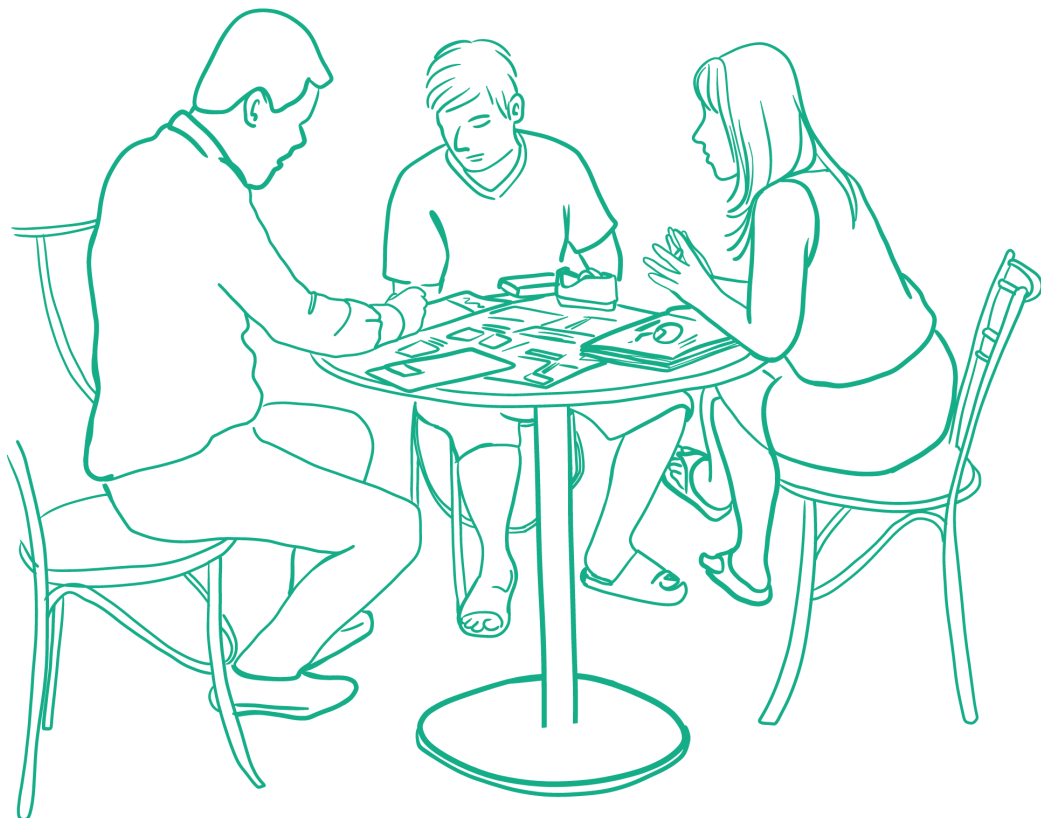




Responding to a person in suicidal distress

A guidance document for public-facing staff or volunteers



Connecting for Life



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

Seirbhís Sláinte
Níos Fearr
á Forbairt

Building a
Better Health
Service

About this guide

Connecting for Life (CfL), Ireland's National Strategy to Reduce Suicide 2015-2020 is a cross-sectoral strategy that sets out a vision of an Ireland where fewer lives are lost through suicide.

This guide was developed by the Connecting for Life Policy and Protocols Cross Sectoral Working Group. It aims to support staff and volunteers working in public facing roles to interact with people who present or contact the service in distress or at risk of suicide and self-harm.

The guide can be incorporated into staff induction packs or training manuals. It will inform and promote the use of standardised approaches across different settings. You are welcome to adapt the examples to suit your own organisation.

- For information on Connecting for Life, Ireland's National Strategy to Reduce Suicide, 2015-2020 visit www.connectingforlifeireland.ie.

Members of the CfL Policy and Protocols Cross Sectoral Working Group, who contributed to this guide, included representatives from;

The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine; Department of Health; The Probation Service; Irish Prison Service; Tusla; Department of Children and Youth Affairs; Department of Social Protection; Irish Defence Forces; Department of Rural and Community Development; An Garda Síochána; HSE (National Office for Suicide Prevention, Mental Health Operations and Acute Operations); Mental Health Ireland; and the Irish Local Development Network.

This guide was also reviewed by Samaritans Ireland.



It is recommended that staff have also completed NOSP's suicide prevention training, such as safeTALK.

- For further information on training for your organisation, visit www.nosp.ie/training or email info@nosp.ie

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Introduction

People in distress, including suicidal distress, may present or contact you in a number of ways;

- Telephone
- Face-to-face
- By email, letter, text or social media

Some signs of distress to be aware of;

- **Behaviour** - e.g. isolation, sudden changes in mood, dropping out of activities
- **Physical** - e.g. neglecting appearance, weight loss or weight gain, difficulty concentrating
- **Feelings** - e.g. weariness, exhaustion, agitation, helplessness, anger, feeling life is meaningless
- **Thoughts** - e.g. persistent negative thoughts, unable to solve problems, self-critical

You have identified warning signs and you are worried that the person may be at risk of suicide. What do you do now?

- Generally, your response should follow the same steps. The following pages outline some simple steps to take should any of the above scenarios arise.
- Stay calm and confident, follow the steps and seek support if you are in doubt.
- Most importantly, remember your main aim is to ensure the person at risk remains safe and that they get the help they need.

Responding to a person on the telephone

10 steps to handling the call

- 1 If you **listen** and can remain calm in the situation, you are more likely to provide the assurance necessary to support the individual
- 2 Speak clearly and be aware of your tone of voice - try to remain gentle but confident e.g. *"I am sorry to hear you are feeling like this. It appears to be a difficult time for you. I know it is very important to talk with people who can help. Is there anyone with you right now that can help you?"*
- 3 Take any reference to suicidal feelings seriously
- 4 Ask for their name
- 5 Ask for their location e.g. *"Where are you calling from right now (insert name)?"*
- 6 Ask if someone is with them e.g. *"Is there anyone with you at (insert place) today?"*
- 7 Ask for a contact number
- 8 Explain this is not a crisis service, but you are going to give them time and provide contact details to them for supports e.g. *"(Insert name) what you have told me is very serious. I can hear your distress, and I want to help you. The best way I can do that is to put you in touch with people that can help you immediately. Would that be ok with you?"* - see contact numbers on page 3
- 9 Ask them to confirm they have the information they need to contact support services e.g. *"It sounds like you have been through a tough time lately (insert name). If you stay on the line, I can give you information on someone who can help"*
- 10 Encourage them to seek support and follow up with a contact if you have promised to do so

It's important that you do not promise full confidentiality, particularly in regard to the person's safety, and especially if there is an imminent threat of suicide. All of these situations should be brought to the attention of senior staff members.

If at any stage you are concerned and feel you need assistance, let the caller know you need to ask a senior colleague to step in who can be of more assistance.

Crisis phone lines and support

Who to contact if someone needs urgent help

- Call the emergency services on **999** or **112**
- Arrange for them to go to, or contact, the Emergency Department of their nearest hospital - see www.hse.ie
- Contact their GP, or an "out of hours" GP - see www.hse.ie
- Contact Samaritans 24/7 on Freephone **116 123** or email jo@samaritans.ie
- Contact Pieta House 24/7 on Freephone **1800 247 247** or text HELP to **51444** (standard message rates apply)
- Visit www.yourmentalhealth.ie for information and support services

Follow your organisational policy and procedure and record information as required.

It is a good idea to ensure you take time and check in on your own wellbeing. Self-care is important at *all* times. Some self-care tips include talking to a colleague, taking a walk or a short break from your desk.

Responding to a person face-to-face

10 steps to take in a face-to-face situation

- 1 **Listen** and remain calm - if you can remain calm in the situation, you are more likely to provide the assurance necessary to support the individual e.g. *"I'm so sorry to hear that you feel that way. Why don't we find a quieter place to talk properly?"*
- 2 Bring the person somewhere quiet and safe, if possible
- 3 Immediately alert a colleague to the situation and ask them to remain close, if possible
- 4 Offer support, listen and empathise - encourage the person to take their time
- 5 Speak clearly and let the person know you hear their distress e.g. *"I'm worried about you and I want to help"*
- 6 When they are ready ask them for permission to make contact with a family member or a friend e.g. *"You need all the support possible right now. Is there a family member or a friend we can call and ask to come be here with you?"*
- 7 If permission is not granted, explain you will need to make contact with their doctor or get medical advice as an alternative, given the seriousness of the situation e.g. *"Ok, I understand you do not want to call family/friends. However, what you have told me is of concern and it is important you get the support you need. I will need to contact your doctor, with your permission, or the emergency services if not"*
- 8 Follow up with contacts provided
- 9 Wait with the person until support has arrived to care for them
- 10 Debrief with a colleague or your line manager immediately afterwards and ensure you take the time you require to process the situation

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Responding to an email, letter, text or social media communication

8 steps to handling written correspondence

- 1 Take your time and ensure you have considered the communication in full
- 2 In responding, keep a calm and professional tone
- 3 Empathise, it can be difficult to convey empathy in written form, so be aware of the language you use and aim for an empathetic, compassionate response e.g. *“Things must be very difficult for you right now”*
- 4 Acknowledge any distress e.g. *“From what you have told me you must be going through a tough time and I can tell that you are struggling”*
- 5 Provide contacts for the appropriate crisis services and supports
- 6 Encourage the individual in distress to seek help from the appropriate crisis service or organisation and offer to contact services on their behalf if appropriate
- 7 If needed, ask a colleague to read and review the content before you respond, but be mindful of respecting the individual’s confidentiality in this instance
- 8 Re-read your correspondence before you send it, looking out for an empathetic tone

Examples

Dear...

I have received your letter/email/text. I am sorry to hear you are feeling like this. I know it is very important to talk with people who can help.

At the end of this email you’ll find a list of support services that can assist you. We would encourage you to take that step.

Hi...

Thank you for reaching out to us. I can see from your message that you’re going through a challenging time right now.

We’d really like to connect you with some helpful services and supports, with which you could talk right away, privately.

If the letter/email/text includes reference to the business of the department or agency, you’ll need to acknowledge that and ensure you let the person know that you’ll be following up on the particular aspect of their correspondence.

Dear...

I note from your communication that you also have some queries. We will follow up on the business element of your correspondence and be back in touch.

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Oifig Náisiúnta um Fhéinmharú a Chosc
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Ospidéal Stewart, Baile Phámar, Baile Átha Cliath 20

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