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The Joint Commission's Suicide Prevention Requirements

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Facts About The Joint Commission's Suicide **Prevention Requirements**

The suicide prevention safety goal has been in place for ~15 years.

In July 2019 the number of EPs went from

3 to 7

- The old standard was not decreasing suicide.
 The jury is still out about the clinical impact of the reworded and more detailed standards.

There are about

45,000 suicides in the US each year. Between 49 and 65 of these suicides take place in the institutional setting. There are more than

30 FAQs on TJCs web site addressing suicide

Many **Perspectives** articles are written in an attempt to clarify suicide prevention requirements.

prevention and ligature resistance.

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Environmental Safety (EP01)
 Patient Monitoring (EP05)
 Risk Level/ Precautions (EP04)

Contributing

High Risk:

- Screening (EP02)
 Assessment (EP03)

Other Issues

Follow up Care at Discharge (EP06) Quality Monitoring (EP07)

10,000-foot View of TJC's Requirements













 Suicide screen (e.g., C-SSR) is part of the overall screening for voluntary and involuntary admission and also addresses homicidality and grave disability.

Confusion: is the nursing evaluation a suicide screen or full suicide assessment?

Issues encountered by behavioral health units and

- After screen but before assessmentAfter assessment

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Suicide Precautions

- Ligature Resistance ... unit construction
- Required for locked units and locations used exclusively for behavioral health patients.
- Evaluation of the environment lacks specificity (e.g., each room or space)
- Orders for medical beds for high risk patients (implied, not specifically required)
- Room sweep / ongoing surveillance of the environment
- 1:1 only required by TJC for high-risk patients in a non-ligature-resistant environment.
- Documentation of general surveillance (e.g., 15-minute checks)
- · General Lack of Clarity

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Common Issues: The Care of Behavioral Health Patients

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Most CMS termination actions are triggered by one or more adverse clinical event involving patient harm

Light Time Transport Control of America Control of Control of

Harm events \dots paying attention to the drip, drip, drip \dots

- Assaults should not happen
- Restraint should not be needed
- Staff members and patients should feel safe

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An effective patient safety program is essential to avoid adverse actions by CMS/State Agencies

Aggression and Patient/Staff Safety

- The patient's psychiatric condition is not recognized as an underlying cause of their behavior (e.g., lack of self control)
- $\bullet\,$ The fight/challenge dynamic for uncontrolled patients excites some staff members
- Some staff members are fearful of mentally ill patients so control is the "go-to" method
- Many staff members have a poor basic knowledge and understanding of mental illness diagnoses and treatment
- \bullet How to de-escalate patients according to diagnosis type is not taught \dots just general de-escalation techniques
- De-escalation is not taught putting the patient first (again, treating them as a sick patient who can be well again)
- Nurses/clinical staff are not managing aggressive patients (situational fear) but allow "controllers" to take over such as mental health technicians and security staff
- $\bullet \ \ \text{Hospitals allow the least educated staff to manage patient aggression (e.g., technicians, security, sitters)}$
- Staffing based on the acuity of the patient requires continual review with changes made to the number or attributes of assigned staff modified as indicated (e.g., gender, experience, training, use of social workers).

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Paying Attention to the Whole Patient

- Many patients do not only have severe mental illness, but untreated medical illnesses
- · Nurses need to be prepared to medically manage compromised patients
- · Medical conditions must be quickly assessed, escalated, and treated when identified
- Regulatory agencies expect the same quality care be provided no matter the type of patient care setting
- A patient's medical problems must be assessed, treated, managed and documented \dots not just they psychiatric issues

Pay Attention to the patient's general medical condition

Assess / Diagnose Treat Repeat

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Critical Thinking is a Skill



Changing Vital Signs Considerations

Temperature: Sepsis, Anxiety, DTs

Respiratory Rate: Respiratory Distress, Pain, Anxiety, Sepsis, DTs

Blood Pressure: Cardiac Etiology, Pain, Anxiety, DTs Temperature: Infection, Neurological, DTs

Decreased

Heart rate: Heart Block, Hypothermia, Sedation Respiratory Rate: Sedation, Neurological, Overdose Blood Pressure: Hypovolemia, Sedation, Sepsis Temperature: Infection, Metabolic Oxygen Saturation: Respiratory Distress, Cardiac

Etiology, Sedation

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Interdisciplinary Care Planning and Active Treatment

- Object, observable long term and short term goals.
- Active treatment needs to target the reason the patient was admitted and their acute psychiatric symptoms.
- \bullet Those symptoms are treated though medication management, education, group therapy and individual therapy.
- Active treatment for those with **chronic mental illness** and **long-term forensic** hospitalization (not guilty by reason of insanity or guilty but insane) primarily needs to focus on managing symptoms to improve activities of daily living.
- Restoration treatment is active treatment for those found incompetent to proceed with the legal process. This type of treatment focuses on learning and understanding the basic concepts of the legal system with the goal of becoming competent to proceed.

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Discussion / Questions

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The Daunting Challenges of Psychiatric Hospitals and Other Behavioral Health Settings		
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