

Child Firearm Safety and the School Nurse: Partners in Prevention

December 3, 2024



Objectives

- Identify 3 basic ways children get injured with firearms.
- Explore the safest way to store guns in the home in order to protect from injury/death.





Dr. Kathy Monroe
Dr. Jennifer McCain
Pediatric Emergency Medicine



Firearm Injuries in Pediatrics















Mass Shootings are Headline-Making Events





Mass shootings make up only

106

of all gun violence in America.

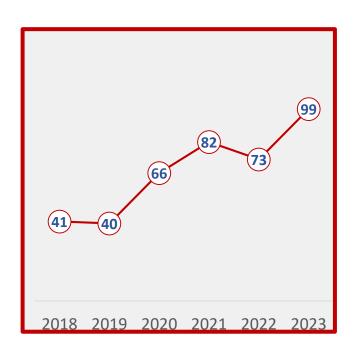
2024 US Surgeon General's Health Advisory on Firearm Violence

Mass Shootings are Headline-Making Events





Children's of Alabama ED Firearm Related Visits



Children's of Alabama (COA) has seen a **36% increase** in firearm related visits including injuries and death over the last year

 Firearm injuries number one cause of death in children in US and in Alabama.

 Why and how are children being affected by firearms?

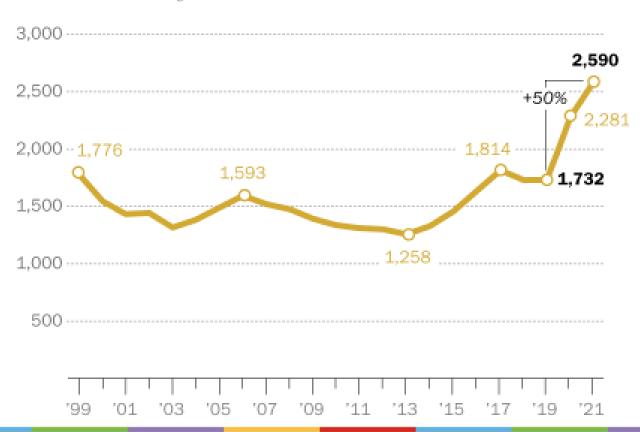




Nationwide

Gun deaths among U.S. kids increased 50% between 2019 and 2021

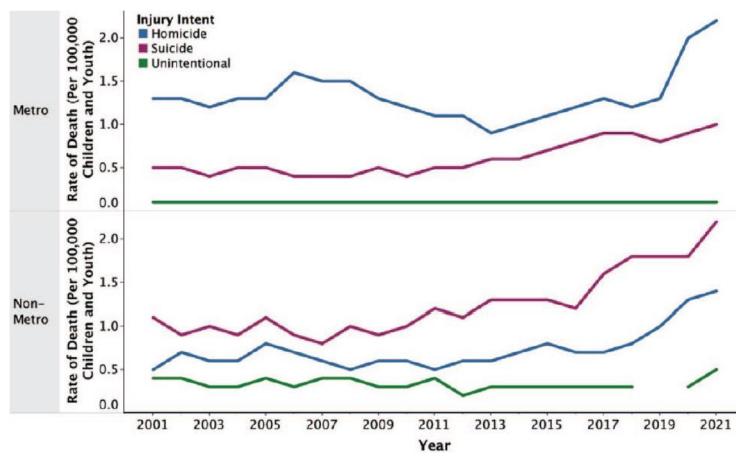
Gun deaths among U.S. children and teens under 18







Types of Firearm Violence



Firearm-related deaths in children under 18 years old by intent and geographic location.





90%

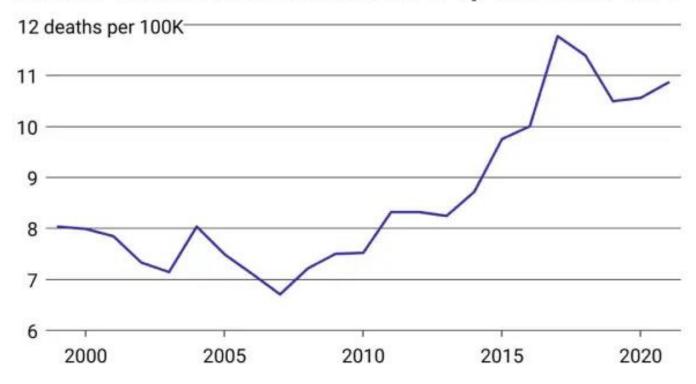
90 percent of suicide attempts with a gun are fatal, while 4 percent of those not involving a gun are fatal.





Suicide - National

Rate of teen deaths from suicide is up 35% from 1999



Note: Based on deaths categorized as self-harm among people ages 15-19.

Data source: CDC





Suicide and Firearms

Having firearms in the home increases the risk of dying by suicide by 10x!

80% of firearms used by children/teens in a suicide attempt belong to family members.

Firearms are used in 5% of suicide attempts.

*But are the cause of over 50% of suicides.





Community Firearm-Related Violence



NEWS

12-year-old boy shot in back while playing with friends outside

Birmingham apartment

Updated: Mar. 22, 2024, 7:37 p.m. | Publis 2024, 4:28 p.m.









Unintentional Injury by Firearm



"The mom was washing dishes just feet away and had turned her back for a minute. That's when the toddler was able to sneak in and neighbors heard a gunshot" (Al.com).





Children, Guns and Cars:

- Police say a 2-year-old was injured after an "accidental self-inflicted gunshot wound," according to a statement.
- Police told WALB news, that the toddler shot himself in the face as his parents were at a stand buying fireworks.
- The child was inside a car at the time of the shooting.

- On February 29, **3-year-old** GP found a gun in minivan parked outside his home and <u>fatally shot himself</u> in the head.
- On February 20, while helping mother clean the family's SUV, a **3-year-old** boy shot her in the head with a 9mm handgun left on the front seat of the automobile.
- On January 25, a **7-year-old boy** in a car with his three siblings died after 8-year-old brother shot him in the head with a loaded semi-automatic pistol found inside mother's purse.
- On January 4, **2-year-old** EW fatally shot himself in the face when he located a holstered .32-caliber handgun in a pocket on the driver's side door of his grandfather's truck.
- The same day, a **9-year-old** boy was shot after he and his 8-year-old brother found a loaded gun in their family's parked car. He was removed from life support six days later.
- On October 18, a **2-year-old** boy grabbed his great aunt's .357 revolver in a pouch behind the front passenger seat and <u>shot his grandmother</u>.





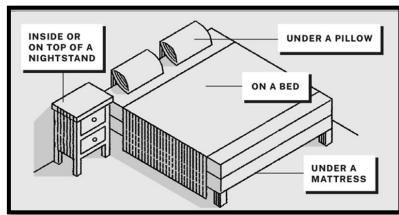
FACTS: Storage is Important!

- 85% of deaths in 0-12 year olds occur at HOME.
- 39% of deaths in 13-17 year olds occur at HOME.

Storage is important!

 The overall increase in firearm-related deaths includes increases in suicide and homicide in 15-24 year olds.

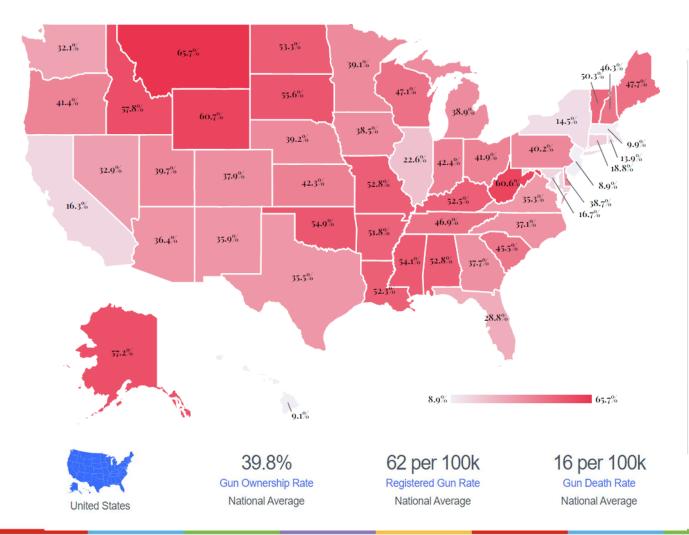
Storage is important!

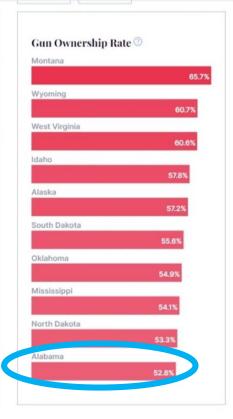






Firearm Ownership









Parents Perspectives on Safe Storage Aitken, Minster, Mullins, Hirsch, Unni, Monroe, Miller.

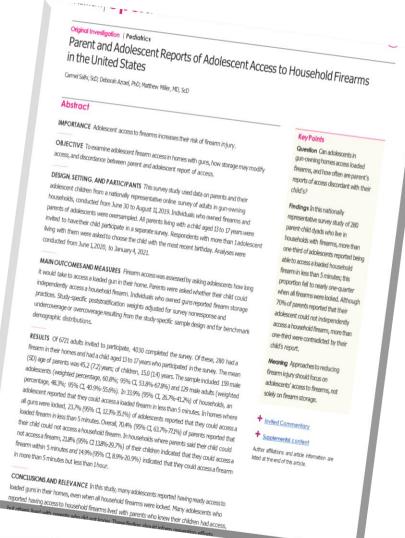
- Study in southern Families
- 74% stored at least one firearm unlocked, with many loaded.
- Overall parental perception for risk of firearm injury in their children was low.
- Many parents believed verbal instruction sufficient.
- Parents requested education on safe storage with hands-on demonstration.





Kids Find Guns Even When Parents Think They Can't

- 70 % of parents reported that their child could not access a household firearm.
 - 22% of these children indicated that they could access a firearm within 5 minutes
 - 15% indicated that they could access a firearm in 5-60 minutes







Kids Handle Guns Without Parents' Knowledge

Parental Misperceptions About Children and Firearms

Frances Baxley, MD; Matthew Miller, MD, ScD

Objective: To assess the accuracy of parental predictions about their children's self-reported behavior around household guns.

Setting: Family practice clinic in rural Alabama.

Participants: Convenience sample of parents and their children aged 5 to 14 years.

Intervention: Questionnaires about firearms administered separately to children and their parents.

Main Outcome Measures: Rates of concordance and discordance between parents and their children living in homes with guns about whether the children knew the storage location of household firearms and had ever handled firearms in the home.

Results: Of 420 parent-child dyads, 314 agreed to par RESULTS: O1 4.20 parent-ening gyads, 314 agreed to par-ticipate; 201 of the 314 homes contained guns. Chil-

dren to report knowing the storage location (73% vs 79%, respectively) and to report having handled a household respectively) and to report naving nature a monatoring gun (36% vs 36%, respectively). Thirty-nine percent of gun 1977, vs 3078, respectively). Inity-nine percent of parents who reported that their children did not know pateins who reported that their clintifert dut not show the storage location of household guns and 22% of parents who reported that their children had never handled ents wno reported that their emidren had never namides a household gun were contradicted by their children reports. Such discordance between parent and child rereports. Such discontaince between parent ain cama a; ports was unrelated to whether parents stored their first arms locked away or had ever discussed firearm safe

Conclusions: Many parents who were living in with firearms and who reported that their children never handled firearms in their homes were con never nanused meanins in their nomics were con-dicted by their children's self-reports. Parents who lot their guns away and discussed gun safety with their dren guns away and discussed gun safety with their dren were as likely to be contradicted as parents who not take such safety measures.

Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med. 2006;160:542-547

N THE UNITED STATES, FIREARM injury accounts for 10% of all eaths among children aged 5 to neatns among enderen aged 5 to 14 years, surpassed only by ma-ignant neoplasms and motor vees. For every firearm-related child death in this age group, 3 children are injured by nonfatal gunshots, and 25% of those children have permanent physisequelae.3 Many of these injuries occur when a child gains access to house-hold firearms that are stored loaded and/or in unlocked locations.413 Several medical associations advise par-

ents who decide to keep firearms in the ents who decide to keep tirearms in the home to store all of the household guns locked away and to separate ammunition from the gun. Hall Despite these recommendations, firearms are as likely to be present in US homes with children as in homes in US nomes with children, and they are often stored in unlocked locations and/or loaded. To our knowledge, our study is the first to examine how well parents' percep-

hold guns coincide with their ch self-reports. We surveyed parents a children (aged 5-14 years) attendis diatric and family practice clinic ents could predict whether their reported knowing where househousehouse arms were stored and reported ever dling firearms in their homes.

to 14 years who were attenuing well-time of sick appointments and asked them to partici-pate in this study. Parents and their children wino agreed to participate were separated and slip; neither heard the responses of the other. Parents completed questionnaires in the wait-

Of parents reporting that their kids didn't know the storage location of household guns, 39% of their kids did know the location.

Of parents reporting that their kids had never handled a household gun, 22% of their kids had handled one of these guns.

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Does Teaching Gun Safety to Kids Work?



Eddie Eagle and the Wing Team have a lesson to teach you about gun safety.

If you see a gun Stop! Don't touch. Run away. Tell a grown-up.

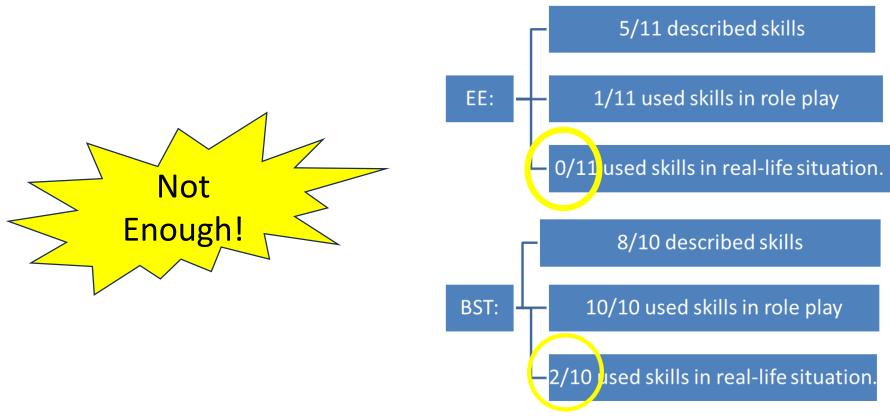


- Study designed to understand how well educational programs work.
- 4 5 yo kids trained with Eddie Eagle program OR a behavior skills training program.





Does Teaching Gun Safety to Kids Work?

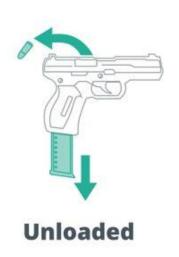


Michael B. Himle, Raymond G. Miltenberger, Brian J. Gatheridge, Christopher A. Flessner; An Evaluation of Two Procedures for Training Skills to Prevent Gun Play in Children. Pediatrics January 2004; 113 (1): 70–77. 10.1542/peds.113.1.70

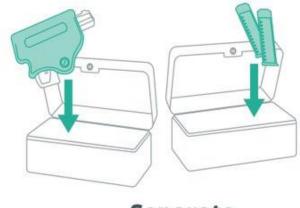




STORE GUNS LOCKED AND UNLOADED AND SEPARATE FROM AMMUNITION.







Separate



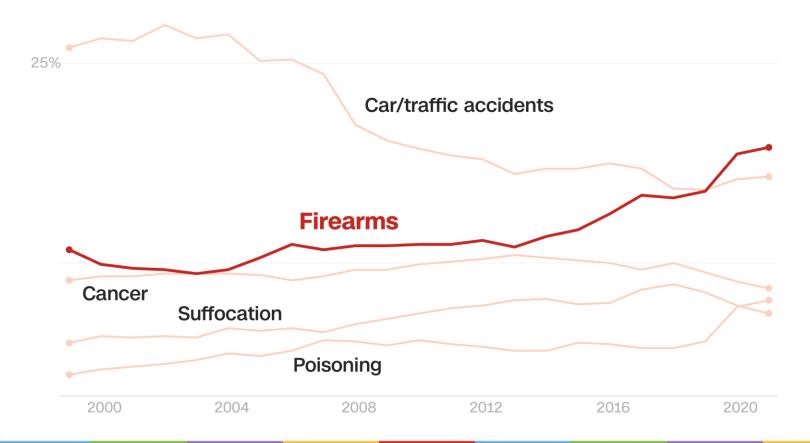
BeSMARTforKids.org





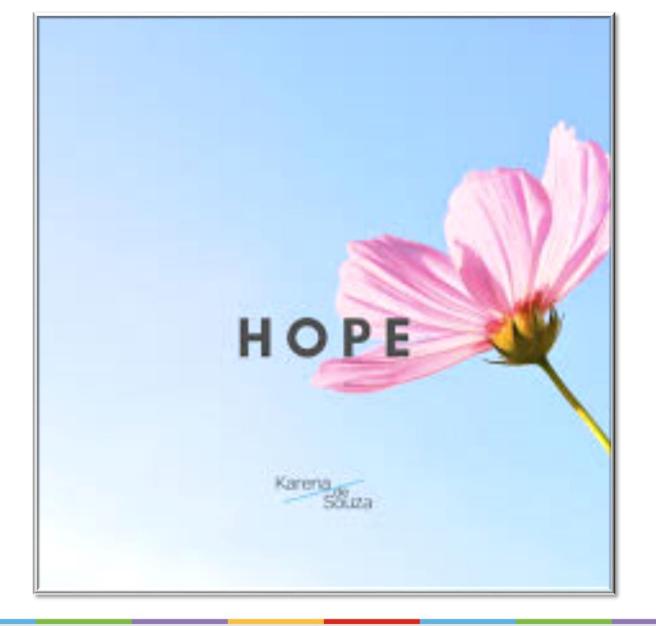
Children are more likely to be killed by a gun than in a car accident

19% of all deaths for children 18 years and younger in 2021.





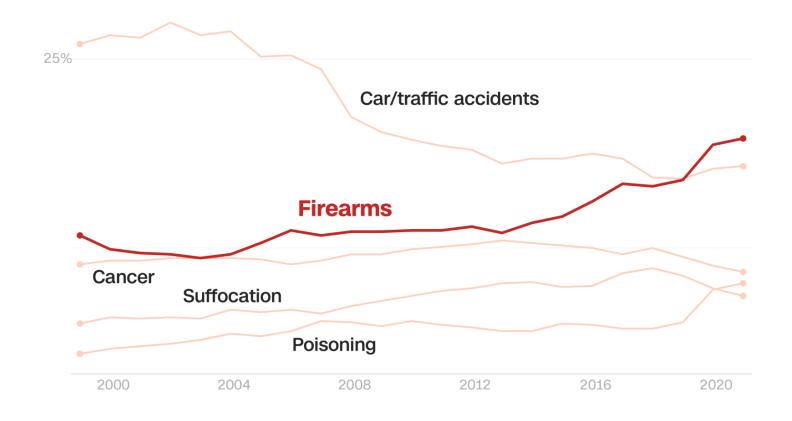








What happened with MVCs?

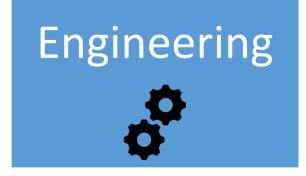






The 6 E's of Injury Prevention

















Keep the "safe" in firearm safety

Hiding a gun is not enough! Kids are curious, and studies show they usually know where a family keeps a gun.

Gun safes can lower the risk a curious child will be hurt:



Safe or lockbox for handguns



Locked gun safe for rifles



Gun trigger locks inexpensive and effective



Lock box for ammo









Mental Health Risks

Transfer firearms to others.

Store at gun clubs or shooting ranges.

Store at local law enforcement agency.





Children's of Alabama PODCAST: Firearm Safety

In 2023, the Children's Emergency Department saw 96 children with a gunshot wound (GSW) – 23 more than last year and more than double the number of children seen just five years ago (41). The drastic increase of patients seen with GSWs over the last five years created the need for Children's to form a firearm safety task force. The goal of this task force is to begin the discussion of the significance of safe firearm storage and its impact on decreasing injuries from unintentional GSWs. The latest episodes of the Inside Pediatrics and Red Wagon podcasts focus on Firearm Safety and the initiative Children's is taking to increase education and awareness around safe firearm storage.

In 2023
the ED treated

96
children with a
gunshot wound
(GSW)

New episodes can be found by clicking the Podcast link on the Red Wagon home page.



Listen to our Podcasts at childrensal.org/childrens-alabama-podcasts







Inside Pediatrics Podcast - Part 1 with Dr. Jennifer McCain

Inside Pediatrics Podcast - Part 2 with Dr. Erin Swanson

Red Wagon Podcast with Dr. Morissa Ladinsky







Secure Storage- How to Use Cable Locks

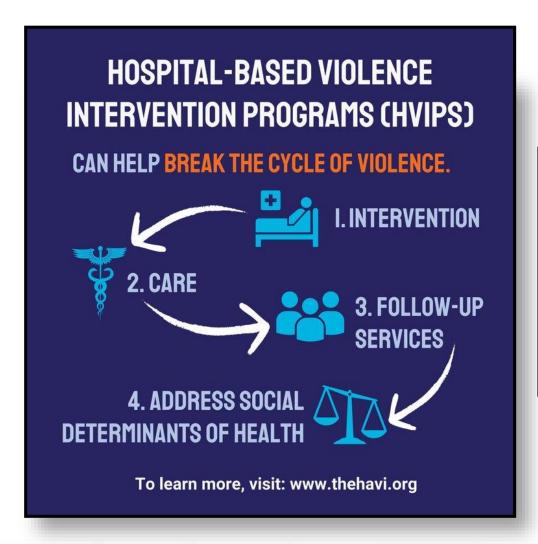








HOSPITAL-BASED VIOLENCE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS



www.Thehavi.org

https://Everytownresearch.org

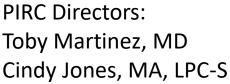




Psychiatric Intake Response Center (PIRC) 205.638.PIRC (7472)

PIRC





PIRC Services

- Located in COA's ED.
- Free, confidential assistance from mental health clinicians trained to assess child/teen's mental, emotional, and behavioral needs and recommend best treatment options.
- Any adult with a mental health question / concern regarding a child/adolescent can call.
- Open 7 d/wk from 8 AM- 11 PM.
- Experiencing a crisis?
 - Call 911 or go to ER.
- Suicidal thoughts?
 - Call 988- National Suicide Prevention Lifeline #

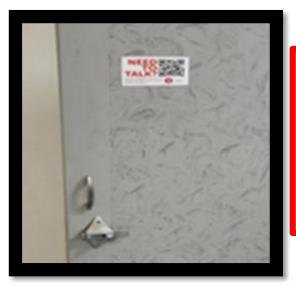












Interested?
Reach out to:
Rachel.Skeen@childrensal.org
OR
Jamie.Smelcer@childrensal.org

Available at No Cost!







How Can School Nurses Help?



School nurses are on the front lines!

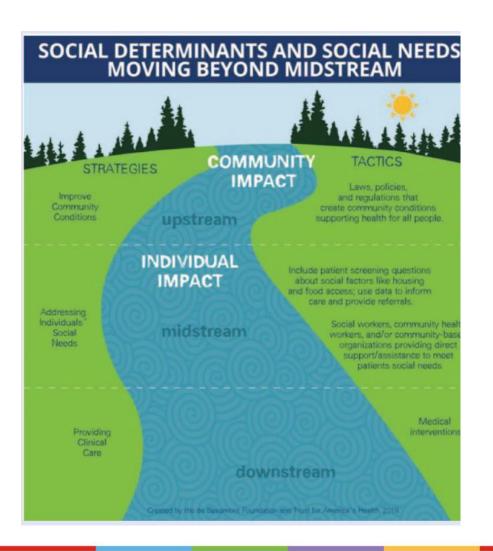
Closest to the impact of gun violence.

 Closest to the solutions of how to keep students safe.





Framework for Prevention



Levels of Prevention:

- Downstream: Direct care and immediate interventions.
- Midstream: Addressing social needs and community education.
- Upstream: Legislative and policy changes to improve community health.





Downstream Interventions

- Example: Case study of Isabella, a student with PTSD after witnessing a shooting. Initially offered three potential community mental health supports. School Nurse learns the family lacks transportation to access the resources.
- **Actions:** Direct nursing care, relaxation techniques, referral to counseling and to school social worker to help with transportation/resources. Collaborates with student, family, counselors, teachers, admin for a multitiered support system.

Resources:

American School Counselor Association. *Toolkits, Frameworks & Resources*. https://www.schoolcounselor.org/Publications-Research/Publications/Toolkits-Frameworks-Resources

The National Child Traumatic Stress Network. *School Shooting Resources*. https://www.nctsn.org/what-is-child-trauma/trauma-types/terrorism-and-violence/school-shooting-reso

Zero Suicide

- Counseling on Access to Lethal Means Training—Counseling on access to lethal means. https://zerosuicide.edc.org/resources/trainings-courses/CALM-course
- Suicide Prevention Resource Center. (2019). What clinicians can do. https://sprc.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Handout-WhatCliniciansCanDo.pdf





TOOLKITS, FRAMEWORKS & RESOURCES



Help Students in Troubling Times Resources

After a School Shooting Resources

Anti-Racism Resources

Back-to-School Resources

Career Development Resources

Crisis & Trauma Resources

FAFSA Resources

Natural Disaster Resources

Responding to Racial Violence

School Counselor/Principal Relationships

Suicide Prevention and Response

Helping Students in Troubling Times

Here are some suggestions and resources to consider as you provide ongoing support to your students. Before you take any action, consult with your district to discover any guidance or response initiatives it has in place so your actions align with school and district programs.

- During an emotional period, it is important to remind students that their strong emotions
 will pass and therefore they must refrain from drastic or risky behaviors that could have
 long-term consequences. If they feel they've suffered an emotional loss, they must give
 themselves time to heal.
- Don't provide assurances you can't ensure. If students are fearful, don't tell them,
 "Everything will be okay." For some students, the dangers they fear are very real. However,
 you can help them find positive ways to address their fears.
- Help students process information or images they find inflammatory in print, television and social media. Very often, simply discussing current events can help students develop a better understanding, and expressing their emotions can help students deal with them more effectively.







Age-Related Reactions to a Traumatic Event

- A traumatic experience may compromise the developmental tasks of school-age children.
- They may display sleep disturbances, which might include difficulty falling asleep, fear of sleeping alone, or frequent nightmares.
- They may complain of headaches and stomach aches without obvious cause, and some children engage in unusually reckless or aggressive behavior.
- Teachers often note that these children are having greater difficulties concentrating and learning at school.







Parent Guidelines for Helping Youth after the Recent Shooting

Common Reactions





- Feelings of anxiety, fear, and worry about the safety of self and others
- Fears that another shooting may occur
- · Changes in behavior:
 - o Increase in activity level
 - o Decrease in concentration and attention
 - o Increase in irritability and anger
 - o Sadness, grief, and/or withdrawal
 - o Radical changes in attitudes and expectations for the future
 - o Increases or decreases in sleep and appetite
 - Engaging in harmful habits like drinking, using drugs, or doing things that are harmful to self or others
 - o Lack of interest in usual activities, including how they spend time with friends
- Physical complaints (headaches, stomachaches, aches and pains)
- · Changes in school and work-related habits and behavior with peers and family
- Staying focused on the shooting (talking repeatedly about it)
- Strong reactions to reminders of the shooting (seeing friends who were also present during shooting, media images, smoke, police, memorials)
- Increased sensitivity to sounds (loud noises, screaming)





CALM Training

Counseling on Access to Lethal Means

Course Description



Reducing access to lethal means, such as firearms and medication, can determine whether a person at risk for suicide lives or dies.

This course is about how to reduce access to the methods people use to kill themselves. It covers who needs lethal means counseling and how to work with people at risk for suicide—and their families—to reduce access.



What Clinicians Can Do

Following is a summary of the steps, goals, and things to consider when talking with clients about reducing access to lethal means.





Midstream Interventions

- Education: Informing the school community about gun violence.
 - Daily Statistics: 12 children die and 32 are injured by gun violence daily.
 - **Home Risks:** 30 million children live in homes with firearms; 4.6 million with loaded and unlocked firearms.
 - Witnessing Violence: 3 million children witness gun violence annually.
- **Safety Measures:** Active shooter drills, trauma-informed approaches, and threat assessment teams.
- **Resources:** National Association of School Psychologists, SAMSHA, University of Maryland National Center for School Mental Health.





Upstream Interventions



- Focus: Safe firearm storage education.
- Actions: Presenting findings, advocating for school board resolutions, engaging students, and distributing safety locks.

Model Ask Recognize Secure Tell all guns responsible about the the role your in your home behavior presence of of guns peers to and vehicles unsecured guns be **SMART** around guns in suicide in other homes





SEIART

Additional Resources

My gun isn't locked up, but my kids don't know where it is. Why should I worry about them getting it?

> You may think your kids don't know where your gun is located, but in fact, it's likely that they do.

Is it really my business to ask my neighbors/friends/family about out they store their guns?

> Your kids' safety is your business. Every adult has a role in helping to keep all kids safe.

Secure Gun Storage FAQs



Talking to Children About Guns



Unload, Lock and Separate







BeSMARTforKids.org





Resources





Educational Materials

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: CALL 988
Lifeline Chat: SUICIDEPREVENTIONLIFELINE.ORG/CHAT

Crisis Text Line: **TEXT "TALK" TO 741741**Emergency Response: **CALL 911**



PROJECT CHILDSAFE CHILD'S PLEDGE

I Hereby Promise:

- · I will not handle guns without permission from a grown-up that I know.
- · I will never play with guns
- · I will not go snooping or allow my friends to go snooping for guns in the house.
- · If I find a gun, even if it looks like a toy, I will not touch it; I will tell a grown-up I know right away.
- · I will obey the rules of safe gun handling.

My Signature		

Parent's/Guardians Signature Date



For more information on child safety and responsible ownership visit projectchildsafe.org.

Project ChildSafe is a program of the National Shooting Sports Foundation®







Teach Families to Ask About Firearms in Other Homes

Asking Saves Kids

Before dropping your child off at a new friend's house, ask about firearm storage in the home.

"IS THERE AN UNLOCKED GUN WHERE MY CHILD PLAYS?"





In the United States, 4.6 million children live in homes with access to an unlocked or unsupervised firearm. Every year thousands of kids are injured or killed as a result. Ask family, friends, and members of your community about unlocked or loaded guns in the home to prevent family fire. **ASK (Asking Saves Kids)** is a simple way to help keep kids safe and a fundamental part of our <u>End Family Fire</u> program.



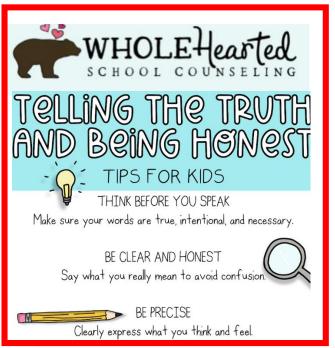


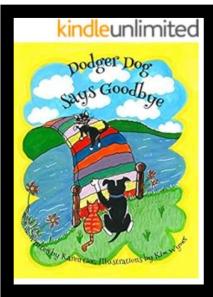
Resources



Kindness and Compassion for Students













Introduction

A Detailed Picture of Gun Violence in America's Schools

Four Key Facts about School Gun Violence

Solutions to Prevent School Gun Violence

Practices That Can Harm and Traumatize Students

Conclusion

REPORT

How To Stop Shootings and Gun Violence in Schools

A Plan to Keep Students Safe





What Can You Do?



 Commit to one of these In the next semester at your school:

> Identify possible gun lock resources for students in your area.

Make faculty/staff aware of COA's PIRC and mental health resources.

Psychiatric Intake Response Center (PIRC)

 Introduce the concept of secure firearm storage to parents.

- PTO/PTA
- Mass messaging to parents.





205.638.PIRC (7472)

Conclusions

 School Nurses are frontline responders and advocates for safe school environments (and safe communities!).

 Children and youth thrive in an environment where they feel connectedness and belonging. School Nurses can help transform school culture to ensure students feel this at multiple levels.

- Encourage a Public Health approach to firearm-related violence:
 - Emphasize increased awareness of, access to, and adoption of secure firearm storage through education, policy, and community engagement.







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