

HEADSSS ASSESSMENT: RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

FOR PROVIDERS: SCREENING, ASSESSMENT AND REFERRAL

HEADSSS Assessment: Risk and Protective Factors

Risk factors increase the likelihood that an adolescent will engage in risky behaviors. Protective factors, on the other hand, build an adolescent's resiliency and contribute to his/her ability to cope with stress and thrive. Identify the adolescent's risk and protective factors during each visit. Encourage all of your patients to build upon their assets and reach out for help.

Biological Risk Factors:

- Genetics: family history of mood, anxiety, and/or eating disorders, schizophrenia, substance addiction.
- In-utero and childhood risks: fetal alcohol exposure, toxin exposure, brain injury, infections, nutritional deficits.

PSYCHOSOCIAL REALMS	PROTECTIVE FACTORS	RISK FACTORS
Номе	 Positive relationship with parent(s) Parent(s)/family seen as resource Good communication with parent(s)/family Caring adults involved in his/her life 	Conflicted/negative relationship with parent(s) Absent or excessive rules, structure, or supervision Uncomfortable asking parent(s)/family for help Poor communication with parent(s)/family Caring adults cannot be identified
EDUCATION/ EMPLOYMENT	 Positive attitude about school Involvement in school and school activities Belief that teachers and school are caring and fair High academic expectations communicated by parent(s) Good academic achievement Future educational attainment goals 	 Belief that school is boring, useless, and/or unsafe Isolated, disengaged, or discriminated in school Belief that teachers and school mistreat him/her Low or extremely high academic expectations from parent(s) Grade(s) repeated, ▼ school performance/attendance Education not seen as part of her/his future life 20 hours or more per week of work
Activities	Involvement in supervised group activities such as after-school, community-based, sports, arts and/or faith-based programs Religious and/or spiritual practice Involvement in social justice, advocacy, and/or community work At least one meal per day eaten with family	Lack of supervision in school or after school Engaged in risky and/or harmful behaviors Isolated or disconnected from peers, community, and family Overscheduled and without down time Inadequate nutrition or sleep Excessive preoccupation with diet and/or exercise
Drugs	Not associated w/ substance-involved peers Parent(s)/family members do not use substances Negative attitude towards substances Past substance use but now abstinent	Substance use by peers Substance use by parent(s)/family members Early, intense, and/or consistent substance involvement
Sexuality	Intention to abstain from sexual intercourse until late adolescence/young adulthood Not currently sexually active or using reliable methods to reduce pregnancy and STI/HIV risk Sexual debut after 15 years of age Trusted adult to talk to about sexual issues	Engaged in unprotected sex Pregnancy or STI in the past Sexual debut before 14 years of age Peers are only source of sexual information History of sexual assault or abuse
SUICIDE/ DEPRESSION/ SELF-IMAGE	 Caring adult to talk to when stressed Peer support network Healthy coping skills Positive self-esteem/ self-image Acceptance of appearance and weight 	Current depression/isolation/disengagement Current suicidal ideation History of suicide attempt and/or major trauma Family member/friend who committed suicide Unreasonable expectations from self or others Extreme dissatisfaction with appearance or weight
Safety	 Seat belt and protective gear usage Good problem solving skills when faced with dangerous situations Non-violent conflict resolution skills 	No or inconsistent seat belt & protective gear usage Easy access to weapons or carrying weapons Victimization through family, intimate partner, gang, or school violence/bullying

1) Simmons M, Shalwitz J, Pollock S, Young A. Adolescent Health Care 101: The Basics. Adolescent Health Working Group. 2003: B-9. http://www.ahwg.net/resources/toolkit.htm

Annotated HEADSSS assessment can be found in Adolescent Health Care 101.

2) Erica Monasterio, RN, MN, FNP. University of California San Francisco, Division of Adolescent Medicine. 2006.

Adolescent Provider Toolkit

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