Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS) — Adult/Adolescent (≥12 years) Lifetime/Recent Assessment

As	questions 1 and 2. If both questions are negative	e, proceed to Suicidal Behavior section. If the answer to question 2 is	Lifet	ime:		
yes, ask questions 3, 4, and 5. If the answer to questions		tion 1 and/or 2 is yes, complete Intensity of Ideation section.		ne/she		
Questions		What a positive response indicates	 felt most suicidal 		Past 1	mont
•	Have you wished you were dead or wished	Wish to be dead. Subject endorses thoughts about a wish to be dead or not alive	Yes	No	Yes	No
	you could go to sleep and not wake up?	anymore, or a wish to fall asleep and not wake up.				
	If yes, describe:	Example: "I've wished I wasn't alive anymore."		_		
2.	Have you actually had any thoughts	Non-specific active suicidal thoughts. General non-specific thoughts of wanting to end one's life/commit suicide.	Yes	No	Yes	No
	of killing yourself?	Example: "I've thought about killing myself."				
	If yes, describe:	Lample. The thought about kning mysen.				
3.	Have you been thinking about how you might	Active suicidal ideation with any methods (not plan) without intent to act.		No	Yes	No
	kill yourself?	Person endorses thoughts of suicide and has thought of a least one method.				
	If yes, describe:	Example: "I thought about taking an overdose but I never made a specific plan as to when, where, or how I would actually do itand I would never go through with it."				
4.	Have you had these thoughts and had some	Active suicidal ideation with some intent to act. Active suicidal thoughts	Yes	No	Yes	No
	intention of acting on them?	of killing oneself, and patient reports having some intent to act on such thoughts. Example: "I have had the thoughts, and I have considered acting on them."				
	If yes, describe:	Not: "I have the thoughts but I definitely will not do anything about them."				
5.	Have you started to work out or worked out	Active suicidal ideation with specific plan. Thoughts of killing oneself with	Yes	No	Yes	No
	the details of how to kill yourself? Do you	details of plan fully or partially worked out and person has some intent to carry it out.				
	intend to carry out this plan?	Example: "Next Thursday when I know my husband will be at the office late, I am going				
	If yes, describe:	to take the sleeping pills I keep in the upstairs medicine cabinet."				
In	tensity of Ideation	to take the sleeping pills I keep in the upstairs medicine cabinet.				
Cli	tensity of Ideation	feeling the most suicidal. Rate the following features with respect to the most severe	Life	time	Past 1	mont
Cli typ	tensity of Ideation ician assessment: Ask about time the patient was e of ideation (i.e., from questions 1–5 above, with a p	feeling the most suicidal. Rate the following features with respect to the most severe ositive response to question 1 being the least severe and 5 being the most severe).		time severe		
Cli typ Life	tensity of Ideation ician assessment: Ask about time the patient was to of ideation (i.e., from questions 1–5 above, with a prime-most severe ideation: Description	feeling the most suicidal. Rate the following features with respect to the most severe ositive response to question 1 being the least severe and 5 being the most severe).				
Cli typ Life	tensity of Ideation ician assessment: Ask about time the patient was to of ideation (i.e., from questions 1–5 above, with a prime-most severe ideation: Description	feeling the most suicidal. Rate the following features with respect to the most severe ositive response to question 1 being the least severe and 5 being the most severe).				montl severe
Clin typ Life Rec Fre	tensity of Ideation ician assessment: Ask about time the patient was te of ideation (i.e., from questions 1–5 above, with a pri- ime-most severe ideation: Description ent-most severe ideation: Description Enter # (1–5) quency: How many times have you had these	feeling the most suicidal. Rate the following features with respect to the most severe ositive response to question 1 being the least severe and 5 being the most severe). n of ideation:				
Clin typ Life Rec Fre	tensity of Ideation ician assessment: Ask about time the patient was to of ideation (i.e., from questions 1–5 above, with a pri- ime–most severe ideation: Description ent–most severe ideation: Description Enter # (1–5) quency: How many times have you had these ess than once a week (2) Once a week (3) 2–5 times	feeling the most suicidal. Rate the following features with respect to the most severe ositive response to question 1 being the least severe and 5 being the most severe). In of ideation: In of ideatideation: In of ideation				
Cli typ Life Rec Fre (1) I	tensity of Ideation ician assessment: Ask about time the patient was the of ideation (i.e., from questions 1–5 above, with a prime-most severe ideation: Description ent-most severe ideation: Description ent-most severe ideation: Description Enter # (1–5) quency: How many times have you had these ess than once a week (2) Once a week (3) 2–5 times ration: When you have the thoughts, how long of	feeling the most suicidal. Rate the following features with respect to the most severe ositive response to question 1 being the least severe and 5 being the most severe). n of ideation:				
Clin typ Life Rec (1) I Du (1) I	tensity of Ideation ician assessment: Ask about time the patient was the of ideation (i.e., from questions 1–5 above, with a prime-most severe ideation: Description ent-most severe ideation: Description ent-most severe ideation: Description Enter # (1–5) quency: How many times have you had these ess than once a week (2) Once a week (3) 2–5 times ration: When you have the thoughts, how long of leeting — a few seconds or minutes (3) 1–4 hou	feeling the most suicidal. Rate the following features with respect to the most severe ositive response to question 1 being the least severe and 5 being the most severe). In of ideation: In of ideatideation: In of ideation				
Clii typ Life Rec (1) 1 Du (1) 1 (2)	tensity of Ideation nician assessment: Ask about time the patient was the of ideation (i.e., from questions 1–5 above, with a prime-most severe ideation: ime_most severe ideation:	feeling the most suicidal. Rate the following features with respect to the most severe ositive response to question 1 being the least severe and 5 being the most severe). n of ideation:				
Clin typ Life Rec (1) 1 Du (1) 1 (2) Co (1) 1	tensity of Ideation nician assessment: Ask about time the patient was the of ideation (i.e., from questions 1–5 above, with a prime-most severe ideation: Description ent-most severe ideation: Description	feeling the most suicidal. Rate the following features with respect to the most severe ositive response to question 1 being the least severe and 5 being the most severe). n of ideation:				
Clin typ Life Rec (1) 1 (1) 1 (2) Co (1) 1 (2) De	tensity of Ideation nician assessment: Ask about time the patient was feed ideation (i.e., from questions 1–5 above, with a prime-most severe ideation: Description ent-most severe ideation: Description fenter # (1–5) quency: How many times have you had these ess than once a week (2) Once a week (3) 2–5 times ration: When you have the thoughts, how long of leeting — a few seconds or minutes (3) 1–4 hou ess than 1 hour/some of the time (4) 4–8 hou throllability: Could/can you stop thinking about asily able to control thoughts (3) Can control thoughts with little difficulty (4) Can control thoughts with little	feeling the most suicidal. Rate the following features with respect to the most severe ositive response to question 1 being the least severe and 5 being the most severe). In of ideation:				
Clii typ Life Rec (1) 1 (1) 1 (2) Co (1) 1 (2) De (A) (1) 1	tensity of Ideation inician assessment: Ask about time the patient was feed ideation (i.e., from questions 1–5 above, with a prime-most severe ideation: Description ent-most severe ideation: Description fenter # (1–5) quency: How many times have you had these ess than once a week (2) Once a week (3) 2–5 times ration: When you have the thoughts, how long of the time (4) 4–8 hou test than 1 hour/some of the time (4) 4–8 hou throllability: Could/can you stop thinking abore asily able to control thoughts (3) Can con can control thoughts with little difficulty (4) Can con the time (4) 4–6 hou	feeling the most suicidal. Rate the following features with respect to the most severe ositive response to question 1 being the least severe and 5 being the most severe). In of ideation:				
Clin typ Eife Rec (1) 1 Du (1) 1 (2) Co (1) 1 (2) De (A) (1) 1 (2) Rea Wa	tensity of Ideation inician assessment: Ask about time the patient was feed ideation (i.e., from questions 1–5 above, with a prime-most severe ideation: Description ent-most severe ideation: Description fenter # (1–5) quency: How many times have you had these ess than once a week (2) Once a week (3) 2–5 times ration: When you have the thoughts, how long of leeting — a few seconds or minutes (3) 1–4 hou ess than 1 hour/some of the time (4) 4–8 hout throllability: Could/can you stop thinking abord asily able to control thoughts (3) Can control thoughts with little difficulty (4) Can control thoughts with littl	feeling the most suicidal. Rate the following features with respect to the most severe ositive response to question 1 being the least severe and 5 being the most severe). In of ideation:				
Clin typ Life Rec (1) 1 (2) Co (1) 1 (2) De (A) (1) 1 (2) Rea <i>Wa</i> <i>ho</i> (1) 0	tensity of Ideation inician assessment: Ask about time the patient was feed ideation (i.e., from questions 1–5 above, with a prime-most severe ideation: Description ent-most severe ideation: Description fenter # (1–5) quency: How many times have you had these ess than once a week (2) Once a week (3) 2–5 times ration: When you have the thoughts, how long of leeting — a few seconds or minutes (3) 1–4 hou ess than 1 hour/some of the time (4) 4–8 houthout the set of the se	feeling the most suicidal. Rate the following features with respect to the most severe ositive response to question 1 being the least severe and 5 being the most severe). of ideation:				
Clin typ Life Rec (1) 1 (2) Co (1) 1 (2) De (A) (1) 1 (2) De (A) (1) 1 (2) (1) 1 (2)	tensity of Ideation inician assessment: Ask about time the patient was feed ideation (i.e., from questions 1–5 above, with a prime-most severe ideation: Description ent-most severe ideation: Description fenter # (1–5) quency: How many times have you had these ess than once a week (2) Once a week (3) 2–5 times ration: When you have the thoughts, how long of leeting — a few seconds or minutes (3) 1–4 hou ess than 1 hour/some of the time (4) 4–8 hou throllability: Could/can you stop thinking about asily able to control thoughts (3) Can control thoughts with little difficulty (4) Can control thoughts with little	feeling the most suicidal. Rate the following features with respect to the most severe ositive response to question 1 being the least severe and 5 being the most severe). In of ideation:				

Clinician Signature:





_ Date: _____

____ Time: ___

C-SSRS Adult/Adolescent Lifetime/Recent Assessment SP003 - 08/22 - Page 1 of 2

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Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS) — Adult/Adolescent (≥12 years) Lifetime/Recent Assessment

Suicidal Behavior									
Check all that apply, so long as they	are separate events; must ask all (
Jestions		What a positive response indicates			Lifetime Yes No		Past 3 months		
	ave you made a suicide attempt?		Actual attempt. A potentially self-injurious act committed with at least some wish to die, as a result of act. Behavior			No	Yes	No	
Have you done anything to harm yourself? Have you done anything dangerous where you could have died? What did you do? Did you as a way to end your life?		was in part thought of as method to kill oneself. Intent does not have to be 100%. If there is any intent/desire to die associated with the act, then it can be considered an actual suicide attempt. There does not have to be injury or harm, just							
Did you want to die (even a little)		the potential for injury or harm. For e	example, if a persor	n pulls					
Man and the indicated of the second sec		the trigger with gun in mouth but gun is broken so no injury results, this is considered an attempt.							
Or did you think it was possible y	ou could die from?	Inferring intent. Even if an individu		h					
Or did you do it purely for other rea of killing yourself (like to relieve str or get something else to happen)? (I behavior without suicidal intent.) If yes, describe:	sons/without ANY intention ess, feel better, get sympathy,	to die, it may be inferred clinically from circumstances. For example, a highly an accident so no other intent but sui gunshot to head, jumping from windo Also, if someone denies intent to die, what they did could be lethal, intent r	n the behavior or lethal act that is cleacide can be inferred ow of a high floor/st but they thought th	arly not (e.g., ory).					
Clinician assessment: Ha	s the patient engaged in non-suicida	I self-injurious behavior?			Yes	No	Yes	No ロ	
Has there been a time when you started to do something to		upted attempt. When the person is interrupted (by an outside circumstance) from starting the ally self-injurious act. (If not for that, actual attempt would have occurred.)		ting the	Yes	No	Yes	No	
end your life but sometning to something stopped you before you actually did anything? If yes, describe:	potentially self-injurious act. (If not for that, actual attempt would nave occurred.) Examples: Overdose: Person has pills in hand but is stopped from ingesting. (Once they ingest any pills, this becomes an attempt rather than an interrupted attempt.) Shooting: Person has gun pointed toward self, gun is taken away by someone else, or person is somehow prevented from pulling trigger. (Once the person pulls the trigger, even if the gun fails to fire, it is an attempt.) Jumping: Person is poised to jump, is grabbed and taken down from ledge. Hanging: Person has noose around neck but has not yet started to hang/is stopped from doing so.					↓ # of upted	Total # of		
Has there been a time when you started to do something to try to end your life but you stopped yourself before you actually did anything? f yes, describe:	 Aborted or self-interrupted attempt. When person takes steps toward making a suicide attempt, but stops him/herself before he/she actually has engaged in any self-destructive behavior. Examples: Similar to interrupted attempts, except that the individual stops him/herself, instead of being 			Yes Total abou or s interru	rted elf-	Yes No Total # of aborted or self- interrupted			
Have you taken any steps toward Preparatory acts or behavior. Acts or preparation toward imminently making a suicide attempt or preparing to kill yourself (such as collecting pills, getting a gun, giving valuables away, or writing a suicide note)? Preparatory acts or behavior. Acts or preparation toward imminently making a suicide attempt. Examples: Can include anything beyond a verbalization or thought, such as assembling a specific method (e.g., buying pills, purchasing a gun) or preparing for one's death by suicide (e.g., giving things away, writing a suicide note). If yes, describe: Preparatory acts or behavior. Acts or preparation toward imminently making a suicide attempt.						No □	Yes	No	
Clinician assessment of le	thality								
Actual lethality/medical damage co			Most recent		t lethal		Initial/		
	iysical damage or very minor physical damage (e.g., surface scratches). physical damage (e.g., lethargic speech; first-degree burns; mild bleeding;		attempt		•			attempt	
 Millior physical damage (e.g., lethargic s Moderate physical damage; medical at: 			Date: Date:		: C		ate:		
second-degree burns; bleeding of majo		cpy, somewhat responsive,							
3. Moderately severe physical damage; m	edical hospitalization and likely intensi	ve care required (e.g., comatose with	Enter code:	Ente	ter code:		Enter code:		
reflexes intact; third-degree burns less 4. Severe physical damage; medical hospi third-degree burns over 20% of body; e 5. Death	talization with intensive care required	(e.g., comatose without reflexes;				_			
Potential lethality: only answer if ac	tual lethality code above = 0								
Likely lethality of actual attempt if no med damage, had potential for very serious leth medical damage; laying on train tracks wit 0 = Behavior not likely to result in injury	ical damage. (The following examples, nality: put gun in mouth and pulled the th oncoming train but pulled away bef	e trigger but gun fails to fire so no	Enter code:	Enter code:		_	Enter code:		
1 = Behavior likely to result in injury but no2 = Behavior likely to result in death despi									

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