

Please visit <https://www.evidentlybetter.org/bulletins/suicide-prevention/> to view our webpage featuring key links and emerging reports about suicide prevention.

Studies

[Means to an end: Characteristics and follow-up of emergency department patients with a history of suicide attempt via medication overdose](#)

Among patients presenting to the ED, females, individuals with bipolar disorder, and patients with a college education, respectively, may be at highest risk for SAs via medication OD. Prospectively, medication OD appears to be a frequent method, even among individuals with no prior attempt via OD, as demonstrated by the high percentage of patients who did not have a medication OD at baseline but reported a medication OD during follow-up.

[The Importance of Time: Nurses' Experiences of Working With Suicide Prevention and Suicide Risk Assessment in the Care of Older People](#)

By engaging with the experiences of nurses, important aspects that require further attention are highlighted. Nurses should inquire about suicidal ideation, even if older persons do not explicitly express such thoughts. Normal ageing needs to be comprehended and considered in assessments. In this work, time is important.

[A qualitative study exploring participants experiences of the Mental Imagery for Suicidality in Students Trial](#)

The Broad-Minded Affective Coping (BMAC) offers a positive, time-limited, structured intervention that is well suited to meet the needs of higher education students experiencing suicidal ideation. Further research is needed to test the effectiveness on mental health and suicide-related outcomes.

[Suicide methods and severe mental illness: A systematic review and meta-analysis](#)

These findings could inform lethal means counselling practices in this population. Additionally individual, clinical, community and public health interventions for people with SMI should prioritise, where feasible, means restriction including access to heights or drugs to overdose.

[Assessing and managing the suicidal patient: forget the Reverend Bayes and try game theory](#)

Probability-based estimates of the future suicide of psychiatric patients are of little assistance in clinical practice. This article proposes strategic management of the interaction between the clinician and the patient in the assessment of potentially suicidal patients, using principles derived from game theory, to achieve a therapeutic outcome that minimises the likelihood of suicide. Further developments in the applications of large language models could allow us to quantify the basis for clinical decisions in individual patients. Documenting the basis of those decisions would help to demonstrate an adequate standard of care in every interaction.

[Effectiveness of partial restriction of access to means in jumping suicide: lessons from four bridges in three countries](#)

Partial means restriction (such as fences with sensor wires and spinning bars at the top, and partial fencing at selected points) on bridges appears to be helpful in preventing suicide. Although these interventions are unlikely to be as effective as interventions that fully secure the bridge and completely prevent jumping, they might best be thought of as temporary solutions before more complete or permanent structures are implemented.

[Problematic Pornography Use, Mental Health, and Suicidality among Young Adults](#)

In addition, the PPU scores of females were linked to loneliness, stress, anxiety, depression, and life satisfaction. For males, on the other hand, PPU scores were linked to loneliness, stress, anxiety, and depression. Therefore, it can be stated that females are at particular risk of developing suicidal ideation due to PPU. Moreover, loneliness plays a crucial role as a predictor of suicidality for both genders.

[A systematic review on passive sensing for the prediction of suicidal thoughts and behaviors](#)

This is the first systematic review to address the predictive validity and feasibility of passive sensing for the prediction of STB. Our results indicate that the current evidence base does not permit conclusions about the value of passive sensing modalities for predicting STB. Prediction studies in this nascent field of research are highly heterogeneous in the selection of predictors, samples, modeling strategies, and outcomes. Furthermore, due to the explorative nature of the research so far, there are multiple sources of potential bias and shortcomings in the reporting of methods and results. Thus, the predictive value of passive sensing data remains inconclusive.

[Associations between early experiences of thought interference and auditory-verbal hallucinations with first-rank symptoms and suicidality in adulthood](#)

Thought interference and AVHs in childhood and adolescence are associated with first-rank symptoms and suicidality in adulthood. Mental health interventions in children and adolescents need to take into account the impact of specific psychotic-like experiences and allow for the early detection of thought interference and AVH-related symptoms.

[Self-poisoning with paracetamol in England: short report of characteristics of individuals and their overdoses according to source of tablets](#)

Individuals who purchased the paracetamol had significantly higher Beck Suicide Intent Scale (BSI) scores than those who took paracetamol available in the home. Those who obtained the paracetamol from both sources had an intermediate mean BSI score between those of patients in the other two categories. Considerably larger overdoses were taken by individuals who purchased the paracetamol compared with those who took tablets available at home; those who obtained the paracetamol from both sources also took relatively large overdoses.

[Ethnic disparities in suicide mortality: what's going on?](#)

Summarises a national cohort study of ethnicity and suicide in England and Wales, which presents a "paradoxical finding of a lower rate of suicide in almost all minority ethnic groups compared with the White British majority".