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Studies

[Self-harm in university students: A comparative analysis of data from the Multicentre Study of Self-harm in England](#)

Aims: To describe and identify care needs of university aged-students who self-harm via comparisons with an age-equivalent non-student group who self-harm.

[Recent GP consultation before death by suicide in middle-aged males: a national consecutive case series study](#)

Reducing suicide risk in middle-aged males (40–54 years) is a national priority. People have often presented to their GP within 3 months before suicide thus highlighting an opportunity for early intervention.

[Longitudinal investigation of the presence of different trajectories and associated health and socio-economic determinants, for participants who report suicidal ideation within a community-based public health survey](#)

Given the paucity of evidence-based research investigating different suicidal ideation profiles and trajectories, this project sought to investigate health and socio-economic factors associated with the presence of suicidal ideation and changes in ideation over time.

[Understanding self-harm and suicidal behaviours in South Asian communities in the UK: systematic review and meta-synthesis](#)

Previous findings have indicated that self-harm and suicide are associated with different rates, and different risk and protective factors in South Asian people compared with White people in the UK. Substantial qualitative research has explored experiences of self-harm and suicide in South Asian people. The study aims to review the existing qualitative evidence on self-harm and suicidal behaviours in South Asian communities in the UK.

[Factors prompting and deterring suicides on the roads](#)

In addition to the devastating impact on the individual and their families, suicides on the roads can cause distress and harm to other people who might be involved in a collision or witness an attempt. Despite an increased focus on the characteristics and circumstances of road-related suicides, little is known about why people choose to end their lives in this way.

[Suicidal ideation in Chinese adults with schizophrenia: associations with neurocognitive function and empathy](#)

Suicidal ideation is common among people diagnosed with schizophrenia spectrum disorders and may be related to neurocognitive, social cognitive, and clinical variables. This study aimed to investigate the relationships between suicidal ideation and both neurocognitive function and empathy.

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[Suicidality and mood: the impact of trends, seasons, day of the week, and time of day on explicit and implicit cognitions among an online community sample](#)

Decades of research have established seasonality effects on completed and attempted suicides, with rates increasing in spring. Little advancements have been made to explain this phenomenon, with most studies focusing almost exclusively on the number of suicide attempts and deaths. Using more than six years of data collected among a US, UK, and Canadian online community sample (N > 10,000), we used newly developed Prophet forecasting and autoregressive-integrated moving average time-series models to examine the temporal dynamics of explicit and implicit self-harm cognitions.

[Examining the relationship between risky sexual behavior and suicidal thoughts among unmarried adolescents in India](#)

Addressing the problem of suicidal thoughts in adolescents requires understanding the associated risk factors. Multiple studies have shown that risky sexual behavior affected the adolescents' psychological health that leads to their suicidal thoughts, behaviors and attempts. This study aimed to identify the association between various risky sexual behaviours and suicidal thoughts among unmarried adolescents in India.

[The role of depressive symptoms and social support in the association of internet addiction with non-suicidal self-injury among adolescents: a cohort study in China](#)

Both internet addiction (IA) and non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) are major public health concerns among adolescents, however, the association between IA and NSSI was not well understood. We aimed to investigate the association between IA and NSSI within a cohort study, and explore the mediated effect of depressive symptoms and the moderating effect of social support in the association.

[Transition to retirement impact on risk of depression and suicidality: results from a longitudinal analysis of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe \(SHARE\)](#)

Depression is among the main contributors to older adults' mental health burden. Retirement, one of the major life transitions, has been claimed to influence mental health substantially. Following up on a previous meta-analysis, the study aims to assess from a longitudinal perspective short- and long-term impacts of transitioning to retirement on depression risk and suicidality in older adults across Europe.

[Tracing the origins of midlife despair: association of psychopathology during adolescence with a syndrome of despair-related maladies at midlife](#)

Midlife adults are experiencing a crisis of deaths of despair (i.e. deaths from suicide, drug overdose, and alcohol-related liver disease). We tested the hypothesis that a syndrome of despair-related maladies at midlife is preceded by psychopathology during adolescence.

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[Maternal incarceration increases the risk of self-harm but not suicide: a matched cohort study](#)

Children of incarcerated mothers are at increased risk of experiencing multiple adversity such as poverty, mental illness and contact with child protection services (CPS), including being taken into out of home care (OOHC). However, little is known about whether these children are at increased risk of suicide or self-harm compared to children not exposed to maternal incarceration or about the factors that may contribute to this. We aimed to investigate differences in the risk of suicide and self-harm between children exposed to maternal incarceration and those not exposed and examine how socio-demographic factors, maternal mental illness and CPS contact (with or without OOHC) may affect these outcomes.

[Predictors of suicide coping self-efficacy among youth presenting to a psychiatric emergency department](#)

Low levels of youth-reported self-efficacy to cope with suicidal urges have been shown to prospectively predict repeat emergency department (ED) visits and suicide attempts, yet little is known about how self-efficacy may change following receipt of crisis services or about factors that may strengthen self-efficacy. Protective factors (e.g., parent-reported youth competence, parent-family connectedness, and receipt of mental health services) were examined in relation to self-efficacy at the time of a psychiatric ED visit and 2 weeks later.

[Suicidality and mood disorders in psychiatric emergency patients: Results from SBQ-R](#)

Patients with mood disorders are at high risk of suicidality, and emergency departments (ED) are essential in the management of this risk. This study aims to (1) describe the suicidal thoughts and behaviours of patients with mood disorders who come to ED; (2) assess the psychometric properties of the Suicidal Behaviours Questionnaire-Revised (SBQ-R) in a psychiatric ED; and (3) determine the best predictors of suicidality for these patients.

[Off track or on? Associations of positive and negative life events with the continuation versus cessation of repetitive adolescent nonsuicidal self-injury](#)

This study examined how patterns of repetitive (≥ 5 instances) nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) associate with measures of resilience and life events retrospectively reported to have occurred within the last year, 1 to <5 years ago, and 5 to <10 years ago.

[Secondary mental health service utilisation following emergency department contact for suicidal behaviour: A systematic review](#)

Engagement with secondary mental health services after an emergency department presentation with suicidal behaviours may be an important strategy for reducing the risk of repeat attempts. Our aim was to examine secondary mental health service contact following a presentation to emergency department with suicidal behaviours.

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Study Summaries

[Addressing premature mortality in mental illness: the "Gone Too Soon" framework](#)

People with mental illness have a significantly shorter life expectancy than the general population. Estimates are as high as 20 years of life lost prematurely in conditions such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder (World Health Organisation, 2018). Suicide and physical health comorbidities are the leading causes of premature mortality in this population. Urgent action is needed to tackle this shocking inequality.

Learning Resources

[Safer care for patients given a diagnosis of personality disorder: a learning resource](#)

This online resource has been designed to help staff working in mental health services understand more about what it means to have been given a diagnosis of personality disorder and how to help people who present to services with this diagnosis. Addressing the needs of patients given a diagnosis of personality disorder is an essential component of suicide prevention.

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