CVN RISK STRATIFICATION PRACTICE VIGNETTES FOR CLINICIANS

Developed by:



Cohen Veterans Network

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INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE OF THE VIGNETTES

These vignettes were developed as a tool to help clinicians practice suicide risk stratification. They were built to align with the Rocky Mountain MIRECC Suicide Risk Stratification Model, which is a comprehensive framework developed to enhance suicide risk assessment. The framework departs from traditional approaches by incorporating two dimensions: severity and temporality. This allows clinicians to consider both acute (short-term) and chronic (long-term) risk at three distinct levels. The vignettes were developed and systematically validated by experienced clinicians and researchers at Cohen Veterans Network, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, and the Department of Veterans Affairs. The vignettes are designed to be tools for enhancing training, promoting discussions, and exploring how clinicians apply clinical judgment to assess and stratify suicide risk in clinical settings. They are not designed or intended to evaluate clinician's knowledge, skills, or abilities.



SUBJECTIVITY& CONTEXTUAL VARIATION

It's important to acknowledge that clinical decision-making involves some degree of subjectivity due to the complexity of human behavior in conjunction with unique patient histories. A vignette-based approach accommodates and capitalizes on this variability providing a platform to evaluate and understand the range of interpretations and judgments made by clinicians. The results will offer insights into the factors influencing clinicians' judgments facilitating improved training and guidance for suicide risk assessment and management.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

These vignettes can be employed in various settings:

- Individual Clinician: Clinicians can use vignettes for self-assessment and reflection, considering how their judgment aligns with the MIRECC model.
- **Group Supervision:** Vignettes foster valuable discussions among groups of clinicians, allowing for group learning through sharing insights, perspectives, and best practices. A training package has been developed for these vignettes and is available at: cohenveteransnetwork.org/srs
- Practice or Agency: Vignettes can contribute to refining agency-wide protocols for suicide risk assessment by understanding clinician decision making processes and how the model is applied across clinicians.

INSTRUCTIONS

The following pages contain six vignettes which represent varying levels of acute and chronic risk for suicide. Paying close attention to the details in each vignette, use the MIRECC Risk Stratification Table to score each fictitious client's acute and chronic risk level and determine a treatment disposition. Be sure to list factors you considered when making your decision. While vignettes are inevitably limited in detail this may aptly simulate the clinical environment where details may be lacking, unclear, and/or uncertain. Use the information provided in conjunction with your best clinical judgment to stratify each vignette.



BILL'S VIGNETTE

Please evaluate Bill's suicide risk levels against the MIRECC table as if you were assessing this client during intake at an outpatient mental health clinic.

Bill, a 55-year-old White male combat veteran, presents stating "My partner threw me out three days ago. I don't know what I am going to do, or where I will stay now." Bill is currently sleeping in his car and has limited funds. He has been parking in a friend's driveway overnight but expresses that he feels like a burden.

Bill is previously divorced and has two adult children with his ex-wife. He is close with his daughter and sees her one to two times per week. Bill has a history of hospitalizations after break-ups, beginning when his ex-wife asked for a divorce. He has had two prior suicide attempts, the first at age 21 and the second 18 months ago, which was interrupted by his now ex-partner.

Bill reports that he has been thinking about shooting himself daily, frequently handles his favorite pistol, and has held his gun to his temple two-to-three times since the break-up. Bill is not willing to enact any safe firearm storage and is generally unwilling to engage with a discussion about lethal means safety.

1.	Please evaluate E Low Low 1 2			suicide, usir Intermediate 5	•	CC table. High 7	High 8	High 9
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3.	What factors in th	e vignette	e contribute	ed to your A	CUTE risk ev	/aluation 1	for Bill?	
4.	Please evaluate B			or suicide, u Intermediate 5	•	ECC table High 7	e. High 8	High 9
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9.	Do you have any	additiona	l comments	s on your di	sposition det	erminatio	n for Bill?	•



DARRELL'S VIGNETTE

Please evaluate Darrell's suicide risk levels against the MIRECC table as if you were assessing this client during intake at an outpatient mental health clinic.

Darrell, a 28-year-old Black male Marine veteran, reports "I have been drinking a lot more recently. I feel so sad and angry, especially when I drink, and wonder why I still bother living." He reports these thoughts always occur when he drinks. His drinking has recently increased from two drinks per night to "maybe 8-10." This increase started after he was placed on probation at work for tardiness following a late night out drinking with friends.

Darrell has previously described a suicide attempt after his last deployment six years ago. This attempt was interrupted by fellow Marines and never reported to leadership. Darrell's drinking increased after being discharged from the Marine Corps due to a failed drug test (marijuana). He attended substance abuse treatment, and, over the past three years, he reports being able to use the coping skills he learned during treatment until recently. When you ask about his recent drinking, Darrell admits that he lost count of how many drinks he had during his night out two days ago. He adds that on his way home he thought about driving off the bridge near the bar. He tells you that he has been thinking about this a lot and has gone out of his way to drive across the bridge several times in the last two days, including on the way to this appointment. "I think I am going to be fired. When I lose this job, I am going to end it."

Since completing substance abuse treatment, Darrell has consistently held a full-time job and rebuilt his relationship with his school age daughter. He now has regular visitation, and he frequently talks about how important she is to him.

1.	Please evaluate D Low Low 1 2		CUTE risk Intermediate 4	for suicide, Intermediate 5	•	RECC ta High 7	ble. High 8	High 9
2.	How much confidence (pure guess)	ence do y Minimal Co		-	ΓE risk evalua ntial Confidence	tion for	Darrell? Extreme Col (almost co	
3.	What factors in the	e vignette	e contribute	ed to your <i>I</i>	ACUTE risk ev	valuatior	n for Darre	II?
4.	Please evaluate D Low Low 1 2				de, using the I Intermediate 6	MIRECC High 7	table. High 8	High 9
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8.	How much confidence (pure guess)	ence do y Minimal Co			osition determ	ination 1	for Darrell? Extreme Cor (almost co	nfidence
9.	Do you have any a	additional	comments	s on your d	isposition det	erminati	ion for Dar	rell?



MATTHEW'S VIGNETTE

Please evaluate Matthew's suicide risk levels against the MIRECC table as if you were assessing this client during intake at an outpatient mental health clinic.

Matthew, 40-year-old White, male veteran, states "my wife made me come because I'm not myself lately. I've been stressed out and short-tempered." Matthew says he feels increased pressure at his job and needs to work longer hours.

Matthew reports a history of PTSD related to combat but no previous suicide attempts. He states that the counseling he received after getting out of the Army helped him significantly. Matthew tells you that he has fewer intrusive memories than he did during the first few years after he was discharged but still has nightmares, especially when he is stressed.

As you talk with Matthew, he reveals that he has had daily thoughts of suicide for the past few weeks, usually at nighttime before falling asleep. He imagines himself jumping in front of the train on the way to work and has done some "practice" jumps when the tracks have been clear but says he would not go through with it.

Matthew and his wife are active in church, and they run a weekly bible study at their house. They are also close with their families and get together at least once a week.

1.	l. Please evaluate Matthew's ACUTE risk for suicide, using the MIRECC table.										
	Low	Low	Low	Intermediate		Intermediate	High	High	High		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
2.	2. How much confidence do you have in your ACUTE risk evaluation for Matthew?										
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3.	What fact	tors in the	e vignett	e contribute	d to your	ACUTE risk e	valuation	n for Matth	iew?		
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4.	_	_	_			cide, using th					
	Low 1	Low 2	Low 3	Intermediate 4	Intermediate 5	Intermediate 6	High 7	High 8	High 9		
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	(pure gues		Minimal C	Confidence	Substa	ntial Confidence	(almost certain)				
6.	What fact	tors in the	e vignett	e contribute	d to your	CHRONIC ris	k evaluat	tion for Ma	atthew?		
7.	What is y	our dispo	sition de	etermination	for Matth	ew? Select o	ne.				
	Plan	for hospital	ization (vo	luntary/involunta	ary)						
	Plan	for intensiv	e outpatieı	nt program or pa	artial hospital	ization program					
	Incre	ease freque	ncy of outp	oatient sessions							
	No f	urther action	n required,	follow-up as us	ual						
8.	How muc	h confide	ence do	you have in	vour disp	osition deterr	nination [•]	for Matthe	:w?		
	No Confiden			•				Extreme Confidence			
	(pure gues	s)	Minimai C	Confidence	Substa	ntial Confidence		(almost c	:ertain)		
9.	Do you h	ave any a	dditiona	al comments	on your c	lisposition de	terminat	ion for Ma	tthew?		



NICHOLE'S VIGNETTE

Please evaluate Nichole's suicide risk levels against the MIRECC table as if you were assessing this client during intake at an outpatient mental health clinic.

Nichole, a 27-year-old African American female military spouse, reports "I am completely overwhelmed, I can't do this anymore." She has significant pain due to endometriosis which interferes with her work attendance. She feels guilty missing work and begins to doubt herself, saying "maybe I just need to try harder." At least four days a week she rates her pain 7 out of 10. On these days she has two to three drinks to help her sleep. Most weeks Nichole is able to attend two restorative yoga sessions, a recommendation from her primary care physician.

Nichole says she frequently thinks about "ending it all, the pain, the self-doubt" and has thought about what it would feel like to take all of her pain medication "and just drift away." But she tells you "I don't think I'd do that. I love my husband and I want to be around for my niece and nephew."

Nichole had several episodes of cutting in her late teens, two of which required medical attention. However, Nichole denies that she was trying to kill herself. She frequently discusses her husband during sessions and indicates that they have a strong and stable relationship.

1.	1. Please evaluate Nichole's ACUTE risk for suicide, using the MIRECC table.											
	Low	Low	Low	Intermediate	Interr		Intermediate	High	High	High		
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		
2.	2. How much confidence do you have in your ACUTE risk evaluation for Nichole?											
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3.	What fact	ors in the	e vignett	e contribute	ed to	your A	CUTE risk ev	/aluation	for Nicho	ole?		
4.	Please ev						de, using the					
	Low 1	Low 2	Low 3	Intermediate 4	Interr	mediate 5	Intermediate 6	High 7	High 8	High 9		
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7.	What is yo	our dispo	sition de	etermination	n for	Nichole	e? Select one	€.				
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		Plan for intensive outpatient program or partial hospitalization program										
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9	Do you ha	ave anv a	additions	al comments	s on v	vour die	sposition det	erminati	on for Nic	hole?		
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LUPE'S VIGNETTE

Please evaluate Lupe's suicide risk levels against the MIRECC table as if you were assessing this client during intake at an outpatient mental health clinic.

Lupe, a 47-year-old divorced Hispanic female Air Force veteran, was referred by primary care for anxiety following a negative medical workup. She states, "I've been having shortness of breath, but they can't find anything." Lupe says that over the past few months she has had trouble sleeping and has been having persistent worries. "I can't turn my brain off. I keep going over all the mistakes I make. I dropped my brother helping him into his wheelchair. He was in pain for weeks and it's my fault!"

She states that her current anxieties increased after she ended an on-again, off-again relationship with her boyfriend and that she is having trouble focusing on day-to-day tasks. She reports being irritable with her brother and increasingly anxious in crowds. "I can't even go to the grocery store. I just order everything online." She is having daily thoughts of suicide and tells you that she would hang herself if it weren't for her brother. He is disabled and she is his caretaker. "He's all I have. He needs me, there isn't anyone else who can take care of him."

Lupe denies any previous suicide attempts, but she does have a history of hospitalization for suicidal ideation. The first hospitalization occurred while she was on active duty following military sexual trauma. Records show that Lupe was hospitalized after telling several fellow Airmen that she was planning to hang herself. Three more hospitalizations took place over the 12 years since her medical retirement from the Air Force, all following periods of major stress, including the deaths of her parents. Lupe says she has experienced suicidal thoughts since her teen years.

1.	Please evaluate L Low Low 1 2	•	UTE risk fo Intermediate 4	•	•	ECC table High 7	e. High 8	High 9
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9.	Do you have any a	additional	comments	s on your c	lisposition de	terminati	on for Lup	e?



LINDA'S VIGNETTE

Please evaluate Linda's suicide risk levels against the MIRECC table as if you were assessing this client during intake at an outpatient mental health clinic.

Linda, a 33-year-old White, female Coast Guard veteran, presents reporting that she just found out her partner has been cheating on her with her new friend, Rebecca. Linda says she doesn't want to be alive anymore and is thinking about taking all her sleeping pills. She reports that she's never experienced these thoughts before. "I feel so devastated, I am crying all the time, I just want it to stop, I don't want to wake up."

Linda has a history of insomnia, which is being treated with medication. She has no other significant mental health diagnoses and no history of suicidal ideation or suicide attempts. Six months ago, she quit her job to move out of state with her partner who was being transferred. She has struggled to make new friends in the area.

Linda tells you that she has refilled her sleeping pill prescription a week early and has been counting her pills every night. She also says that she called a shelter last night and asked about rehoming her dog. You ask Linda if she would consider giving her sleeping pills to a friend to hold, but Linda refuses. "I can't sleep without them. Besides, Rebecca was my only friend here. I have no one else."

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6.	What factors in the	e vignette cont	ributed to <u>y</u>	your C⊦	IRONIC risk (evaluatio	n for Lind	a?
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9.	Do you have any a	additional com	ments on y	our disp	oosition dete	rminatior	n for Linda	a?