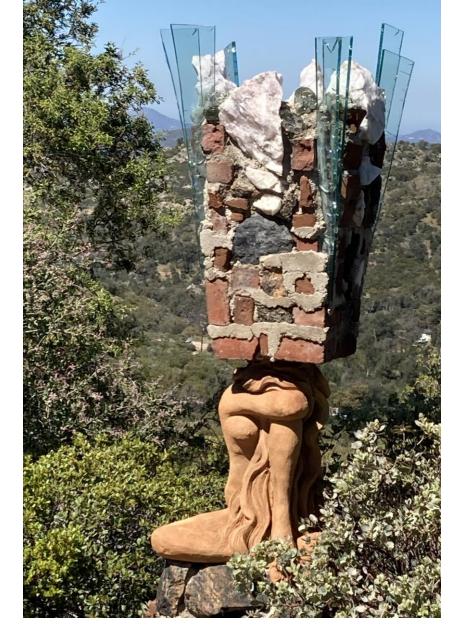
Regulatory Implications to Suicide among Health Professionals

APNA June 8, 2023
Judy E. Davidson DNP RN MCCM FAAN
Research Scientist UC San Diego
Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine and Division of Nursing jdavidson@health.ucsd.edu



UC San Diego Health



Weight of the World Artist: James T. Hubbell

Emotion Alert

Phone contact:

Crisis Hotline: 988

Text HOME to 741741

Process your emotions with a friend, family or physician

Suicide Research MD/RN/Pharm

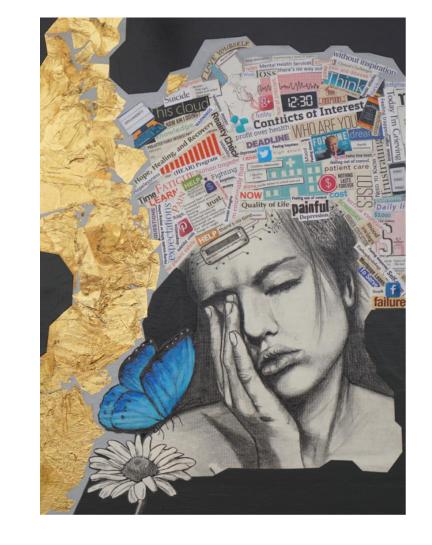


Suicide Prevention Routine Screening

UCSD HEAR Suicide Prevention Program:

Risk Screening... A Chance for Rebirth

Art by Linda Lobbestael, MSN, RN-BC Read the story behind this award winning art: https://www.americannursetoday.com/suicide-among-nurses-might-hurt-us/





Suicide Prevention in Nursing: Breaking the Silence - American Academy of Nursing Main Site (aannet.org)



Addressing Health Worker Burnout

The U.S. Surgeon General's Advisory on Building a Thriving Health Workforce

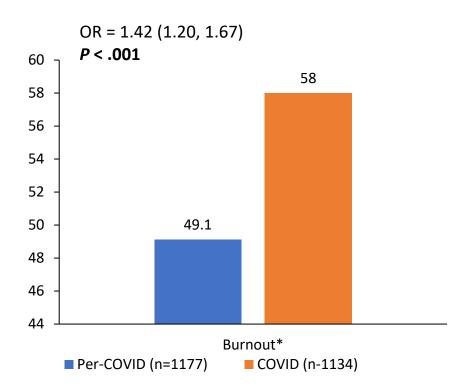


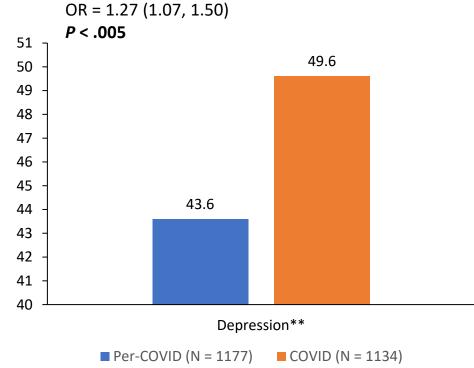
Transforming America's Health System Through Nursing Solutions

Suicide Prevention in Nursing: Breaking the Silence

Relationship between burnout and Major Depressive Disorder in health professionals: A HEAR report

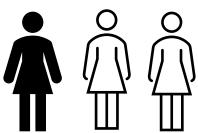
Sidney Zisook ^a $\stackrel{\triangle}{\sim}$ M, Neal Doran ^a, Maggie Mortali ^b, Laura Hoffman ^b, Nancy Downs ^a, Judy Davidson ^c, Byron Fergerson ^d, Caryn Kseniya Rubanovich ^e, Desiree Shapiro ^a, Ming Tai-Seale ^a, Alana Iglewicz ^{a, f}, Anastasiya Nestsiarovich ^a, Christine Yu Moutier ^b







Sidney Zisook MD



- A. ICU nurses are at greatest risk, followed by emergency department nurses.
- B. "Boomer" nurses are at less risk due to resiliency offered by experience.
- C. Nurses with greater empathy have more suicidal ideation than others.
- D. Nurses are at greater risk than gender/age matched population.

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- A. Night shift nurses are at higher risk than others related to circadian disruption.
- B. Emergency department nurses are at the highest risk due to exposure to violence.
- C. Nurses are at higher risk of suicide than physicians.
- D. Tech-native (younger) nurse are at higher risk than tech-non-native (older) nurses.

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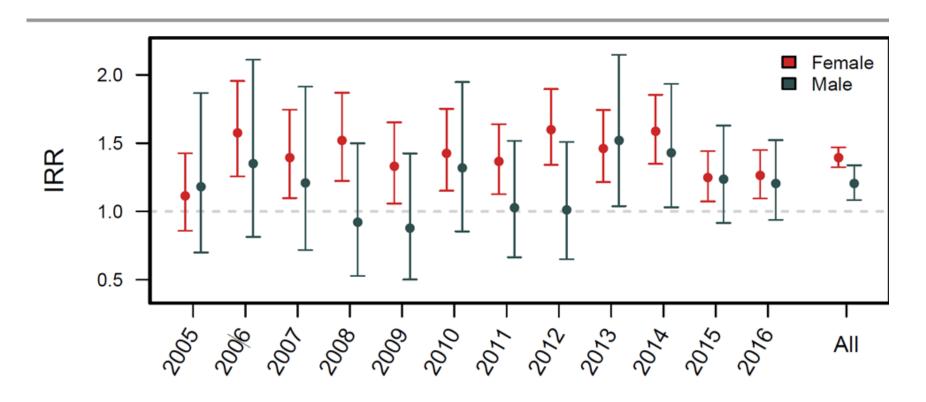


Special Issue 🗎 Full Access

A Longitudinal Analysis of Nurse Suicide in the United States (2005–2016) With Recommendations for Action

Incident Rate Ratio RNs vs. Gender Matched Population





Which of the following is true about nurse suicide and job problem?

- A. Being witness to repeated death increases our risk of suicide.
- B. Millennials are at greatest risk due to insufficient positive feedback.
- C. Job loss due to substance use investigation may be a unique risk to nurses.

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Which of the following is true about substance use disorder (SUD) and nurse suicide?

- A. Mandatory state reporting decreases suicide incidence among nurses with SUD.
- B. Board-monitored treatment programs mitigate suicide amongst nurses with SUD.
- C. The process of losing your job/license due to SUD is associated with nurse suicide.

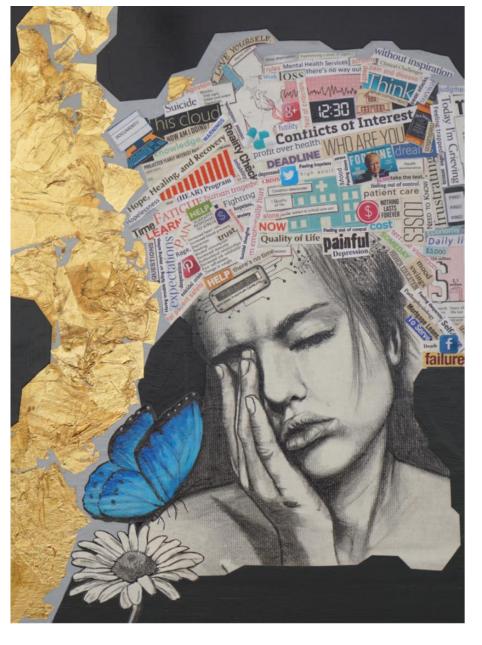
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Job-Related Problems Prior to Nurse Suicide, 2003-2017: A Mixed Methods Analysis Using Natural Language Processing and Thematic Analysis

Judy E. Davidson DNP, RN, MCCM, FAAN, Gordon Ye, Melissa C. Parra BSN, RN, Amanda Choflet DNP, RN, OCN, Kelly Lee PharmD, Arianna Barnes MSN, RN, CCRN, SCRN, PHN, Jill Harkavy-Friedman PhD, Sidney Zisook MD





Art by Linda Lobbestael MSN RN-BC NP Cover Art American Nurse 10/2018

Composite Case 1

The victim was a nurse who was terminated from his job at a hospital the night before death.

His wife said he was terminated from his job because of an investigation the hospital was conducting.

This morning the victim's wife reported him missing to the police when he did not return home from work.

Composite Case 2

The victim had lost her job 2 months ago and had financial difficulty, which also caused marital strain.

She had been fired for stealing medications from work and had issues with chronic pain.

Her suicide note stated, "I am so sorry, I know you tried to help.
I will now finally be at peace."

Composite Case 3

The victim had chronic pain due to fibromyalgia and was prescribed narcotics. Under investigation for 'fit for duty'.

Found impaired on the job.

Family states she was distraught about needing to leave the profession because of the uncontrolled pain.

Depression being treated but has become worse since the investigation started.

A comparative analysis of the substance use and mental health characteristics of nurses who complete suicide

Amanda Choflet DNP, RN, OCN¹ | Judy Davidson DNP, RN, MCCM, FAAN² | Kelly C. Lee PharmD, MAS, BCPP² | Gordon Ye² | Arianna Barnes BSN, RN, CCRN, PHN³ | Sidney Zisook MD²



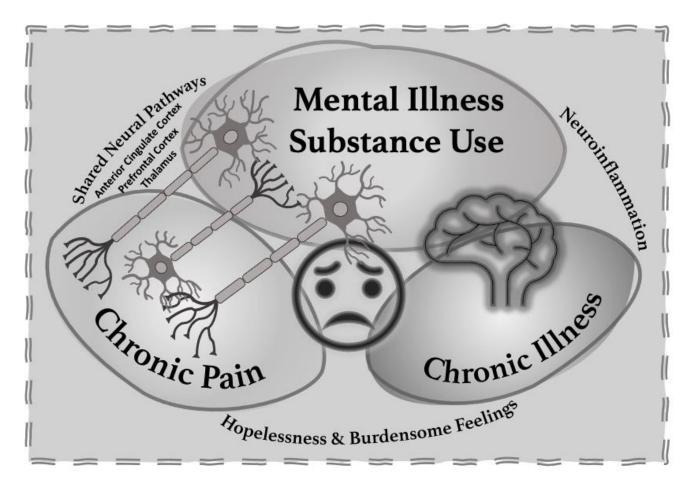
More

- Depression
- Work problems
- Physical injuries
- \bullet Tox + yet
- No diff in SU hx

TABLE 6 Comparison of substances used in suicide

Substance	All nurses versus All other		
	Nurses (n = 802)	Other (n = 15,540)	p- value
Anticonvulsant	67 (8.35%)	196 (1.26%)	<.001
Antidepressant	353 (44.01%)	1,460 (9.40%)	<.001
Antihistamine	131 (16.33%)	855 (5.50%)	<.002
Antipsychotic	56 (6.98%)	356 (2.29%)	<.00
Acetaminophen	58 (7.23%)	313 (2.01%)	<.00
Barbiturate	39 (4.86%)	168 (1.08%)	<.00
Benzodiazepine	350 (43.64%)	1,708 (10.99%)	<.00
Caffeine	58 (7.23%)	186 (1.20%)	<.00
Diverted substances	21 (2.62%)	43 (0.28%)	<.00
Alcohol	338 (42.14%)	2,021 (13.01%)	<.00
Inhalant	43 (5.36%)	639 (4.11%)	.08
Miscellaneous	125 (15.59%)	751 (4.83%)	<.00
Muscle relaxant	39 (4.86%)	231 (1.49%)	<.00
Nicotine	24 (2.99%)	144 (0.93%)	<.00
Nonbenzodiazepine sedative	38 (4.74%)	245 (1.58%)	<.00
Opioid	358 (44.64%)	1,836 (11.81%)	<.00
Stimulant	70 (8.73%)	310 (1.99%)	<.00
Substances of abuse	95 (11.85%)	520 (3.35%)	<.00
Tetrahydrocannabinol	28 (3.49%)	229 (1.47%)	<.00
Poison	21 (2.62%)	100 (0.64%)	<.00

Entangled: A Mixed Method Analysis of Nurses with Mental Health Problems Who Die by Suicide

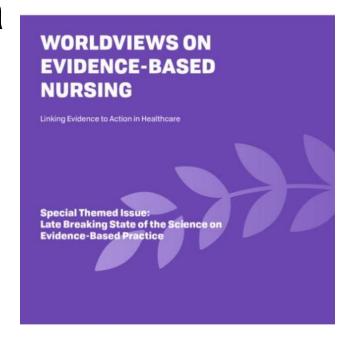




Arianna Barnes DNP, RN, ACCNS-AG, CCRN PHN Barnes Jewish Hospital, St. Louis, MO

2020: Add Grief and Trauma









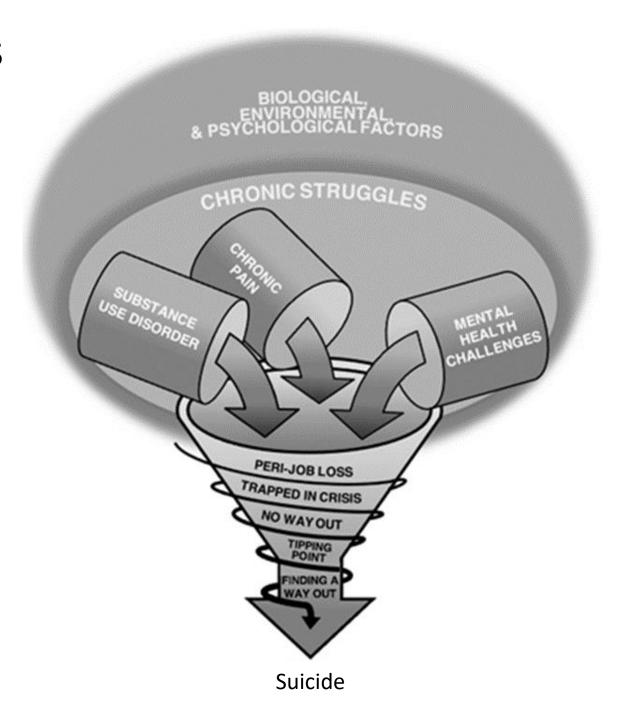
ORIGINAL ARTICLE | 🖸 Open Access | 💿 🕦 😑 💲

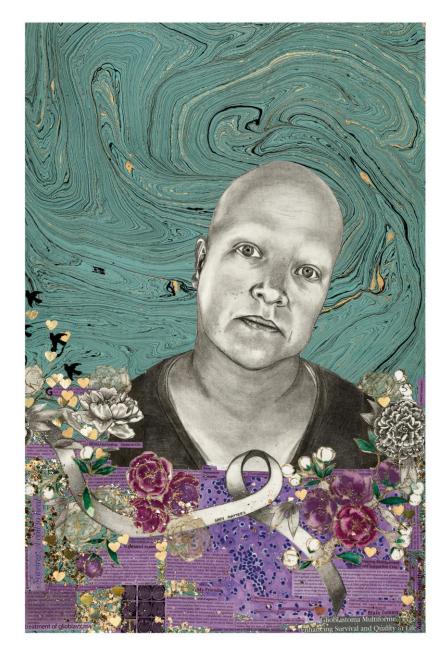
A deductive thematic analysis of nurses with job-related problems who completed suicide during the early COVID-19 pandemic: A preliminary report

Kristina E. James MSN, RN, CNL, PCCN X. Suzanne Agarwal MS, BSN, RN, Karen L. Armenion MSN, RN, CMSRN, NE-BC, Chris Clapp BSN, RN, NE-BC ... See all authors \vee

First published: 29 March 2023 | https://doi.org/10.1111/wvn.12640

Job Threat/Loss Spiral to Death





Artwork: Linda Lobbestael MSN RN NP







Stimulating Research By Others

State Nursing Licensure Questions About Mental Illness and Compliance With the Americans With Disabilities Act

Margaret J. Halter, PhD, APRN, Donna G. Rolin, PhD, APRN, PMHCNS-BC, PMHNP-BC, Mona Adamaszek, MSN, PMHNP-BC, Miles C. Ladenheim, MD, Esq. and Bridget Frese Hutchens, PhD, RN, CNM

Published Online: April 05, 2019 · https://doi.org/10.3928/02793695-20190405-02 · Cited by: 4







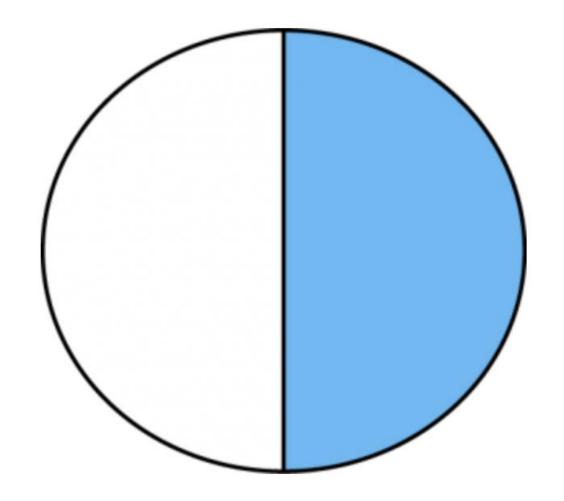


Bernadette Melnyk PhD RN



"I would never want to have a mental health diagnosis on my record": A survey of female physicians on mental health diagnosis, treatment, and reporting **,***

Katherine J. Gold, M.D., M.S.W., M.S. a,*, Louise B. Andrew, M.D., J.D. b, Edward B. Goldman, J.D. c, Thomas L. Schwenk, M.D. d





Katherine Gold MD

Scoped to Include Nursing

Remove Intrusive Mental Health Questions from Licensure and Credentialing Applications

Clinicians aren't seeking mental health care despite their high rates of burnout and stress.







TOPICS COLUMNS TABLE OF CONTENTS LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ANA HOME SEARCH Q

JIN Homepage > Table of Contents > Volume 28 - 2023 > Number 1: January 2023 > Alternative to Discipline Programs in the United States

Accessibility and Financial Barriers in the Utilization of Alternative to Discipline Programs in the United States

Amanda Choflet, DNP, RN, NEA-BC Cristina Rivero Arianna Barnes, DNP, RN, ACCNS-AG, CCRN, PHN
Kristin Waite-Labott, BSN, RN, CARN, CPRC Kelly C. Lee, PharmD, MAS, BCPP Judy E. Davidson, DNP, RN, MCCM, FAAN

∷≡

Article Figures/Tables

January 31, 2023

DOI: 10.3912/OJIN.Vol28No01Man06

DONATE

Best Practice: Treatment First







Drivers of Suicide

Stigma:



Normalize helpseeking behaviors

Access:

Anonymous Encrypted Screening through AFSP Turnaround Time Standards Warm Handoff

Work-Related:

Diversion/Fit for Duty Policies/Education



Nursing Outlook

Volume 71, Issue 3, May–June 2023, 101970



American Academy of Nursing Expert Panel Consensus Statement on leveraging equity in policy to improve recognition and treatment of mental health, substance use disorders, and nurse suicide

JoEllen Schimmels ^{a c} ○ □, Carla Groh ^a, Michael Neft ^a, Lucia Wocial ^b, Cara Young ^a, Judy E. Davidson ^a

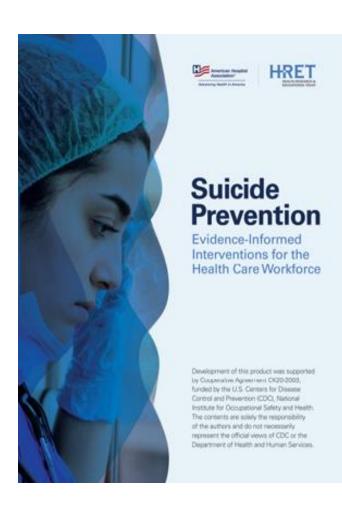
- Substance Use Disorder Diversion:
 - Drug Addict/Criminal
 vs. Disease/Treatment
- The time around an investigation or job loss is vulnerable
 - Add support/suicide prevention measures
- Preserve Jobs/License



Summary



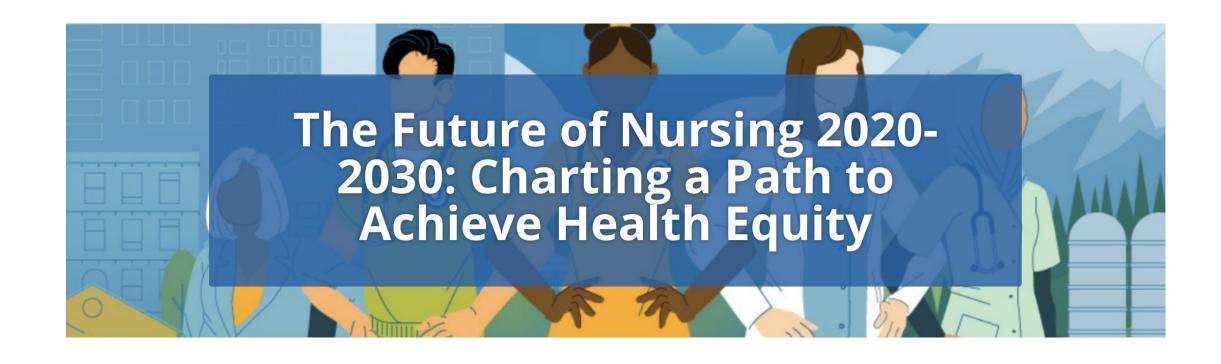
New AHA Resource Interventions to Prevent Health Care Worker Suicide



Suicide Prevention: Evidence-Informed Interventions for the Health Care Workforce

- > Report describes key drivers of suicide in the health care workforce
- > Provides 12 evidence-informed intervention strategies and metrics
- New AHA webpage features leaders of AHA member hospitals, sharing stories about the reality of suicide risks among health care workers and how hospital and health system leaders are creating hope through action.





A Consensus Study from the National Academy of Medicine

Substance Use as a Chronic Condition



DOI: 10.1002/nur.22295

GUEST EDITORIAL: SERIES ON HEALTH EQUITY LANGUAGE



The power of the language we use: Stigmatization of individuals and fellow nurses with substance use issues

1 | BACKGROUND

The power of language has grown in importance as we consider the impact and influence of words on our perceptions of reality. The inherent power in our word choices, whether implicit or overtly biased, has implications in how we see our world and how we treat others. We are referring to the Sapir–Whorf hypothesis, and while a discussion about the controversies it ignites is for another time, the

language usage, we may not only reflect stigma toward those with SUD, but create stigma, reinforce it, and contribute to its sustainment. The recent National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) initiative, "Words Matter, Preferred Language for Talking about Addiction" (June 23, 2021), supports how we can create a new reality by adopting a new vernacular.

Table 1 is one of several provided by NIDA (2021). Each table provides concrete language usage for SUD and offers suggestions to

of a construction of the c