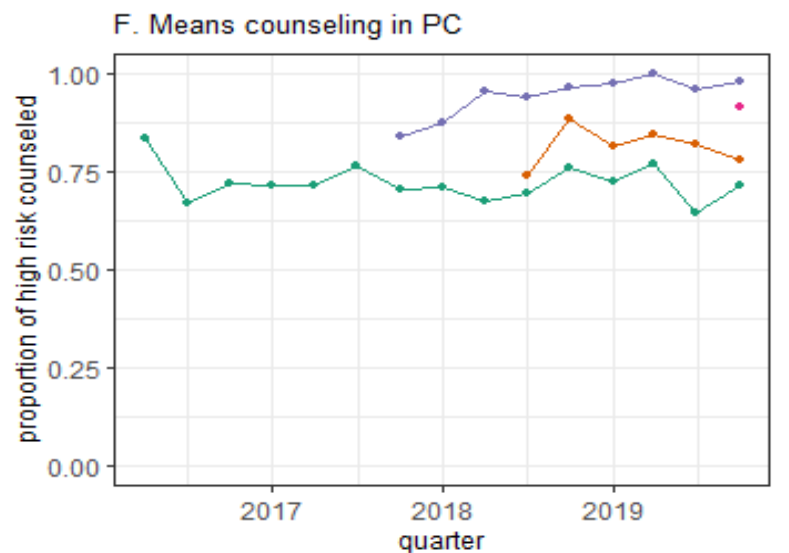
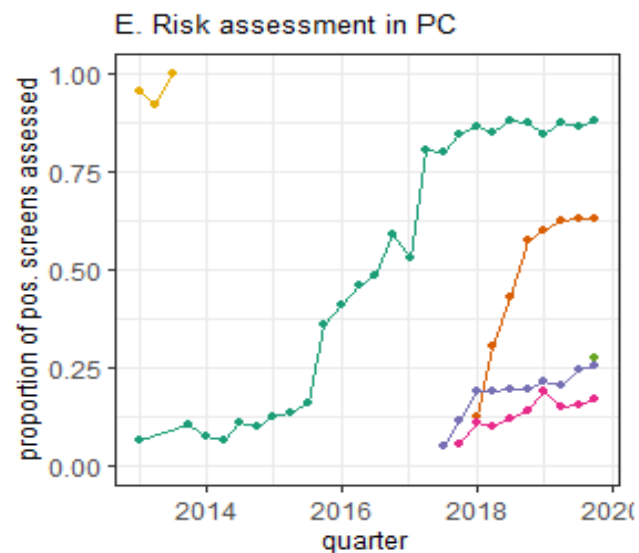
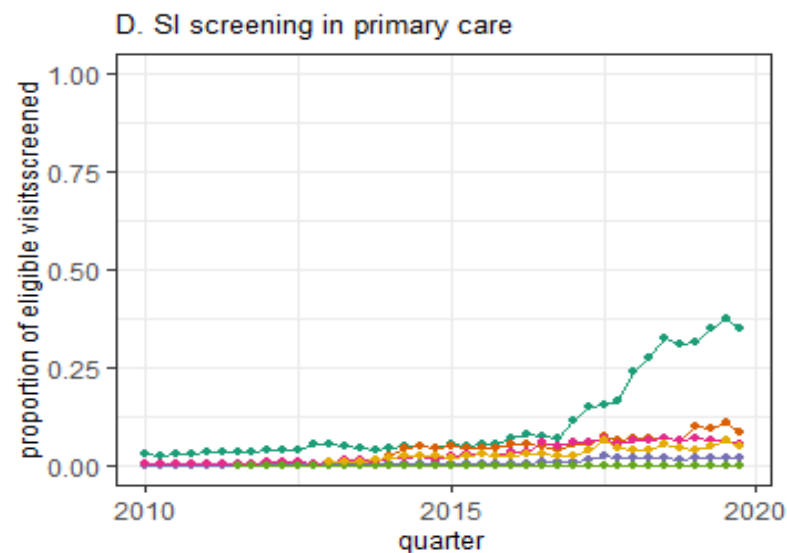
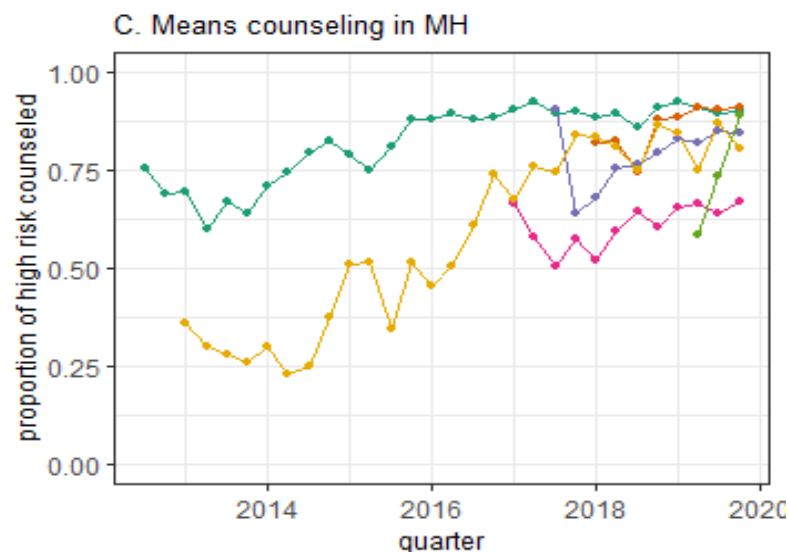
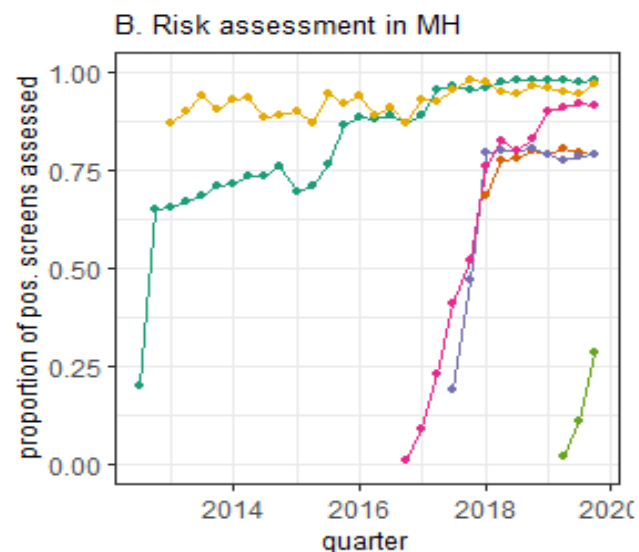
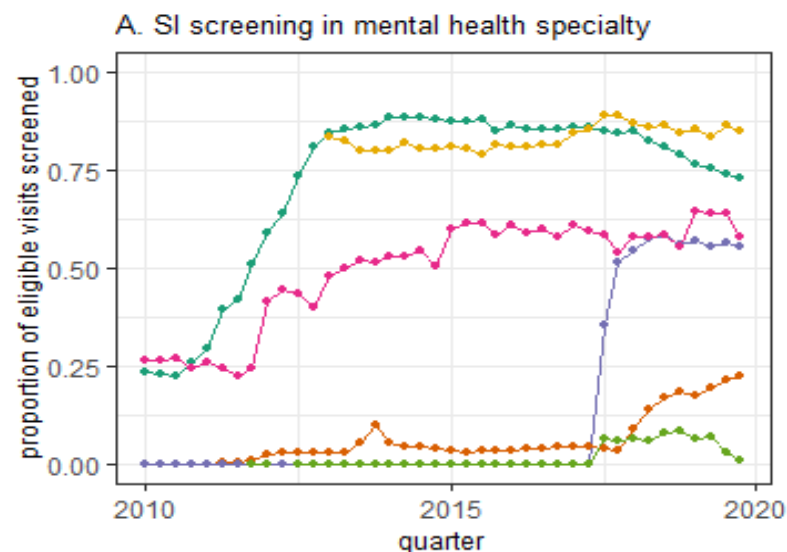
- ZS 'Operational' Components (Aim 1 collaboration)
- ZS 'Clinical' Components (Aim 1-3 measurement)
- Identification of Risk – screening and assessment (PHQ-9, C-SSRS, other)
- Engagement in care (Care coordination, collaborative care)
- Brief intervention and treatment (safety plans, specialty psychotherapy)
- Transition (Post-Discharge follow-up, Caring Contacts, Visits after Referral)
- Measurement tracking via the Electronic Health Record Systems (Epic), Insurance Claims, and Mortality Records.
- Established data sources in MHRN Virtual Data Warehouse.
- New ZS data sources in Epic/Claims.
- State and government mortality records.

Making Sense of the Clinical Pathway

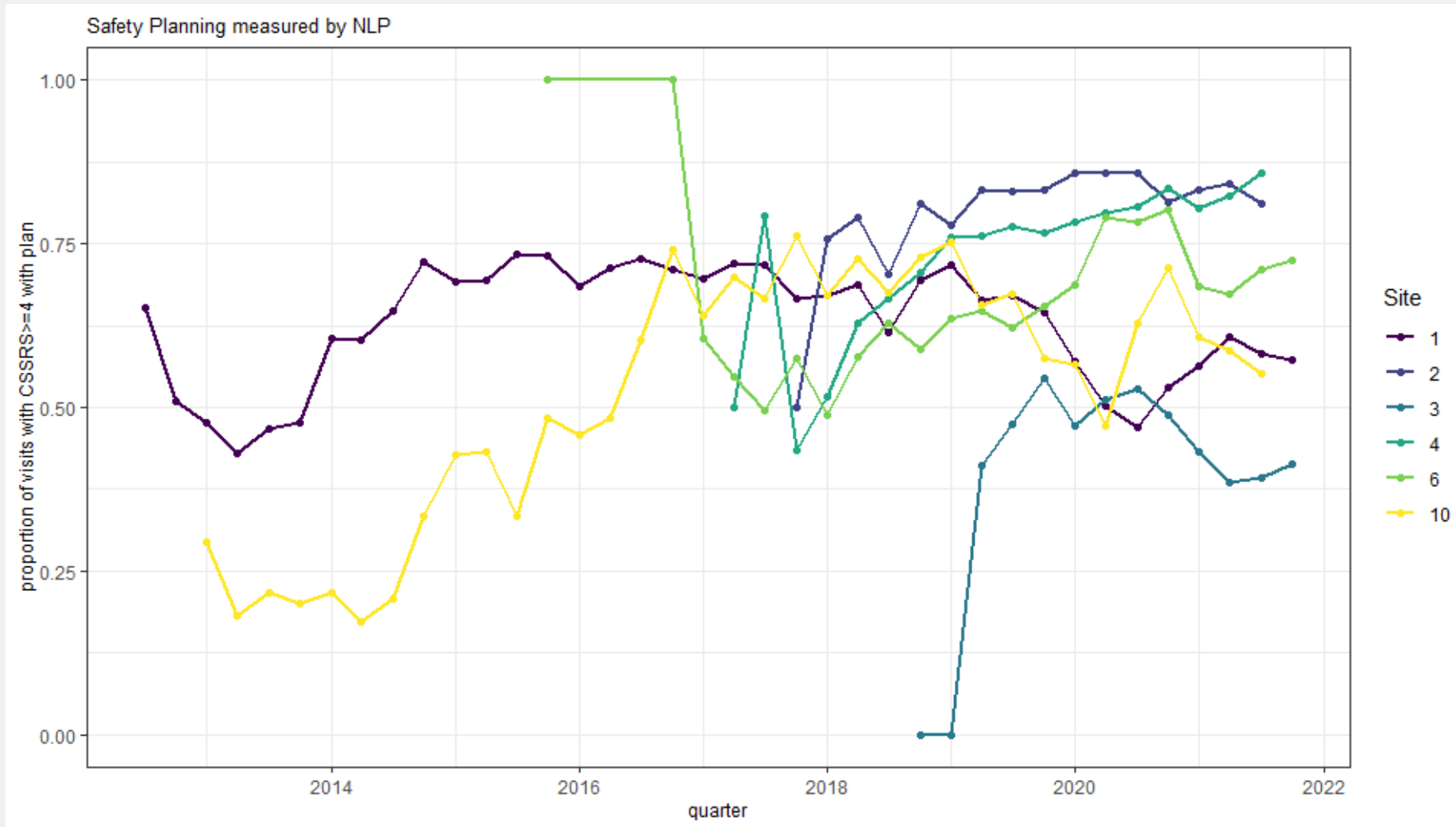


Richards, et al. An implementation evaluation of "Zero Suicide" using normalization process theory to support high-quality care for patients at risk of suicide. *Implement Res Pract.* 2021 Jan 1;2:10.

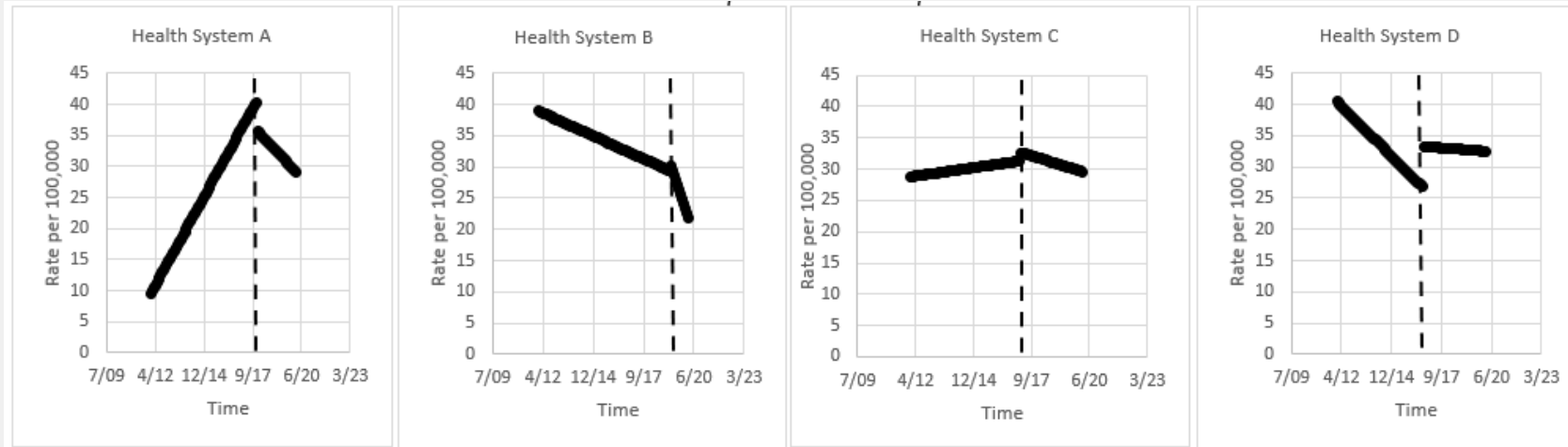
Visit Based Screening, Assessment, Lethal Means Counseling



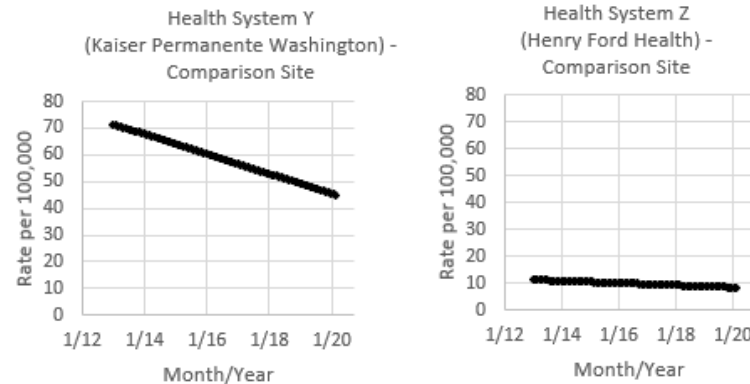
Professional contacts + Lethal means assessment using NLP among patients with CSSRS ≥ 4 .



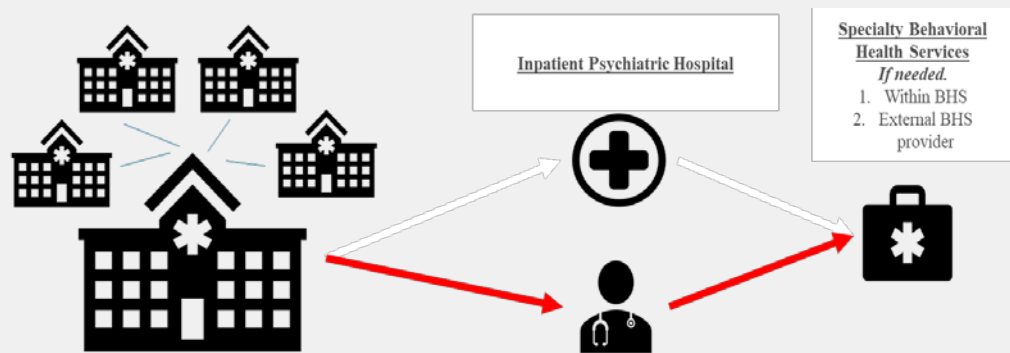
Suicide Attempt Rates in MH Specialty



Panel B: Comparison Group Sites



Research Leading to Broad Implementation



Emergency Department

1. Universal Suicide Risk Screening via PSS-3.
2. Behavioral Health Consultation (in-person at HHF or via telemedicine at partner EDs) for positive suicide risk screens (positive question #2 or 3) – *Proposed Pathway*:
 - 2a. Suicide Risk Assessment
 - 2b. Safety Plan
 - 2c. Means Counseling
 - 2d. Family/Support Involvement
 - 2e. Treatment Planning
 - 2f. Discharge to Inpatient Hospital or Behavioral Health Integration ED

Behavioral Health Integration “ED Bridge” Expansion

Proposed Pathway

1. Contact within 48 hours post-discharge (Virtual, phone, preferred contact method).
 - 1a. Caring Contact (Care Coordinator)
 - 1b. Suicide Risk Re-Assessment. (Care Coordinator and/or BHI / BHS)
 - 1c. Care Coordination (Care Coordinator)
 - 1d. Safety Plan Review (BHI / BHS)
 - 1e. Means Counseling Review (BHI / BHS)
 - 1f. Family/Support Review (BHI / BHS)
 - 1g. Community and Self-Help Resources (BHI / BHS)
 - 1h. Virtual Bridge Psychotherapy (BHI)

Specialty Behavioral Health Services
If needed.

1. Within BHS
2. External BHS provider



Zero Suicide International



