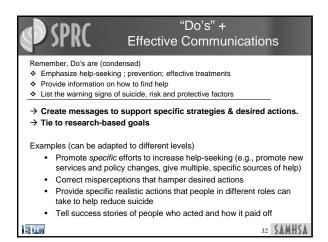


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#### **Provide Information Needed GETTING HELP** To Act (example) The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline has a toll-free number for people feeling suicidal: 1.800.273.TALK (8255). Caveat: warning signs are not It operates seven days week, 24 hours a day. arranged according to the Here are signs the Department of Defense says could mean a person is vulnerable to suicide: two "tiers" recommended by the consensus warning signs (see Appendix). ► Talking or writing about death and ways to die Showing sudden changes in mood or behavior ➤ Sleeping or eating changes ➤ Exhibiting reckless or risky behaviors Expressing hopelessness about the future ➤ Preparing a will ➤ Giving things away Military suicide response hinges on erasing stigma against seeking help Making arrangements for pets to be cared for By Bruce Alpert, Times-Picayune ► Unusual spending ► Withdrawing from others January 15, 2010



Success Stories — can describe sources of help, desired behavior & how it led to the right outcomes; may reduce stigma

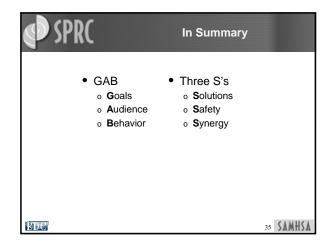
"General's story puts focus on stress stemming from combat" Tom Vanden Brook, USA TODAY, 11/25/08

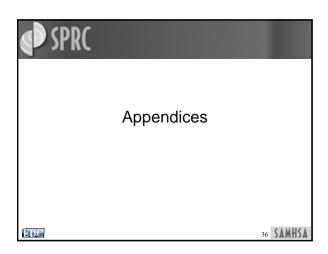
The stress of his combat service could have derailed his career, but Ham says he realized that he needed help transitioning from life on the battlefields of Iraq to the halls of power at the Pentagon. So he sought screening for post-traumatic stress and got counseling from a chaplain. That helped him "get realigned," he says......

There clearly is a part of Army culture that says, 'Tough it out. You just work your way through it.' That's clearly where I thought I was. I didn't think I needed anybody to help me. It took the love of my life to say, 'You need to talk to somebody.' I'm glad that she did that, and I think she's glad that I did that."

http://www.usatoday.com/news/military/2008-11-24-general\_N.htm 33







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# Recommendations on Safe Reporting for the Media



SUICIDE PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

At-a-Glance: Safe Reporting on Suicide

Research indicates that the way suicide is reported in the media can contribute to additional suicides and suicide attempts. Conversely, stories about suicide can inform readers and viewers about the likely causes of suicide, its warning signs, rened in suicide zetes, and recent treatment advances. The following recommendations have been developed to assist reporters and editors in safe reporting on suicide.

At-a-Glance: www.sprc.org/library/at\_a\_glance.pdf

Full document: www.sprc.org/library/sreporting.pdf

Coming in April! www.reportingonsuicide.org

# **₽** SPRC

Consensus Warning Signs

AAS Consensus Warning Signs (Rudd et al. 2006)

- · Distinguish warning signs from risk factors
  - WS indicate heightened risk for suicide in the near-term (i.e., within minutes, hours, or days)
  - o RF suggest longer-term risk (i.e., a year to lifetime.)
- 2 tiers
  - o Tier 1: Seek immediate help
  - Tier 2: Seek help
- Often it is a constellation of signs that raises concern (absent direct statements or behaviors)

One-page summary:

http://www2.sprc.org/sites/sprc.org/files/AASWarningSigns\_factsheet.pdf

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CAMHC

#### Consensus Warning Signs (paraphrased)

#### Tier 1: Seek immediate help if someone is:

- Threatening or talking of wanting to hurt or kill him/herself
- Looking for ways to kill him/herself by seeking access to firearms, available pills, or other means
- Talking or writing about death, dying or suicide, when these actions are out of the ordinary for the person

#### Tier 2: Seek help if someone displays

- Hopelessness
- Rage, uncontrolled anger, seeking revenge
- Acting reckless, risky activities (seemingly w/o thinking)
- Feeling trapped like there's no way out
- Increased alcohol or drug use
- Withdrawing from friends, family and society
- Anxiety, agitation, unable to sleep or sleeping all the time
- Dramatic mood changes
- No reason for living; no sense of purpose in life

## **SPR**

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