## Suicide Prevention Plan – Risk (SPP-R)

Processus AUDIS AUDIS	Intervene to reduc Suicide Prevention F	e suicidal risk
When? Outside of any period of disorganization or MAAS		
Name, la	ast name :	Period of time covered by SPP-R:
Name of	f person conducting SPP-R:	Relationship with person :
Information to collect: Indicators judgment about: Risk and protective factors associ (individual and environmental)		Observe: Collected information Source: Questions to person, observations, questions to professionals or close persons, person's file
Risk and protective factors are presen The understanding of these factors be MAAS. This part of the assessment does no at every episode but becomes more comple	roadens with each episode of ot need to be performed with the person	
Suicide option		Decide : Decisions made about :
Butch & department of the Stream of the	The suicide option is built over time and as the person gains experience with suicide and death. It can be developed even if the individual has not	Risk factors         The person has risk factors that are important to address to diminish distress and the risk of MAAS         Suicide option         The person presents elements associated to the suicide option         Patterns of MAAS         The person presents patterns of MAAS that can be acted upon
Fonction de l'expression suicidaire forction de l'expression suicidaire	had any observable	Act : Intervene to reduce:
Patterns of MAAS : Understand til	MAAS.	Risk factors - Increase protective factors, decrease risk factors, increase social skills and ability to express emotions and needs, adapt environmental structures, treat health issues
of repetition and chronicization in episodes		(physical and mental), work on self esteem Suicide option
<ul> <li>Critical moments/ Trigger eve</li> </ul>	AS episodes, presence of prior action of MAAS by examining onal assessment), trigger	<ul> <li>Reduce fixations, psychoeducation on death and suicide, work on positive perceptions or on misconceptions on death and suicide, understand and reduce secondary benefits (within interactions with others) of MAAS, reduce the use of MAAS in interactions with others, reframing in relation to suicide, suffering, help seeking and solutions, understanding the impact of MAAS on the entourage (consequences)</li> </ul>
Hypotheses on the links between risk and protective factors, triggers events, MAAS and consequences (In particular answering the question: Why do MAAS play this role for the person rather than other behaviours?)		Patterns de MAAS Reduce the risk of recurrence, deconstruct the patterns and functions of MAAS, reduce impact of trigger events