Talking to Patients About Gun Safety

Presented by:
Massachusetts Office of the Attorney General

Endorsed by:
Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association
Massachusetts Major City Chiefs of Police
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CME Overview

1. Firearm Safety and Public Health
2. Laws Concerning Gun Ownership
3. Practical Advice for Patients
4. Guidance on Patient Privacy
5. How to Begin the Conversation
6. Clinical Scenarios
Gun Owners Are Serious About Safety

Most gun owners take their responsibilities very seriously

- Knowledgeable about their weapons
- Committed to gun safety
- Diligent about safe storage
Why Individuals Own Firearms

- Self-protection/defense (63%)
- Hunting (40%)
- Sporting use/target shooting (28%)
- Collection (34%)
Firearm Safety is a Public Health Issue

Every day, 91 Americans are killed by guns
  • Approximately 33,000 per year
  • Car accidents cause similar numbers of deaths each year

If all gun deaths are grouped together, they would be ranked 13th for causes of death nationally
Firearm Safety is a Public Health Issue

**Child Protection:** Every day, 7 children or teens are killed with guns

**Domestic Violence:** Every month, 51 women are shot to death by intimate partners

**Mental Health:** More than 60% of deaths by firearm are suicides

**Racial Justice:** Guns are the leading cause of death for black males ages 15-34
Massachusetts has the lowest rate of gun deaths in the country

- Approximately 3 gun-related deaths per 100,000 residents
- Approximately 11 nationwide

722 people are injured by firearms every year in Massachusetts, and 225 are killed
Physicians routinely inquire and counsel patients about health-related behaviors, conditions, and risks.

Physicians have opportunity to educate patients about:

- safe storage
- household risk factors
- how to mitigate risk

This education is particularly important where increased risk factors apply.
Barriers to Discussing Guns with Patients

Reasons why doctors choose not to discuss firearm safety with patients:

- Time constraints
- Concerns about confrontation
- Belief that it is unlawful to inquire
- Lack of training/information about guns and gun safety
Doctors’ Questions About the Law

What are the laws about gun ownership?

What information must I report?

What information may I share?

What practical advice can I give?

What can I ask patients about guns?

How do I start the conversation?
What are the laws about gun ownership in MA?
Legal Framework: Licenses

A person must be licensed to have a gun. Licenses can be either:

- A firearms ID card (FID) or
- A license to carry (LTC)

Licenses are issued and renewed by the local police department

Licenses are valid for 6 years

Safety course required
Licenses are denied, suspended, or revoked if one of the following applies:

- Felony, violent crime, and drug or gun conviction
- Domestic abuse or protection order
- Commitment by a court for mental illness, alcohol, or substance abuse
- Unlawful use of or addiction to a controlled substance
- Appointment of a guardian or conservator because of decreased mental capacity

Licenses may also be denied, suspended, or revoked if the applicant is deemed “unsuitable.”
What questions can I ask a patient about guns?
Asking Questions and Recording Answers

**Free to Ask:** No restrictions on talking to patients about firearm safety.

**Free to record:** No restrictions on recording gun safety-related health information in a patient’s record
What must I report to law enforcement or others?
Laws About Reporting

What you must report:
Gunshot wounds (WRISS)

Abuse of
- Children (or neglect)
- Elders
- Disabled persons

Mental health professionals’ duty to warn/protect

Information in response to a court order or subpoena
When may I share patient information with others?
Laws About Reporting

What you **may** report:

“Serious and imminent” threats

- To “any person” who would be “reasonably able to prevent or lessen the threat”
- Good faith belief standard

Minors’ records (to parents or guardians)

Patient authorized information

Criminal activity in some circumstances
What advice can I give my patients about gun safety and responsible ownership?
What You Can Tell Your Patients

What the law says regarding safe storage:

A stored firearm must be:

“secured in a locked container or equipped with a tamper-resistant mechanical lock or other safety device, properly engaged so as to render such weapon inoperable by any person other than the owner or other lawfully authorized user.” G.L. c. 140, § 131L(a).

Additional penalties apply when a firearm is kept somewhere a minor can access it. G.L. c. 140, § 131L(c) and (d).
What You Can Tell Your Patients

Safest way to store a gun in your home:

• Unloaded
• Securely locked
• Ammunition locked in a separate container
What You Can Tell Your Patients

Storing a gun in a car to transport it:

• Best practices: unloaded and locked inside a case or trunk.

• The law: A gun stored in a car for transportation must be unloaded and securely locked. G.L. c. 140, § 131C.

  • Exception for handguns under direct control of properly licensed person
What You Can Tell Your Patients

Specific options for safe storage:

- Trigger and cable locks ($10 - $50)
- Gun cases ($10 - $200)
- Lock boxes (up to $350)
Specific options for safe storage:

- Gun cabinets ($150 - $500)
- Gun safes ($550 - $2,500+)
- Fireproof document safes ($50 - $200)

Items available at retail stores, sporting goods stores, and online
Consider household members’ access to firearms:

- Young children
- Teenagers
- Suicidal thoughts or depression
- History of violence
- Drug addiction
- Alzheimer’s or other form of dementia
What You Can Tell Your Patients

Making a gun less accessible:

• Storage at a remote location
• Disposal or separate storage of ammunition
• Deactivation
What You Can Tell Your Patients

Disposing of an unwanted firearm:

• Sale to licensed dealer or individual
• Surrender to the police department
• Gun buy-back programs
• Donation to training programs
What You Can Tell Your Patient

Concerned that a loved one is at risk of violence, suicide, or accidental injury by firearm:

- Talk to the friend or family member about safe storage or gun disposal options
- Recommend counseling or treatment, if appropriate
- Patient could report the concern to the local police
How do I start the conversation without offending my patient?
How to Engage

When approaching conversations with patients about guns:

- Remember that most gun owners are knowledgeable about and deeply committed to gun safety.
- Focus on health
- Provide context for questions
- Avoid accusatory questions
- Start with open-ended questions
- Avoid being overly prescriptive
How to Engage

**ASK**
To determine ownership/access and risk level

**ASSESS**
- Low Risk
- High Risk

**COUNSEL**
- Safe Storage
- Decreased Access or
- Disposal
But how does this all apply in specific situations?
A 38-year-old patient was recently discharged after a voluntary psychiatric commitment but had a relapse of symptoms and is brought to your office by his wife. His wife divulges that the patient has a firearm and is concerned about his access to the weapon.
A 6-year-old patient comes to the ER by ambulance with a gunshot wound. He says he was home alone and playing with his father’s unlocked gun.
Clinical Scenario #3

A 50-year-old female patient is concerned because her 16-year-old son now has an illegal gun. She wants to get the gun out of the house, but she does not want her son to go to jail.
Clinical Scenario #4

A 40-year-old female patient comes in for a routine check-up. She has three young children in her household. When asked about gun safety, she refuses to answer.
Clinical Scenario #5

A 22-year-old female patient comes in for a check up with a deep cut on her cheek and bruises in various stages of healing all over her body. She states that her boyfriend hit her and that her boyfriend has a gun.
Additional Resources

- Gun Safety and Your Health (for patients)
- Talking to Patients About Gun Safety (for providers)
- MA Firearms Records Bureau
- Approved Firearms Safety Courses
- Email questions to: ProviderGuidance@state.ma.us