

Testimony of Deborah Hagler MD, MPH, FAAP in Support of LD 2238- An Act to Address Gun Violence in Maine by Requiring a Waiting Period for Certain Firearm Purchases and LD 2224 An Act to Strengthen Public Safety by Improving Maine's Firearm Laws and Mental Health System

Executive Committee

President Laura Blaisdell, MD, MPH, FAAP

Vice President Brian Youth, MD, FAAP

Treasurer Christopher Motyl, DO, FAAP

Secretary Genevieve Whiting, MD, FAAP

Immediate Past President Deborah Q. Hagler, MD, MPH, FAAP

Board of Directors

Mahmuda Ahmed, MD, FAAP Joseph Anderson, DO, FAAP Amy Buczkowski, MD, FAAP Melissa Burch, MD, FAAP Adrienne Carmack, MD, FAAP Gabriel Civiello, MD, FAAP Anne Coates, MD, FAAP Dan Hale, MD, FAAP Jessica Iyer MD* Jennifer Jewell, MD, MS, FAAP Stephanie Joy, MD, FAAP Emily Keller, MD, FAAP Alton Kremer, MD, PhD, FAAP Michele Labotz, MD, FAAP Maria Libertin, MD* Lawrence Losey, MD, FAAP Valerie O'Hara, DO, FAAP Gita Rao, MD, FAAP Sydney Sewall MD, MPH, FAAP Jeffrey Stone, DO, FAAP Austin Steward** Mary Tedesco-Schneck, PhD, NP Andrea Tracy, MD, FAAP Aaron Wallace, MD* Jyotika Vallurupalli**

*Resident Board Representatives

**Medical Student Representatives

Staff

Dee Kerry, BS Ed Executive Director

Emily Belanger, RN, BSN Admin & Project Coordinator

30 Association Drive, Box 190 Manchester, ME 04351 office: 207-480-4185 www.maineaap.org

March 7, 2024

Senator Carney and Representative Moonen and Members of the Committee on Judiciary. My name is Deborah Hagler. I reside in Harpswell. I have been a practicing pediatrician in Maine for 27 years and am the immediate past President of the Maine Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

I am speaking today on behalf of the Maine Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics in support of LD 2238 and LD 2224.

Imagine some of the difficult intense emotions a distressed and dysregulated adolescent whose brain is developing may be experiencing that may lead them to bleak violent spaces and then think how depression can distort these spaces.

There is a crisis in the realm of child and adolescent mental health. Currently pediatricians are having some very tough conversations with patients. We are teaching adolescents and their supporters to identify the thoughts and distortions; we are teaching methods for coping and for finding shelter in the storms of frightening thoughts and handing out crisis hotline numbers. We talk about suicide and impulsivity -there is a strong link between impulsivity¹ in one series of teens and young adults 25% of the group contemplated their suicide attempt for 5 minutes or less;² we talk about access to lethal means - firearms are especially concerning as 85-90% of those who attempt suicide with a fire arm will not survive the attempt.³ Firearm access whether it be by immediate purchase or unfettered access to a firearm in the home increase the odds the odds of suicide by 3 fold.³,4

We all want to keep our kids safe- as a society we have gone to great lengths to do this in many arenas except for firearms- now the leading cause of death in youth.⁵

States with waiting period laws after the purchase of the firearm have a 7-11% reduction in firearm suicides versus states without.³ Wisconsin recently repealed their waiting period and saw firearm suicides increase.⁶ States with more robust firearm regulations especially universal background checks have fewer adolescents carrying handguns⁷ and fewer pediatric firearm deaths.⁸ Please give our youth time to let things pass and live their best lives and vote ought to pass for LD2238 and LD2224.

References

1.Bruno S, Anconetani G, Rogier G, Del Casale A, Pompili M, Velotti P. Impulsivity traits and suicide related outcomes: A systematic review and meta-analysis using the UPPS model. J Affect Disord. 2023 Oct 15;339:571-583. doi: 10.1016/j.jad.2023.07.086. Epub 2023 Jul 17. PMID: 37459976.

2.Simon, T. R., Swann, A. C., Powell, K. E., Potter, L. B., Kresnow, M. and O'Carroll, P. W. (2002), Characteristics of Impulsive Suicide Attempts and Attempters. Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, 32: 49-59.

3. Kaufman EJ, Richmond TS, Hoskins K. Youth Firearm Injury: A Review for Pediatric Critical Care Clinicians. Crit Care Clin. 2023 Apr, 39(2):357-371. doi:

10.1016/j.ccc.2022.09.010. Epub 2022 Nov 14. PMID: 36898779; PMCID: PMC9662754.

4. Anglemyer A, Horvath T, Rutherford G. The accessibility of firearms and risk for suicide and homicide victimization among household members: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Ann Intern Med. 2014 Jan 21;160(2):101-10. doi: 10.7326/M13-1301. Erratum in: Ann Intern Med. 2014 May 6;160(9):658-9. PMID: 24592495.

5. Goldstick, J., Cunningham, R., Carter, P. 2022. Current Causes of Death In Children and Adolescents. NEJM, 386;20: 1955-1956.

6.Oliphant SN. Effects of Wisconsin's handgun waiting period repeal on suicide rates. Inj Prev. 2022 Dec;28(6):580-584. doi: 10.1136/ip-2022-044719. Epub 2022 Sep 2. PMID: 36423914; PMCID: PMC9726970.

7.Timsina LR, Qiao N, Mongalo AC, Vetor AN, Carroll AE, Bell TM. National Instant Criminal Background Check and Youth Gun Carrying. Pediatrics. 2020 Jan;145(1):e20191071. doi: 10.1542/peds.2019-1071. Epub 2019 Dec 2. PMID: 31792166; PMCID: PMC6939841.

8. Goyal MK, Badolato GM, Patel SJ, Iqbal SF, Parikh K, McCarter R. State Gun Laws and Pediatric Firearm-Related Mortality. Pediatrics. 2019 Aug;144(2):e20183283. doi: 10.1542/peds.2018-3283. Epub 2019 Jul 15. Erratum in: Pediatrics. 2020 Jan;145(1): PMID: 31308258.