ABSTRACT

Suicide is the second leading cause of death among youth, a problem which has been exacerbated by the social and academic fallout related to the COVID-19 pandemic (Bridge et al., 2023). Non-Hispanic Black and non-Hispanic American Indian youth are at higher risk of suicide, highlighting worsening disparities in access to mental health treatment and supports in some communities. Suicide prevention work, including evidence-based risk assessment, safety planning, and means restriction, has proven to be effective in reducing suicide risk in youth. Thorough training and feedback are necessary to disseminate these skills and improve trainee competence and confidence in safe suicide care. This presentation will review a live simulation training model with actors presenting as standardized patients offered to pediatric and psychiatry trainees. We will discuss rationale and outcomes of these trainings and offer suggestions for implementing simulation trainings for suicide prevention in other clinical settings.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Identify evidence-based risk assessment screeners for youth.
2. Describe a simulation session for risk assessment training.
3. Identify three benefits of simulations as a training model.

REFERENCES