Crisis Care Mobile Units (CCMU) & Behavioral Health Justice Intervention Services (BHJIS)

Workshop 8 | December 6, 2022 How to Triage Crisis Calls and Determine Criteria for Mobile Crisis Dispatch







CRISIS CARE MOBILE UNITS PROGRAM



BEHAVIORAL HEALTH Justice Intervention Services

Welcome and Introductions

Danielle Raghib, LCSW

TTA Specialist, Center for Applied Research Solutions (CARS)

Today's Presenters

David Eric Lopez, MFT

Program Director, King's View Central Valley Suicide Prevention

How to Triage Crisis Calls and Determine Criteria for Mobile Crisis Dispatch

David Eric Lopez, MFT

Program Director, King's View Central Valley Suicide Prevention



- » Definitions of suicidal/mental health crisis
- » Provide an overview of initial contact assessment
- » Introduce safety and risk assessment procedures
- » Determining level of response
- » Follow up and resources

Definitions

Mental Health Crisis

• A mental state in which a person's behavior puts them at risk of hurting themselves or others and/or prevents them from being able to care for themselves or function effectively in the community.

Mental Health Emergency

• A life-threatening situation in which an individual is threatening immediate harm to self or others, is severely disoriented or out of touch with reality, or is otherwise out of control.

Suicidal Ideation

- Wish to die.
- Active thoughts of killing themselves.

Suicide Attempt

- A self- injurious act committed with at least some intent to die as a result of the act
- There does not have to be any injury or harm, just the potential for injury or harm
- Intent and behavior must be linked

Initial Contact Assessment

1) Access line counselors should introduce yourself and identify the agency they are with.

2) Ask the following

- Callers name
- Name and age of person in crisis
- Current location (and any additional demographic information as available and appropriate)
- Good call back number
- Assessment of danger/safety concerns (weapons present, etc...)
- Assessment of person in crisis possibly under the influence (last time used, etc...)

3) Gather the reason for the call.

• Why did they call (information/referral/crisis intervention/emotional support)

4) Move toward attending skills.

• Active listening/building trust/paraphrasing/empathizing/assessment

5) Gather information throughout the call.

Safety/Risk Assessment

- » Every counselor must consistently think about safety.
 - Clients/Counselors/Crisis Clinicians

» Assess for the following.

- Individual is in the act of self-harm or a suicide attempt
- Individual has a weapon or other lethal means (with them)
- Threatening self-harm or suicide/homicide
- Asking specific questions about substance use (current, last time used?),

SAFETY

FIRST

- » Talking about death or suicide while intoxicated or high
- Actively experiencing SMI symptoms and Mental health Hx/Dx

» Ask direct questions about:

- Suicide/homicide
- Talking about death or suicide and acting anxious or agitated over the phone

Determining Level of Response

- » Is caller describing a mental health emergency/mental health crisis?
 - If individual is in act of suicide (taken pills/on bridge/railroad)
 - High level immediate response
 - Medical concerns
 - Consider risks for team
 - Crisis co responder (law enforcement)/ mobile crisis units

» Does the individual have a weapon (knife/firearm) with intent?

- High level of risk
 - Immediate response
 - » Access line counselor to attempt to have caller remove means



Determining Level of Response (cont.)

- » Does the individual have a high level of risk that is not immediate?
 - Mental health crisis/Crisis mobile team
- » Is the individual out of touch with reality or having hallucinations?
 - Command/Auditory
 - Visual
 - Crisis Co Responders

» Is the individual in a mental health emergency?

- Access counselor to stay on the line with caller where individual is requiring immediate date response
- Send mobile units (with law enforcement/EMS)



Determining Level of Response (cont.)

» Is the individual in a mental health crisis?

- No high-level immediate risk crisis co-responder team
 - Mobile crisis counselor teams

» Is the individual experiencing an SUD Crisis?

- De-escalation strategies
- Person in crisis and their rights when under the influence of alcohol and/or other substances.
- Substance induced psychosis and level of care evaluations

» Mental health crisis/emotional crisis/support

- Non-emergency
 - Mobile Crisis team
- Low risk
 - De-escalation via phone contact



Follow-Up/Resources

- » During contact best practice is to offer/provide follow-up
 - Follow-up can be done by a peer support specialist
- » One follow-up should be conducted within 48-72 hours
- » Brief check-in
- » Provider referrals

» Additional local resources as needed

Times and Frequency of Calls for Service

- » Know your service area
- » Are weekends comprised of high or low calls for service
 - Rural areas tend to have decreased calls for service on weekends
- » 2am-7am typically slower calls for service

» Identify ability to adjust for coverage needs



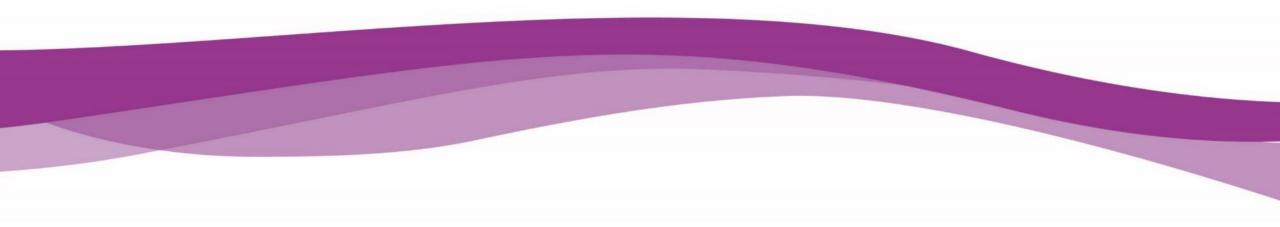
Questions Comments Discussion

Presenter Information

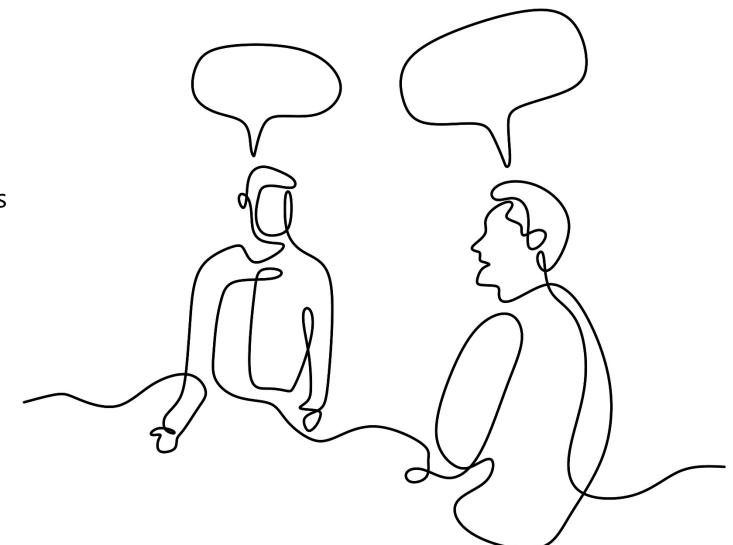
David Lopez, MFT

Program Director Central Valley Suicide Prevention <u>dlopez@kingsview.org</u>

Group Discussion and Closing



- » Open Discussion amongst Grantees
- » Q&A



Appreciation!



Contact Us

Monica Reeves (Project Director) <u>mreeves@ahpnet.com</u>

Andrew Guy (Implementation Specialist) <u>aguy@ahpnet.com</u>

Miranda March (TTA Lead) mmarch@cars-rp.org

Danielle Raghib (TTA Specialist) draghib@cars-rp.org Carla Lemos (Implementation Specialist) <u>clemos@ahpnet.com</u>

Veronica Welch (Grantee Liaison and Coach) <u>vwelch@ahpnet.com</u>

Charlie Seltzer (Coach and Subject Matter Expert) Grandview.charlie@gmail.com

For General Questions <u>CCMU@ahpnet.com</u>