My treatment plan

Name	Date of visit

Treatment

Self Care: Taking good care of yourself is the first step to feeling better. Think about how you could improve. Pick 1-2 areas to work on to start.

- SLEEP An average of 8 hrs. of sleep a night is ideal for most teens. Avoiding screens/light/TV 30 minutes before bed makes it easier to fall asleep.
- EXERCISE Exercise releases natural hormones called endorphins that help improve your mood. Try to move actively with a non-sitting activity every day.
- NUTRITION Three meals a day will help you maintain energy. Fill up with what your body NEEDS. Try to make half your plate fruits and vegetables. Increase your water intake. Learn more at www.choosemyplate.gov
- SCHEDULE TIME WITH OTHERS Plan something fun to do in person with someone else. Spending time with friends and loved ones can improve your mood.
- DO SOMETHING YOU ENJOY Activities you like help relax and improve your mood.
- SPIRITUAL/RELAXATION Ask family members how they have used spiritual tools, prayer, meditation or relaxation techniques to help them in their lives
- GRATITUDE Focus on the positives. Write down 3 things you were grateful for each day.

Therapy: For most teens, the most helpful way to overcome illness is therapy. Several types of therapy can help. Therapy should help by giving you tools to use to help your brain (and thoughts) stay healthy. It is not just talking about problems on a couch! Sometimes it may seem hard, but remember that your illness may be getting in the way – talk to your therapist often about the recovery process.

Medication: Sometimes your doctor may offer medicine to help you reach your treatment goals fully. Your medical provider will work with you and your caregivers to decide if this is best. If a medication is started, your medical provider will give you more information.

Helpful Websites:

Cincinnati Children's Hospital

- Mental Health Resources: www.cincinnatichildrens.org/patients/child/soecial-needs/medical/mental-health
- Psychiatry: www.cincinnatichildrens.org/service/p/psychiatry/resources
- Teen Resources: https://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/service/a/suicideawareness/outreach-program

1N5—General mental health resources and tools—http://www.1N5.org
National Alliance on Mental Health: mental health education and support groups—http://www.nami.org

Helpful apps:

- Calm
- Headspace
- Calm Harm
- Mood Tools
- Breathly
- · Virtual Hope Box
- Pacifica
- · Wysa

2		1111101	100 0	
3, _				
	reatme		port Tea	ım:
	apist:	der		
Nur	0.0500 0.0500	3151	Time	275
Fam		Har		
	Modicat	ion and	dose (it	fstarted

Advantage and market filled at

Emergencies: Your treatment team wants to make

sure you are safe and getting better. If your mood is getting worse, contact your family members and medical provider or therapist right away. Contact the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-TALK (8255) anytime Crisis Text Line: Text "START" to 741-741. If you are concerned that you might hurt yourself or someone else, call 911, or go to the Emergency

Psychiatric Intake Response Center (PIRC) at Cincinnati Children's Hospital (available 24/7): 513-636-4124

Department right away.

Don't wait to educate yourself at 1N5.org/resources



1N5

Ohio Chapter

INCORPORATED IN OHIO





Store It Safe: Suicide Prevention

Family Discussion Guide provided by the Ohio Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics

Store It Safe is a unique partnership of healthcare providers, firearm advocates, and community organizations established to keep children safe from unintentional firearm deaths and teens safe from suicide by firearms. Young children are curious and will touch anything, while teens are still learning to control impulses. Our goal is to inform families of risks so they can keep their children safe.

Suicide Facts:





50% of survivors

made an attempt within 20 minutes of their decision to attempt suicide



Emotional Triggers Should Not Be Lethal

What can you do to keep your teen safe?

- · The teen brain is still developing, which can lead to emotional situations that override their still-developing impulse control
- Knowing risks for injury and using a barrier can help keep your teen safe
- Teens can engage in risky behaviors and react to seemingly small stressors
- Even with no history of depression, teens sometimes make impulsive decisions with deadly results. Education alone is not enough.

Barriers are Effective

Risks

Firearms:

- 90% of suicide attempts with a firearm are fatal
- Nearly 2/3 of all US firearm deaths are due to suicide
- The rate of firearm suicide by teens is up 61% over the past 10 years.
- Teens should not know the combination or location of keys to firearm safe.

Medications:

- Teent often take medications in suicide attempts
- Both prescription and over-the-counter medications can result in overdose deaths.
- Tylenol, when taken over suggested dosage, can cause life-threatening injuries or death, even i appearing symptom free for the first 24 hours

Barrier as Prevention

- Even if experienced with firearms, teens should only have supervised access to them
- Keep any firearms that are not under your direct control locked away
- · Ammunition should also be locked when not in use
- Consider temporarily removing firearms from the home if someone is suicidal
- Always keep prescription and over-the-counter medications locked away and out of the reach of children and teens
- Have a family conversation about the dangers of misusing medications
- Never share medications with family members
- Dispose of prescription medications after the period the are prescribed

Alcohol:

- Alcohol is the most commonly used and abused drug among youth in the US and is readily accessible in homes.
- Alcohol causes more than 4,300 death among US teens each year



- Like medications, alcohol should be locked away and not accessible to teens
- Talk to your teen about alcohol and potential dangers. Keep the lines of communication open and let your teen know that they will not be in trouble if they come to you with concerns.













Store It Safe: Suicide Prevention

Family Discussion Guide provided by the Ohio Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics

Should I talk to my child about mental health and suicide?

My child is an honor roll student

My child is in the school band

My child is a star athlete

My child doesn't participate in after school activities

My child has only a few or no close friends

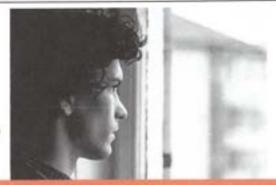
My child has lots of friends

YES! Every parent should be having honest and open discussions with their teen no matter the circumstances. Depression and suicide may be hard to recognize, which is why an open dialogue is key.

Have frequent conversations with your teen on this topic even if your teen seems disinterested. Incorporating them into your normal routine, such as during family dinners, is an easy way to do so. You can make a difference.

Warning Signs:

- · Depression and other mental concerns, or a substance abuse disorder
- Talking about feeling hopeless or worthless
- · Previous suicide attempt(s)
- · Withdrawing or isolating from friends, peers and family
- · Family history of suicide, mental illness, or depression
- · Knowing someone with suicidal behavior (i.e. family member, friend or celebrity)
- · Severe stress or anxiety
- · Sudden changes in behavior such as talking less or becoming disengaged



Whether your child has mental health concerns or not, teenagers should not have unsupervised access to any lethal means. This includes firearms, prescription medication, and over-the-counter medicine.



Resources:

Your teen's safety is important to you, your doctor, and members of your community. You deserve to have all the information possible to prevent injury risks.

- Have a discussion with your teen and their pediatrician
- 2) If you have further questions, refer to the following resources and continue to do frequent check-ins with your teen:
 - Suicide Prevention Resource Center https://www.sprc.org/
 - * Suicide Prevention Lifeline https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/
 - Suicide Prevention Lifeline Call 1-800-273-8255
 - . Crisis Text Line Text HOME to 741741
- 3) If you have life threatening concerns go directly to your local emergency department

Questions?

Ohio AAP resources can be found at: http://ohioaap.org/storeitsafe

Pediatric Mental Health Urgent Care



Is your child experiencing an immediate mental health crisis that left unaddressed would lead to a safety concern?

- Child is unable to calm/terribly upset
 - Family distress
 - · Excessive crying
 - · Temper outbursts
 - · Immediate safety concern
 - Passive suicidality
 - · Loss/grief
 - · Intense relationship challenges



Mon - Fri 3 - 10 p.m. 5051 Duck Creek Road Cincinnati, Ohio (513) 527-3040