

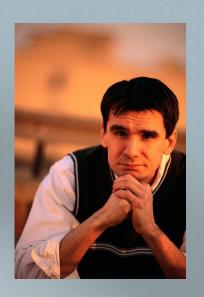
Mental Health Nursing: Suicidal Behavior

By Mary B. Knutson, RN, MS, FCP

Self-Protective Responses

- Protection and survival are fundamental needs of all living things
- Life is characterized by risk
- Individuals choose the amount of potential danger to expose themselves to
- Low self-esteem leads to depression, which is always present in self-destructive behavior





Self-Destructive Behavior

Any form of suicidal activity, such as suicide threats, attempts, gestures, and completed suicide



Self-Protective Response Continuum

 ■ Adaptive responses
Self-enhancement ← Growthpromoting risk taking ⇒

□ Indirect self-destructive behavior ⇒

■ Maladaptive responsesSelf-injury ⇒Suicide

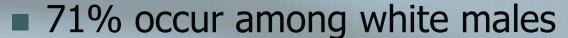
Comorbidity of Suicidal Behavior

- Affective disorders
- Substance abuse
- Schizophrenia
- Panic disorder
- Adolescents who kill themselves tend to have depression and conduct disorders



Suicide Statistics

 About 30,000 people complete the act of suicide each year, making it the eighth leading cause of death in the U.S.



- 19% occur among white females
- Rates increase between ages 15-24, and among people over 65 years old (especially age 75-85)







Suicide Attempts

- Males use guns most of the time
- Women usually use medication overdose or wrist slashing
- Use of guns is increasing





Assessment of Behaviors

- Noncompliance
 - Denial of seriousness of illness
 - Increased anxiety because illness may signify "getting old"
 - Struggle for control
- Self-injury- Causing deliberate harm to one's own body (cutting or burning skin, banging head and limbs, picking at wounds, or chewing fingers)

Definition of Suicidal Behavior

- Self-directed actions that will lead to death if not interrupted
 - Nurse should ask patient if he has a plan to hurt himself, and what the plan is – knowledge will help plan care

"I understand that you are feeling impulses to harm yourself. I will do whatever is necessary to protect you and keep you safe. I'd like to talk with you about how you are feeling when you are able to share that with me."

Predisposing Factors

- Genetic and family history ⇒
- Psychiatric diagnosis, personality traits and disorders ⇒
- Psychosocial and environmental factors ⇒
 - ⇔ Biochemical factors ⇒
- Contribute to biopsychosocial model for understanding self-destructive behavior over the life cycle
 - ⇒ Increased Risk for Suicide

Suicide Risk Factors

- Personality TraitsPsychosocial
 - Hostility
 - Impulsivity
 - Depression
- History
 - Prior suicide attempts
 - Family history of suicide attempts or substance abuse

- - Hopelessness
 - Caucasian male
 - Advanced age
 - Living alone
- Diagnostic
 - General medical illness
 - Psychosis
 - Substance abuse

Medical Diagnosis

- Bipolar disorder
- Major Depressive
- Noncompliance with treatment
- Schizophrenia
- Substance use disorders



Examples: Nursing Diagnosis

- High risk for self-mutilation r/t feelings of tension and worthlessness e/b cutting legs
- Noncompliance with diabetic diet related to denial of illness e/b wt gain of 20 lb
- Potential for self-directed violence r/t drug abuse e/b extreme psychotic disorganization and lack of body boundaries

Nursing Interventions

- Protecting the pt
- Contracting for safety
- Increasing self-esteem
- Regulating emotions and behaviors
- Mobilizing social support
- Mental health education
- Suicide prevention



Nursing Care Plan

Highest priority is given to life-saving patient care activities. The patient's behavior must be supervised until self-control is adequate for safety.

- Observe closely
- Remove harmful objects
- Provide a safe environment
- Provide for basic physiological needs
- Contract for safety, if appropriate
- Administer and monitor medications

Evaluation



- Patient Outcome/Goal
 - Patient will not physically harm oneself
- Nursing Evaluation
 - Was nursing care adequate, effective, appropriate, efficient, and flexible?

References



Stuart, G. &
Sundeen, S. (1995).
Principles & practice of psychiatric
nursing (5th Ed.). St. Louis: Mosby