

# SPACECAT

## SUICIDE, OVERDOSE, AND ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES PREVENTION CAPACITY ASSESSMENT TOOL

### Reference Materials: Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition	Source
Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs)	During childhood, stressful or traumatic incidents that can harm social, cognitive, and emotional functioning and undermine the safe, nurturing environments children need to thrive.	<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces/prevention.html">https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces/prevention.html</a>
Coordination	Collaboration with internal and external partners to align project goals.	
Evidence-informed Research	At least one low-to-moderate quality quasi-experimental design (QED) with a no treatment or treatment as usual comparison group that has linked the strategy to favorable effects on the outcome(s) of interest. OR At least one meta-analysis, randomized controlled trial (RCT) or high-quality QED that has: 1) linked the strategy to favorable effects on highly correlated outcomes OR 2) linked a similar strategy to an impact on the outcome of interest OR 3) documented the causal links between risk and protective factors targeted by the strategy and the outcome(s) of interest.	
Evidence-Based Research	At least one meta-analysis, RCT, or high-quality quasi-experimental design (QED) with a no treatment or treatment as usual comparison group has linked the strategy to favorable effects on the outcome(s) of interest.	
Experience-based/data-driven research	Practice-based or qualitative evidence from multiple settings suggests that the use of the strategy is feasible and associated with favorable effects on the outcome(s) of interest. The strategy must be based on sound theory or solid data, but no evaluation evidence currently exists, or the evidence that does exist lacks a valid comparison group. This category includes data initiatives and data-driven activities (e.g., surveillance activities or those based on data derived	

	from a needs assessment).	
Gatekeeper Training	Gatekeeper Training for Suicide Prevention is an educational program designed to teach lay and professional "gatekeepers" the warning signs of a suicide crisis and how to respond.	<a href="https://sprc.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/GatekeeperMatrix6-21-18_0.pdf">https://sprc.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/GatekeeperMatrix6-21-18_0.pdf</a>
Intersection of overdose, suicide, and ACEs prevention	ACEs, overdose, and suicide have a generational impact since preventing or addressing any one of the issues decreases the risk of the others both now and for the next generation.	<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/injury/priority/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/injury/priority/index.html</a>
Jurisdiction	For purposes of this tool, jurisdiction refers to state, territorial, or local health agencies.	
Overdose	Injury to the body (poisoning) that happens when a drug is taken in excessive amounts. An overdose can be fatal or nonfatal.	<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/index.html</a>
Persons with lived experience	Lived experience is defined as "personal knowledge about the world gained through direct, first-hand involvement in everyday events rather than through representations constructed by other people." It is also defined as "the experiences of people on whom a social issue or combination of issues has had a direct impact."	<a href="https://www.sprc.org/livedexperience/toolkit/about">https://www.sprc.org/livedexperience/toolkit/about</a>
Primary prevention of ACEs	Primary prevention efforts aim to stop ACEs from occurring in the first place by reducing negative risk factors and promoting protective factors (e.g., efforts to strengthen economic supports to families through financial security and family-friendly work policies, early home visitation, public education campaigns, social-emotional learning).	<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces/prevention.html">https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces/prevention.html</a>
Primary prevention of opioid overdose	Primary prevention efforts aim <b>to stop an opioid overdose from occurring in the first place</b> by reducing negative risk factors and promoting protective factors (e.g., Academic detailing, mandatory PDMP usage, opioid overdose education).	<a href="https://my.astho.org/opioids/definitions">https://my.astho.org/opioids/definitions</a>
Primary prevention of suicide	Primary prevention efforts aim <b>to stop suicide from occurring in the first place</b> by reducing negative risk factors and promoting protective factors (e.g., unemployment benefit programs, housing stabilization policies, strengthening community	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2936581/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2936581/</a>

	connectedness).	
Protective Factors	Individual characteristics or conditions in the family, school, community, or society that help youth cope with life challenges and risk factors. Protective factors increase positive development and decrease the likelihood of unhealthy behavior.	<a href="https://safealaskans.org/?s=protective+factors">https://safealaskans.org/?s=protective+factors</a>
Resiliency	The ability to overcome serious hardship.	<a href="https://developingchild.harvard.edu/science/key-concepts/resilience/">https://developingchild.harvard.edu/science/key-concepts/resilience/</a>
Risk Factors	Individual characteristics or conditions in the family, school, community, or society that increase the likelihood youth will engage in unhealthy behavior.	<a href="https://srpfalaska.org/">https://srpfalaska.org/</a>
Secondary prevention of ACEs	Secondary prevention efforts aim to <b>identify individuals at high risk for ACEs</b> through early screening and assessment (e.g., jurisdiction-wide ACEs screening and connections to care).	<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/preventingACES.pdf">https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/preventingACES.pdf</a>
Secondary prevention of opioid overdose	Secondary prevention efforts aim to <b>identify individuals at high risk for opioid overdose</b> through early screening and assessment (e.g., educating on safe storage of opioid medication and integrating state PDMP databases into health I.T. systems, screening, and brief interventions).	<a href="https://my.astho.org/opioid/s/definitions">https://my.astho.org/opioid/s/definitions</a>
Secondary prevention of suicide	Secondary prevention efforts aim to <b>identify individuals at increased risk for suicide</b> through early screening, assessment, and gatekeeper training (e.g., Crisis intervention, postvention, strengthening access, and delivery of suicide care).	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2936581/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2936581/</a>
Sector	For purposes of this tool, sector refers to systems within the jurisdiction, such as the justice system, public health, education, etc.	
Social-Ecological Model	A model that considers the complex interplay between individual, relationship, community, and societal factors. The purpose is to understand the range of factors that put people at risk for violence or protect them from experiencing or perpetrating violence.	<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention">https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention</a>
Suicide	Suicide is death caused by injuring oneself with the intent to die.	<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention">https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention</a>
Syndromic surveillance	An investigational approach where an automatic data acquisition system monitors real-time or near real-time disease indicators.	<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/su5301a3.htm">https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/su5301a3.htm</a>

Tertiary prevention of ACEs	Tertiary prevention efforts aim to <b>reduce the health impact of ACEs</b> (e.g., behavioral health in schools, working with children of incarcerated parents, family-centered treatment for substance use disorders).	<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/preventingACES.pdf">https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/preventingACES.pdf</a>
Tertiary prevention of opioid overdose	Tertiary prevention efforts aim to <b>reduce the health impact of overdose</b> (e.g., Medication-Assisted Treatment, mental and behavioral health counseling, state-targeted naloxone distribution).	<a href="https://my.astho.org/opioids/definitions">https://my.astho.org/opioids/definitions</a>
Tertiary prevention of suicide	Tertiary prevention efforts aim to <b>reduce the health impact of suicide and suicide attempts</b> , including those who have experienced suicide-related behaviors and postvention (e.g., increased coverage of mental health conditions in health insurance, reduce provider shortages in underserved areas, counseling for family and friends of survivors of suicide).	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2936581/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2936581/</a>
Trauma-informed care	Trauma-informed care acknowledges the need to understand a patient's life experiences to deliver effective care and can improve patient engagement, treatment adherence, health outcomes, and provider and staff wellness.	<a href="https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/programs_campaigns/childrens_mental_health/atc-whitepaper-040616.pdf">https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/programs_campaigns/childrens_mental_health/atc-whitepaper-040616.pdf</a>