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# **TRAUMA-AND VIOLENCE-INFORMED APPROACHES TO COMPLETING MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS- GAD-7 AND C-SSRS**

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# OBJECTIVES

By the end of this session participants will be able to:

- Discuss the use of trauma-and violence-informed (TVIC) principles in the administration of mental health assessment tools, including the Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7) Scale and the Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS).
- Describe strategies to introduce these tools to clients, explain their purpose and discuss their findings.
- Identify ways to engage in these discussions while prioritizing emotional safety and fostering a therapeutic relationship

# TRAUMA-AND VIOLENCE-INFORMED PRINCIPLES (TVIC)



Understand trauma, violence, and its impact on people and behaviours



Nurture physically and emotionally safe environments



Foster opportunities for choice and collaboration

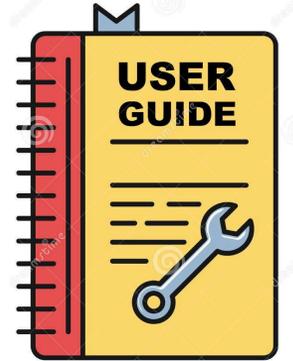
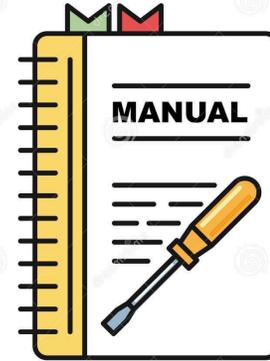


Use a strengths based and capacity building approach

# ABOUT THE TOOLS...

- Avenues for identifying mental health symptoms and finding ways to manage them
- Allow us to quantify data and evaluate outcomes
- Opportunity for education
- **They are just tools**





■ How do we incorporate trauma- and violence-informed principles in the use of these tools?



# GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDERS SCALE (GAD-7)

## GAD-7

Over the <b>last 2 weeks</b> , how often have you been bothered by the following problems? <i>(Use "✓" to indicate your answer)</i>	Not at all	Several days	More than half the days	Nearly every day
1. Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge	0	1	2	3
2. Not being able to stop or control worrying	0	1	2	3
3. Worrying too much about different things	0	1	2	3
4. Trouble relaxing	0	1	2	3
5. Being so restless that it is hard to sit still	0	1	2	3
6. Becoming easily annoyed or irritable	0	1	2	3
7. Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen	0	1	2	3

*(For office coding: Total Score T\_\_\_ = \_\_\_ + \_\_\_ + \_\_\_)*

- Valid and reliable tool
- Increasing scores were strongly associated with multiple domains of functional impairment (Spitzer et al., 2006)

# GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDERS SCALE (GAD-7)

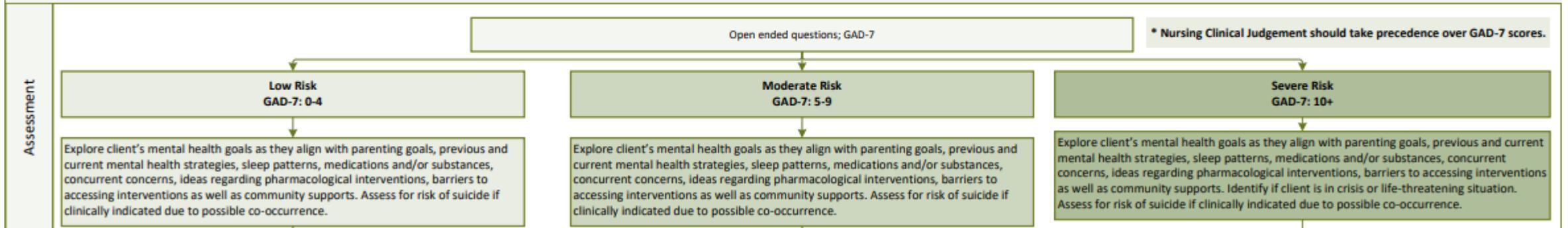


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## Nursing Care Plans for Supporting Perinatal Mental Health: Anxiety

PHN recognizes signs, risk factors, and protective factors for persistent generalized anxiety.

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# INTRODUCING THE TOOL AND EXPLAINING THE PURPOSE- GAD-7

- Use simple clear terms
- Explain to clients why you are using the tool
- Clarify terms as needed
- Take the opportunity to educate/build on client strengths
- Demonstrate active listening
- Allow for silence

“This tool is a set of questions that help us better understand \_\_\_\_\_ you’ve been experiencing and ways in which we can support you”.

“Anxiety looks and feels different for different people, and these are some of the ways in which people experience it”

“It’s 7 questions about how you’ve been feeling over the past two weeks”

“That sounds really hard.. “



## DISCUSSING THE FINDINGS – GAD-7

- It's not a diagnostic tool
- Summarize key issues
- Identify next steps
- Give choices

“It’s clear that the worries that you’re experiencing are really impacting your life and getting in the way of you taking care of yourself.. it seems like this is something that requires a little more support ”



# COLUMBIA SUICIDE SEVERITY RATING SCALE (C-SSRS)

## SAFE-T Protocol with C-SSRS (Columbia Risk and Protective Factors) - Recent

Step 1: Identify Risk Factors	
C-SSRS Suicidal Ideation Severity (If question 2 is "no" you may skip 3, 4 and 5)	Month
1) <b>Wish to be dead</b> <i>Have you wished you were dead or wished you could go to sleep and not wake up?</i>	Yellow
2) <b>Current suicidal thoughts</b> <i>Have you actually had any thoughts of killing yourself?</i>	Yellow
3) <b>Suicidal thoughts w/ Method</b> (w/no specific Plan or Intent or act) <i>Have you been thinking about how you might do this?</i>	Orange
4) <b>Suicidal Intent without Specific Plan</b> <i>Have you had these thoughts and had some intention of acting on them?</i>	Red
5) <b>Intent with Plan</b> <i>Have you started to work out or worked out the details of how to kill yourself? Did you intend to carry out this plan?</i>	Red
<b>C-SSRS Suicidal Behavior:</b> "Have you ever done anything, started to do anything, or prepared to do anything to end your life?"  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" Was it within the past 3 months?	Lifetime
	Yellow
	Past 3 Months
	Red

# COLUMBIA SUICIDE SEVERITY RATING SCALE (C-SSRS)

## Activating Events:

- Recent losses or other significant negative event(s) (legal, financial, relationship, etc.)
- Pending incarceration or homelessness
- Current or pending isolation or feeling alone

## Treatment History:

- Previous psychiatric diagnosis and treatments
- Hopeless or dissatisfied with treatment
- Non-compliant with treatment
- Not receiving treatment
- Insomnia

## Other:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## Clinical Status:

- Hopelessness
- Major depressive episode
- Mixed affect episode (e.g. Bipolar)
- Command Hallucinations to hurt self
- Chronic physical pain or other acute medical problem (e.g. CNS disorders)
- Highly impulsive behavior
- Substance abuse or dependence
- Agitation or severe anxiety
- Perceived burden on family or others
- Homicidal Ideation
- Aggressive behavior towards others
- Refuses or feels unable to agree to safety plan
- Sexual abuse (lifetime)
- Family history of suicide

- Access to lethal methods:** Ask specifically about presence or absence of a firearm in the home or ease of accessing

## Step 2: Identify Protective Factors (Protective factors may not counteract significant acute suicide risk factors)

### Internal:

- Fear of death or dying due to pain and suffering
- Identifies reasons for living
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

### External:

- Belief that suicide is immoral; high spirituality
- Responsibility to family or others; living with family
- Supportive social network of family or friends
- Engaged in work or school

# COLUMBIA SUICIDE SEVERITY RATING SCALE (C-SSRS)

Step 3: Specific questioning about Thoughts, Plans, and Suicidal Intent – (see Step 1 for Ideation Severity and Behavior – skip if questions 1-5 are all no)	
C-SSRS Suicidal Ideation Intensity (with respect to the most severe ideation 1-5 identified above)	Month
<p><b>Frequency</b>  <b>How many times have you had these thoughts?</b>            (1) Less than once a week (2) Once a week (3) 2-5 times in week (4) Daily or almost daily (5) Many times each day</p>	
<p><b>Duration</b>  <b>When you have the thoughts how long do they last?</b>            (1) Fleeting - few seconds or minutes (4) 4-8 hours/most of day            (2) Less than 1 hour/some of the time (5) More than 8 hours/persistent or continuous            (3) 1-4 hours/a lot of time</p>	
<p><b>Controllability</b>  <b>Could/can you stop thinking about killing yourself or wanting to die if you want to?</b>            (1) Easily able to control thoughts (4) Can control thoughts with a lot of difficulty            (2) Can control thoughts with little difficulty (5) Unable to control thoughts            (3) Can control thoughts with some difficulty (0) Does not attempt to control thoughts</p>	
<p><b>Deterrents</b>  <b>Are there things - anyone or anything (e.g., family, religion, pain of death) - that stopped you from wanting to die or acting on thoughts of suicide?</b>            (1) Deterrents definitely stopped you from attempting suicide (4) Deterrents most likely did not stop you            (2) Deterrents probably stopped you (5) Deterrents definitely did not stop you            (3) Uncertain that deterrents stopped you (0) Does not apply</p>	
<p><b>Reasons for Ideation</b>  <b>What sort of reasons did you have for thinking about wanting to die or killing yourself? Was it to end the pain or stop the way you were feeling (in other words you couldn't go on living with this pain or how you were feeling) or was it to get attention, revenge or a reaction from others? Or both?</b>            (1) Completely to get attention, revenge or a reaction from others (4) Mostly to end or stop the pain (you couldn't go on living with the pain or how you were feeling)            (2) Mostly to get attention, revenge or a reaction from others (5) Completely to end or stop the pain (you couldn't go on living with the pain or how you were feeling)            (3) Equally to get attention, revenge or a reaction from others and to end/stop the pain (0) Does not apply</p>	
<b>Total Score</b>	

# COLUMBIA SUICIDE SEVERITY RATING SCALE (C-SSRS)



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## Nursing Care Plans for Supporting Perinatal Mental Health: Suicidal Ideation

PHN recognizes signs, risk factors, and protective factors for suicide. Positive response EPDS Q 10 or PHQ-9 Q 9

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Open ended questions; C-SSRS

**\* Nursing Clinical Judgement should take precedence over Suicide Risk Assessment results**

**Low Risk**

Explore whether client is currently/previously connected with other resources/supports, their current support system, as well as strategies that have been helpful, unhelpful in the past and duration.

**Moderate Risk**

In addition to assessing risk and protective factors, explore whether client is currently/previously connected with other resources/supports, strategies that have been helpful/unhelpful in the past and duration; support system including caregiver supports for child(ren) in the home or pets in the event of crisis; identify trusted support network that can be leveraged. Assess safety of others in the home.

**Severe Risk  
(Immediate risk to self or others (life-threatening emergency))**

Assess safety of others in the home. Explore caregiver supports for child(ren) in the home or pets; identify trusted support network that can be leveraged.

Assessment

# INTRODUCING THE TOOL AND EXPLAINING ITS PURPOSE- C-SSRS

- Simple, clear terms
- Explain why you are using the tool
- Note your tone and non-verbals
- Note your verbals
- Allow for silence
- Reflect, validate, support



“We ask these questions to get a better sense as to how some of these thoughts have been impacting you and what we can do to support you”

“You mentioned that you think your baby would be better off without you.. with your permission.. I want to ask you a few more questions about this”

“That sounds really hard”

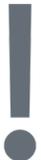
# DISCUSS THE FINDINGS- C-SSRS

- Reflect, validate, support
- Summarize key issues
- Identify next steps
- Give choices as able

Thank you for sharing  
that with me

“I’m hearing that these thoughts have  
been on the back of your mind and they’re  
worrying you, I’m hoping we can work  
together on coming up with a plan as to  
what to do when you these thoughts  
come back”

‘It sounds as though these thoughts are really persistent and  
very much impacting you, we want to work with you to help  
you stay safe, and because of that I would like to reach out to  
\_\_\_\_\_’



# WHAT IF THERE IS A TRAUMATIC/STRESSFUL RESPONSE?

- Unlikely
- If so, response may be fight or flight or freeze
- Stop, listen, acknowledge, validate
- Don't defend
- Take an opportunity to build skills if appropriate

"If you don't want to do this, that's okay"

"I noticed that you are \_\_\_\_\_, what can I do to help?"

"I can see why that was stressful"



# THERAPEUTIC RELATIONSHIPS AND EMOTIONAL SAFETY

- During times of stress and disorganization, humans have needs of connectedness
- Nursing is an interpersonal process involving the interaction between two or more individuals with a common goal (Peplau, 1997)



# CONCLUSION- DO'S AND DON'TS



DOs

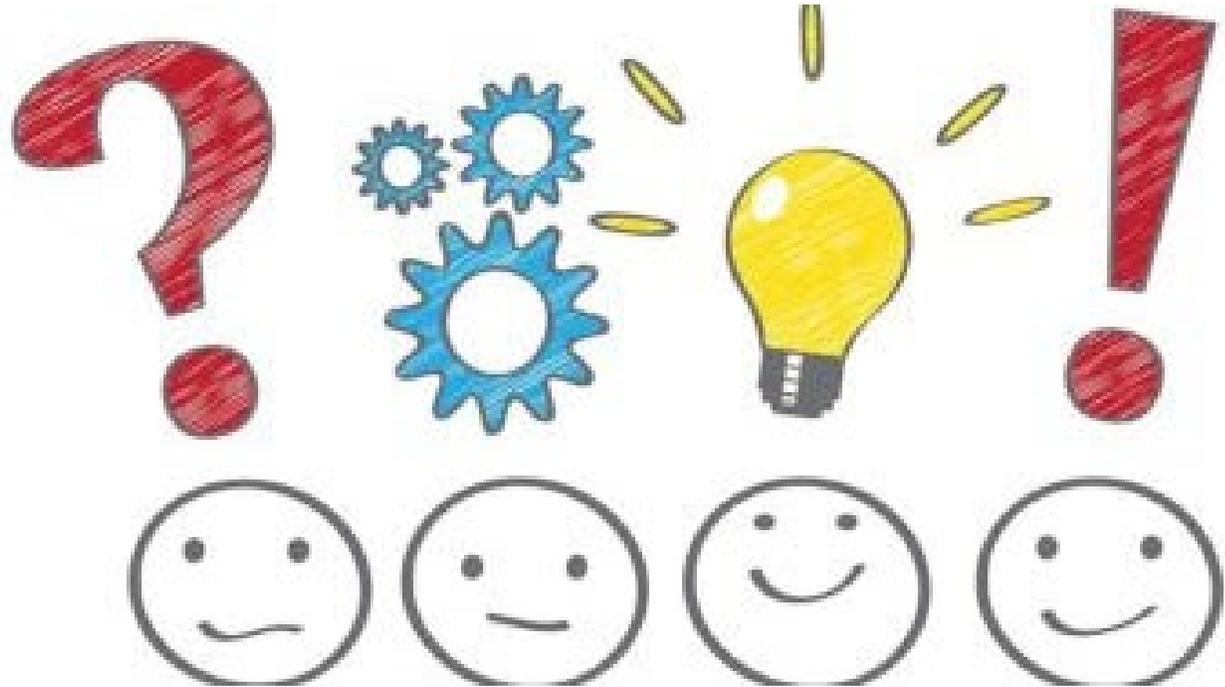


DON'Ts

- ✓ Do give the person time and choices
- ✓ Do normalize their experiences
- ✓ Do listen actively, use reflective and validating statements
- × Don't prioritize the tool
- × Don't use judgment laden language (good or bad)
- × Don't defend
- × Don't fix it!

# QUESTIONS

- Email: [jolarte@stjoes.ca](mailto:jolarte@stjoes.ca)



## REFERENCES

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