Effective Date: 8/16/2017 Revised Date: 8/1/2017 Review Date: 8/1/2017

# **North Sound Behavioral Health Organization**

Section 1500 – Clinical: Crisis Planning for Individuals Receiving Mental Health Services

Authorizing Source: WAC 388-877A-120; North Sound BHO Contract

Cancels: See Also:

Providers must comply with this policy and may develop individualized implementation guidelines as needed

Approved by: Acting Executive Director

Signature: Date: 8/16/2017

#### **POLICY #1587.00**

Responsible Staff: Deputy Director

## SUBJECT: CRISIS PLANNING FOR INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

#### **PURPOSE**

To ensure development of crisis plans that are comprehensive, recovery oriented, appropriate to the individual, and useful to providers, individuals, crisis workers, and emergency personnel.

### **POLICY**

Crisis planning is a multifaceted process that should be tailored to the needs of the individual. The crisis plan forms are one aspect of crisis planning.

Crisis planning should focus on using individual strengths and skills, natural supports, and professional intervention to address crisis in the least restrictive manner. It should include information necessary to promote a safe environment for the individual and others.

There are two elements to the crisis planning process. The *Client Crisis Prevention/Safety Plan* is for use by the individual and clinician to prevent and address crisis. The *Clinical Crisis Recommendations* are for use by the clinician, and crisis and emergency department personnel. The information on this form is made available to crisis intervention professionals via the Volunteers of America crisis line. It is also available to Emergency Department personnel through the statewide Emergency Department Information Exchange. Please note: clinicians are to include in the crisis recommendations section of the crisis plan if an individual is enrolled in any high-intensity programs and if so, which ones. Also, clinicians are to include the 24/7 coverage/pager for that specific program.

#### **PROCEDURES**

Crisis plans should be completed whenever clinically indicated, including for all individuals with a CA/LOCUS score on Dimension 1 of 3 or higher and/or a composite score of level 4 or higher. Clinicians should consider a crisis plan in circumstances including but not limited to individuals who:

- a. Experience an episode of decompensation;
- b. Use the emergency department frequently and/or inappropriately;
- c. Have multiple contacts with the crisis system;
- d. Experience psychiatric hospitalization;

- e. Have a history of self-harm, suicide attempts, assault, or other forms of dangerousness to self or others;
- f. Experience command hallucinations;
- g. Have a recent history of incarceration;
- h. Have experienced recent or past suicidal or homicidal ideation;
- i. When individuals have discharged, or been diverted from state hospital and placed in a long-term care setting, a multi-system crisis plan with contact information for all parties should be completed.

Crisis plans should be completed collaboratively with the individual and when relevant, their natural supports. Crisis plans should be completed within 30 days of the first ongoing appointment, or as promptly as the individual's condition requires. They should be updated at least every 6 months, but more frequently when clinically indicated. An update to the crisis plan would be indicated for example when the individual experiences a change in their needs such as: recent crisis, change in formal or informal support system, change in symptoms or risk factors, increased availability of coping skills.

When individuals for whom a crisis plan is indicated decline to complete the *Client Crisis Prevention/Safety Plan*, their clinician should document this on the form. The individual's willingness to participate in crisis planning should be revisited every six months. The clinician should complete the *Clinical Crisis Recommendations* as thoroughly as possible. While not required, the clinician may also wish to complete the *Client Crisis Prevention/Safety Plan*.

# Elements of a thorough crisis/safety plan include:

- a. Individual and family voice the individual and their natural supports should participate in the development of the plan, if possible.
- b. Focus on health and safety of individual including, but not limited to, information about:
  - i. Self-harm history, level of risk, availability of means, strategies for prevention/intervention;
  - ii. Ability for self-care;
  - iii. Medical conditions and history of medical hospitalization;
  - iv. Developmental issues;
  - v. History of psychiatric hospitalization;
  - vi. Use of emergency department;
  - vii. Substance use historical and current;
  - viii. Ability and willingness to take medication, list of current medications as applicable.
- c. Focus on health and safety of family and others (e.g., natural supports, professionals) including, but not limited to, information about:

Harm to others (including assaultive behavior, sexual aggression, criminal behavior, history, risk, availability of weapons, strategies for prevention/intervention.)

- d. Roles, directives and responsibilities of the individual, family and others.
- e. Early warning signs of decompensation.
- f. How to contact both formal and natural supports (contact phone number for mental health care provider and Crisis Line at minimum). If the individual is enrolled in a program with 24/7 service availability or a long-term care setting this is clearly identified on the clinical crisis recommendations along with contact information for the facility or program.
- g. Proactive measures by the individual, informal and formal supports. These strategies can be used when warning signs are observed to prevent crisis before it occurs.
- h. Progressive measures by the individual, informal and formal supports. This means the strategies outlined include a range of less to more intensive/restrictive supports. This may include strategies the individual can try, things their formal or informal supports can assist with, formal interventions, such as, a medication appointment or increased appointment frequency with the primary clinician, crisis respite, etc.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

None