

Suicide Notifications to Norwegian Authorities



HELSETILSYNET
tilsyn med sosial og helse

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Norway

19 Counties

18 Supervision Offices

1.800 km S-N



Huge distances



Specialised health services have a duty to report to us:

- *Events that **have** lead to*
- *Events that **could have** led to*

**Significant damage to patients
(+ unnatural death)**

- Complaints from family members
- Notifications from the police
- Notifications from The Institute of Forensic Medicine (Oslo)
- TV, newspapers

This type of information will almost always result in the opening of a "supervision case"

- How many suicides occur during psychiatric treatment?
- Why do they occur?
- Are the cases reported correctly? (MedEvent)
- Do the institutions use these occurrences in their suicide - prevention work?
- Do the 18 county offices handle the cases in a similar manner?

- **Registration form**

- How were the County Offices informed about the case?
- Patient status in the mental health care
- Supervision procedures and results of the assessment

- **Closing letter**

Results – number of cases, notifications

- 176 cases (concluded) in 2005 and 2006 (almost **90 / year**)
- 81,3% were reported to MedEvent (143/176)
- 4 % from Police
- 13 % complaints from family members
- 10% Institute Forensic Medicine

(12 % were reported by more than one source)

- **43,2 %** on inpatient units (76/176)
 - 6,8 % (12/176) involuntary
 - 23,3 % (41/176) voluntary
- **39,8%** on outpatient units
 - 1,7 % involuntary (3/176)
 - 38,1 & voluntary (67/176)
- **4%** waiting list
- **8,5%** < 2 weeks after discharge

- The Board of Health Supervision in the Counties “opened” 61 supervision cases
- 18 cases concluded with breach of law by the health care provider (systemic level)
- 4 cases concluded with breach of law by the health care personnel (individual level)
- 13 system cases and 4 individual cases concluded with advice / counselling

The 18 system cases

- 12 on inpatient units
 - 4 involuntary
 - 8 voluntary
- 4 outpatient treatment (voluntary)
- 2 < 2 weeks after discharge from inpatient units

- **Suicide risk assessment:**

- Not realized/insufficient at the intake evaluation (almost 50 %)
- No reassessment in vulnerable stages like transfer to voluntary care, before a leave, changing therapist, discharge... (almost 50 %) Not the same cases

- **Health personnel competence**

- Risk assessment done by medical students, social workers, summer stand-ins etc.
- Health care provider did not “see to it” (law text) that health care personnel are given necessary training and further education (*so they can do their work in accordance to sound professional practice*). Newly hired personnel receive no training before they meet suicidal patients. Deficient routines for contacting superior for advice.

- **Documentation (6 cases)**

- Failure to document suicide risk assessment and interventions to insure patient safety

- **Patient safety (4 cases)**

- Failed to remove dangerous objects (also medicines, firearms etc. at the patient's home)
- Missing routines for transport between wards
- Missing or unclear routines for control/intensive care (how often should they control patient in day/ night, one-to-one observation etc)

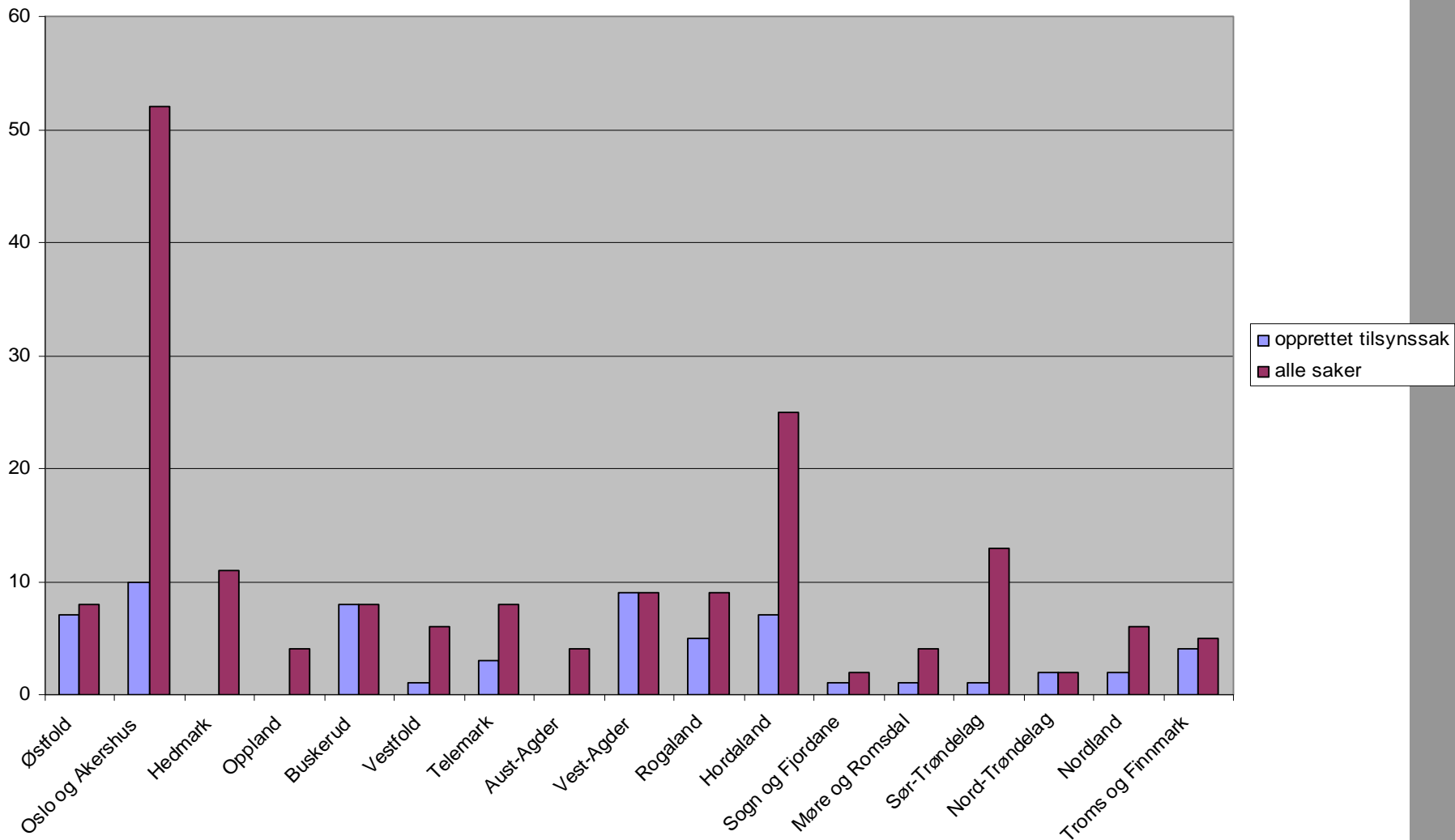
- **Interventions for surviving family and friends**

- Very good in two cases, very poor in four cases, no information in 12 cases

- **Only three institutions had changed their routines**
 - Better routines for transport between wards
 - Final treatment report (to referring agent) should be sent in the course of one week
 - One institution did a very good work in revising and improving their procedures and routines
- **After the survey, we have continued to receive similar supervision cases.**
 - They do not seem to learn from their errors!

- 4 cases were sent to the Central Office.
- We considered that the individuals could not be blamed. The institutions had not provided conditions for the personnel to act in a medically appropriate way.

County differences



1. **Near 20 % of the cases were not reported**, and came to our knowledge rather unsystematically.
2. In our survey:
 1. 43 % inpatient
 2. 39,8 % outpatient

International and national research shows that most suicides occur at out-patient units and especially in 1. year after discharge:

Reason to believe that there are committed far more suicides in mental health care

3. Population-related incidence: 2/100.000 inhabitants. Norway has totally around 500 suicides/year

Proportion in psychiatric treatment not even 20 %

