





Preventing Suicide in People with Autism: Risk Factors, Warning Signs, and Resources

> Brenna Maddox, Ph.D. Rachel Loftin, Ph.D.

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ECHO Autism: Mental Health Continuing Education

Target Audience: Licensed or provisional licensed mental health clinicians

Objective: Improve care for autistic people with common psychiatric disorders by increasing access to clinicians equipped to deliver best-practice therapeutic modalities modified for autistic people.

Successful Completion

• Successful completion of this activity, which includes participating in the educational offering, participating in the evaluation process, and completing the verification of attendance, enables the learner to satisfy the requirements for continuing education.

Continuing Medical Education (CME)

- The University of Missouri Columbia School of Medicine is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to provide continuing medical education for physicians.
- The University of Missouri Columba School of Medicine designates this live educational activity for a maximum of 1.5 AMA PRA Category 1 Credit(s)**. Physicians should only claim the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.



Relevant Financial Disclosures Current ACCME (Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education) rules state that participants in CE activities should be made aware of any relevant affiliation or financial interest in the previous 24 months that may affect the planning of an educational activity or a speaker's presentation(s). Each planning oammittee member and speaker has been requested to complete a financial relationship reporting form for the ECHO Autism Mental Health Series - Cohort 4. Speaker Disclosures: Kristin Sohl, MD,FAAP receives support: -Cognoa Behavior Health - research support

•Quadrant Biosciences – medical science collaborator

All relevant financial relationships for the presenter have been mitigated

No other speaker or planning committee member has relevant financial interest



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Suicide and Autism: What Do We Know?





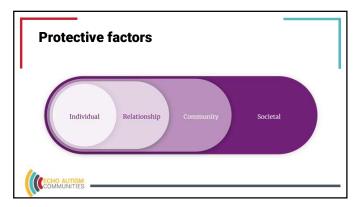
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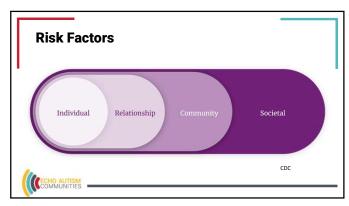
Autistic Individuals and Suicide

- Autistic individuals are significantly more likely to think about, attempt, and die by suicide than the general population
- Suicide is a leading cause of premature death in autistic people

Cassidy et al., 2014; Chen et al., 2017; Croen et al., 2015; Hedley & Uljarević, 2018; Hirvikoski et al., 2016; Kirby et al., 2019; Kölves et al., 2021; Zahid & Upthegrove, 2017







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Risk Factors

- Factors known to increase the risk of suicide in the general population are more common in autistic individuals
 - Examples: social isolation, abuse, low mood, low self-esteem, alexithymia, rumination
- We should also consider additional factors, that may be more specific to autistic individuals



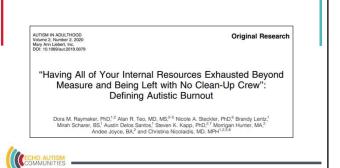
Risk Factors

- Co-occurring psychiatric conditions
- · Lack of social support
- Unmet support needs
- · Camouflaging or masking
- Late diagnosis
- Female
- Autistic burnout

Cassidy et al., 2018; Hedley et al., 2017, 2018; Kirby et al., 2019; Kõlves et al., 2021; Raymaker et al., 2020



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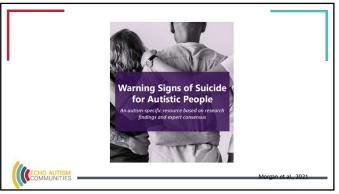
Warning Signs

- •Indicate a more immediate risk of suicide (vs. risk factors)
- •Less research in the autism field on warning signs, compared to risk factors
- Important: autistic distress/crisis may not look like neurotypical distress/crisis!





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Warning Signs of Suicide for Autistic People

- Sudden or increased withdrawal
 No words to communicate acute distress
- Current traumatic event
- Marked increase in rate and/or severity of self-harm
 Worsening of anxiety and/or depression
 A new focus on death-related topics that are not a special interest

- New rocus on death-react objects into a serious a special interest
 Perseverative suicidal thoughts and ruminations
 Seeking means or making plans for suicide or suicide rehearsal
 Statements about no reason for living or no sense of purpose in life
 Hopelessness



Crisis Supports and Resources	
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Limited Guidance

- No published studies on suicide interventions for autistic individuals
- No consensus clinical guidelines
- Effective strategies must consider beyond the autistic individual
- "Understanding autism and the culture of autistic people, so autistic people do not have to mask/camouflage their autism, is suicide prevention."
 Lisa Morgan, 2021



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Crisis Supports for the Autism Community

WRITTEN AND DEVELOPED BY LISA MORGAN
IN COLLABORATION WITH AAS'S AUTISM AND
SUICIDE COMMITTEE & COMMON GROUND

https://suicidology.org/wpcontent/uploads/2019/07/Autism-Crisis-Supports.pdf



