Suicide Among Gifted Children and Adolescents  Tracy L. Cross 2021-10-22
The updated second edition of Suicide Among Gifted Children and Adolescents explores the suicidal behavior of students with gifts and talents. It provides the reader with a coherent picture of what suicidal behavior is; clarifies what is known and what is unknown about it; shares two major theories of suicide with explanatory power; and offers an emerging model of the suicidal behavior of students with gifts and talents. In addition, the book includes chapters offering insight into the lived experience of students with gifts and talents, and what we can do to prevent suicide among gifted students, including creating caring communities and specific counseling strategies. It also provides a list of resources available to help.

American Psychiatric Association Practice Guidelines  American Psychiatric Association 1996 The aim of the American Psychiatric Association Practice Guideline series is to improve patient care. Guidelines provide a comprehensive synthesis of all available information relevant to the clinical topic. Practice guidelines can be vehicles for educating psychiatrists, other medical and mental health professionals, and the general public about appropriate and inappropriate treatments. The series also will identify those areas in which critical information is lacking and in which research could be expected to improve clinical decisions. The Practice Guidelines are also designed to help those charged with overseeing the utilization and reimbursement of psychiatric services to develop more scientifically based and clinically sensitive criteria.

Handbook of Research Design and Social Measurement  Delbert C. Miller 2002-01-16 With a section on ethical issues, this book is suitable for social science researchers and their students.

Behavioral Neurobiology of Suicide and Self Harm  Enrique Baca-Garcia 2020-12-21 This book reviews the recent research into biological aspects of suicide behavior and outlines each of the varied, recent approaches to prevent suicide. Suicidal behavior, perhaps, is the most complex behavior that combines biological, social, and psychological factors. A new frontier and new opportunities are opening with the technologies of data acquisition and data analysis. Personalized models based on digital phenotype could provide promising strategies for preventing suicide.

A Model of Suicidal Behavior in Latency Age Children Based on
Developmental Object Relations Theory 1989 This thesis attempts to explicate the manifestation of suicidal behavior in latency age children based on developmental object relations theory. It asserts that the susceptibility to suicidal behavior becomes part of the child's developing ego organization during the first three years of life as the result of deviant or distorted emotional development. These disturbances interfere with the normal internalizing processes of the separation individuation phases, including the development of psychological mechanisms. To accomplish the purpose of the study, the thesis generally classifies object relations theory within the parameters of developmental psychopathology and specifically classifies it as a component of contemporary psychodynamic theory. Then follows an exposition of the separation individuation process and attendant development of psychological mechanisms in normal and disturbed development. This section concludes by identifying the normally developing child around thirty-six months of age as possessing the capacity to unite disparate self and object images into a single, whole person for appropriate self comfort, self-image formation, and self-esteem regulation through having received primarily gratifying interactions with caregivers. The child with disturbed development lacks this capacity because of the internalization of primarily negative object-images through primarily negative interactions with caregivers. The child lacks trust in itself and in others, tends to perceive itself and others as all-good or all-bad, and experiences hostility and depression. A definition of latency and a description of this developmental stage follows. Cognitive development marked by secondary thought processes and reliance upon dynamic psychological mechanisms--ego defenses--to sustain a behavioral and emotional equilibrium, rather than a diminution of drives, permit latency to become established. As part of the structure of latency, fantasy serves a defensive and adaptive function by providing an outlet for drive expression and for mastery of situations intrapsychically. Children with disturbances in ego organization have a less established structure of latency than do normal children, that is, they rely to a greater extent on psychological mechanisms characteristic of the separation-individuation phases. A review of empirical and clinical research of suicidal children encompasses family environment; loss, depression, and hopelessness; cognitive functioning; and defense mechanisms. Suicidal children live in stressful, chaotic families with confused role relationships. Findings regarding the relationships among loss, depression, and hopelessness appear mixed although integrally related. Suicidal children conceive of impersonal death as final while construing personal death as reversible as a defensive maneuver. Suicidal fantasies constitute the precursors to suicidal planning and actions. Suicidal children show impaired ability to devise active coping strategies. They seem to rely excessively on ego defenses considered developmentally appropriate in early stages of development, such as introjection. A synthesis of theoretical formulations and research findings sets forth the developmental sequence culminating in suicidal behavior. The model depicts a child's developing ego organization predisposed to depression, hostility, and low self-esteem caused by the internalization of a predominance of negative self- and object-images. It portrays susceptibility to suicidal behavior through the incapacity to exercise self-protection under stressful situations because of a reliance upon maladaptive ego defenses. Fantasies to relieve psychic pain as part of latency defenses transform into fantasies of suicide; these presage and allow for planning and, given the failure of ego defenses, suicidal behavior results. 

Depression Madhukar H. Trivedi 2019-10-25 Major depressive disorder (MDD) is a serious, debilitating, life-shortening illness that affects many persons of all ages and backgrounds. The lifetime risk for MDD is 7-12% for men and 20-25% for women (Kessler et al., 2003). MDD is a disabling disorder that costs the U.S. over $200 billion per year in direct and indirect costs (Greenberg et al., 2015), and is the leading cause of disability worldwide (WHO, 2018).
Depression also has detrimental effects on all aspects of social functioning (e.g., self-care, social role, and family life, including household, marital, kinship, and parental roles). While there have been several treatments that are efficacious, many individuals suffering from depression experience life-long challenges due to the chronic and episodic nature of the disease. Identifying strategies to find the right treatments for the right patients is critical. Ongoing research has explored the importance of examining physiologic biomarkers, as well as clinical characteristics to gain a better understanding of subtypes of depression, which will lead to improved treatments and better outcomes. This book provides an introduction to the etiology and pathophysiology of depression, common comorbidities and differential diagnoses, pharmacotherapy strategies, psychotherapeutic and neuromodulation interventions, novel and non-traditional treatment strategies, and considerations in special populations.

**The Neuroscience of Suicidal Behavior** Kees van Heeringen 2018-08-23

Contrary to common belief, suicide is preventable and insights from neuroscientific research show how.

**A Positive Psychological Approach to Suicide** Jameson K. Hirsch 2019-02-25

This inspiring resource presents theories, findings, and interventions from Positive Suicidology, an emerging strengths-based approach to suicide prevention. Its synthesis of positive psychology and suicidology theories offers a science-based framework for promoting wellbeing to complement or, if appropriate, replace traditional deficit-driven theories and therapies used in reducing suicidal thoughts and behaviors. Coverage reviews interpersonal, intrapersonal, and societal risk factors for suicide, and identifies protective factors, such as hope and resilience, that can be enhanced in therapy. From there, chapters detail a palette of approaches and applications of Positive Suicidology, from the powerful motivating forces described in Self-Determination Theory to meaning-building physical and social activities. Among the topics covered: Future-oriented constructs and their role in suicidal ideation and enactment. Gratitude as a protective factor for suicidal ideation and behavior: theory and evidence. Considering race and ethnicity in the use of positive psychological approaches to suicide. The Six R’s framework as mindfulness for suicide prevention. Community-based participatory research and empowerment for suicide prevention. Applied resiliency and suicide prevention: a strengths-based, risk-reduction framework. Psychotherapists, counselors, social workers, psychiatrists, and health psychologists, as well as educators, clergy and healthcare professionals, will find *A Positive Psychological Approach to Suicide* an invaluable source of contemporary evidence-based strategies for their prevention and intervention efforts with suicidal clients.

**Suicide Science** Thomas Joiner 2007-05-08

Suicide kills and maims victims; traumatizes loved ones; preoccupies clinicians; and costs health care and emergency agencies fortunes. It should therefore demand a wealth of theoretical, scientific, and fiduciary attention. But in many ways it has Why?

Although the answer to this question is multi-faceted, this volume not supposes that one answer to the question is a lack of elaborated and penetrating theoretical approaches. The authors of this volume were challenged to apply their considerable theoretical wherewithal to this state of affairs. They have risen to this challenge admirably, in that several ambitious ideas are presented and developed. If ever a phenomenon should inspire humility, it is suicide, and the volume’s authors realize this. Although several far-reaching views are proposed, they are pitched as first approximations, with the primary goal of stimulating still more conceptual and empirical work. A pressing issue in suicide science is the topic of clinical interventions, and clinical approaches more generally. Here too, this volume contributes, covering such topics as therapeutics and prevention, comorbidity, special populations, and clinical risk factors.

**Self-Harm: Suicidal and Non-Suicidal Behaviors** Michael Kaess 2022-01-25
Suicidal Behaviour Diego De Leo 2004 A practical handbook for all those concerned with the prevention of suicide, this book is unique in that it is based on the wealth of experience gained over many years in different populations during the WHO/EURO Multicenter Study on Suicidal Behaviour. With contributions from some of the world's best-known investigators, as well as those involved in the practical side of suicide prevention, this is an invaluable state-of-the-art resource, replete with information on the epidemiology of suicidal behavior, the relationship between attempted and completed suicide, suicidal behavior in particular groups, gender differences, risk factors and predictors for non-fatal and fatal suicidal behavior, methods of suicide, attitudes towards suicide, clinical aspects, and treatment and prevention recommendations.

Wounded Minds John Liebert 2013-07-01 Suicide rates among Army soldiers increased 80 percent between 2004 and 2008, according to a recent report published in Injury Prevention. In the last several years, the number of soldiers returning from the Middle East with mental and physical wounds has continued to climb. According to Dr. Simon Rego, a supervising psychologist at Montefiore Medical Center, “Unlike any other time in history, U.S. military suicide rates now appear to have surpassed those among comparable civilian populations. It is therefore critical that we address this emerging public-health problem.” In this groundbreaking book, Dr. Liebert, a psychiatrist who has examined hundreds of violent offenders with combat experience, and bestselling author Dr. William Birnes uncover the disturbing truths of why post-traumatic stress injury is on the rise, how it’s threatening society, and how the military is failing to properly address this serious issue. In addition, they describe the most recent research and methods that have been developed to help soldiers heal their mental and emotional wounds. Wounded Minds dissects several high profile cases of suicide and massacre, including Staff Sergeant Robert Bales’s murder of sixteen Afghan citizens and Major Nidal Malik Hasan, who opened fire on a room full of defenseless American troops. Through these stories the authors paint a clear picture of the very real threat PTSD poses to individuals and society. They then go on to explain how to diagnose and understand the brain abnormalities associated with PTSD, the diagnostic problems confronting military medicine today, and both immediate and ongoing medical solutions.

Suicide Among Racial and Ethnic Minority Groups Frederick T.L. Leong 2010-04-15 Suicide is increasingly understood and predicted as an intersection of biological, psychological, cognitive, and sociocultural factors. We have some basic knowledge of these factors and how they interact, but presently we know very little about how culture can play a role as a variable that influences suicide. Suicide Among Racial and Ethnic Minority Groups will go a long way towards filling that gap by pulling together cutting edge empirical research from general cultural diversity literature and applying it to suicide assessment, treatment, and prevention theory and practice. By looking outside of the limited cross-cultural studies done within suicidal populations, the contributors – all established experts in both multicultural counseling and suicidology – expand the available empirical literature base in order to provide a deeper look into how culture can act as an important catalyst in suicidal intentions. Following theoretical overviews, the text focuses on six broad ethnic groups classified in the literature (African American, American Indian, Asian American, European American, Hawaiian & Pacific Islander, and Hispanic), with a main chapter devoted to each, relating each culture to suicide research, highlighting specific variables within the culture that can influence suicide, and presenting appropriate treatment considerations. A final section of the book consists of practical applications within specific settings (therapy, outreach, schools, psychiatric services) and prevention and training issues.

Reducing Suicide Institute of Medicine 2002-10-01 Every year, about 30,000
people die by suicide in the U.S., and some 650,000 receive emergency treatment after a suicide attempt. Often, those most at risk are the least able to access professional help. Reducing Suicide provides a blueprint for addressing this tragic and costly problem: how we can build an appropriate infrastructure, conduct needed research, and improve our ability to recognize suicide risk and effectively intervene. Rich in data, the book also strikes an intensely personal chord, featuring compelling quotes about people’s experience with suicide. The book explores the factors that raise a person’s risk of suicide: psychological and biological factors including substance abuse, the link between childhood trauma and later suicide, and the impact of family life, economic status, religion, and other social and cultural conditions. The authors review the effectiveness of existing interventions, including mental health practitioners’ ability to assess suicide risk among patients. They present lessons learned from the Air Force suicide prevention program and other prevention initiatives. And they identify barriers to effective research and treatment. This new volume will be of special interest to policy makers, administrators, researchers, practitioners, and journalists working in the field of mental health.

The Oxford Handbook of Suicide and Self-injury Matthew K. Nock 2014-05-13 Suicide is a perplexing human behavior that remains among the leading causes of death worldwide, responsible for more deaths each year than all wars, genocide, and homicide combined. Although suicide and other forms of self-injury have baffled scholars and clinicians for thousands of years, the past few decades have brought significant leaps in our understanding of these behaviors. This volume provides a comprehensive summary of the most important and exciting advances in our understanding of suicide and self-injury and our ability to predict and prevent it. Comprised of a formidable who’s who in the field, the handbook covers the full spectrum of topics in suicide and self-injury across the lifespan, including the classification of different self-injurious behaviors, epidemiology, assessment techniques, and intervention. Chapters probe relevant issues in our society surrounding suicide, including assisted suicide and euthanasia, suicide terrorism, overlap between suicidal behavior and interpersonal violence, ethical considerations for suicide researchers, and current knowledge on survivors of suicide. The most comprehensive handbook on suicide and self-injury to date, this volume is a must-read text for graduate students, fellows, academic and research psychologists, and other researchers working in the brain and behavioral sciences.

Why People Die by Suicide Thomas Joiner 2007-09-30 Drawing on extensive clinical and epidemiological evidence, as well as personal experience, Thomas Joiner provides the most coherent and persuasive explanation ever given of why and how people overcome life’s strongest instinct, self-preservation. He tests his theory against diverse facts about suicide rates among men and women; white and African-American men; anorexics, athletes, prostitutes, and physicians; members of cults, sports fans, and citizens of nations in crisis.

The Currents of Lethal Violence N. Prabha Unnithan 1994-01-01 Building on past work, the authors outline an integrated model for linking suicide and homicide and show how that research from this perspective can further our understanding of violence. Specifically, they show that research based on this model provides new insights into how structural and cultural factors combine to produce high homicide levels in the American South and cross-national difference in lethal violence rates. In conclusion, they evaluate the model’s utility, address possible criticisms of this perspective, and suggest avenues for further investigations of lethal violence.

Gender, Race and Religion Martin Bulmer 2014-01-02 Gender, Race and Religion brings together a selection of original papers published in Ethnic and Racial Studies that address the intersections between gender relations, race and religion in our contemporary environment. Chapters address both
theoretical and empirical aspects of this phenomenon, and although written from the perspective of quite different national, social and political situations, they are linked by a common concern to analyze the interface between gender and other situated social relationships, from both a conceptual and a policy angle. These are issues that have been the subject of intense scholarly research and analysis in recent years, as well as forming part of public debates about the significance of gender, race and religion as sites of identity formation and mobilization in our changing global environment. The substantive chapters bring together insights from both theoretical reflection and empirical research in order to investigate particular facets of these questions. Gender, Race and Religion addresses issues that are at the heart of contemporary scholarly debates in the field of race and ethnic studies, and engages with important questions in policy and public debates. This book was originally published as a special issue of Ethnic and Racial Studies.

**Pocket Guide to Psychiatric Nursing** Karyn I Morgan 2020-09-08 Here’s the most complete and easy-to-use resource on how to develop practical, individualized plans of care for psychiatric and mental health patients. It’s the perfect quick reference now for clinical rotations...and later for practicing nurses. This Pocket Guide is really two books in one! The first half provides the diagnostic information needed to create a care plan; the second half covers the safe prescription and administration of psychotropic medications. And, the concepts can be applied in a variety of healthcare settings...from in-patient hospitalization through the outpatient clinic...to home health and private practice.

**Why People Kill Themselves** David Lester 1972

**The Oxford Handbook of Prevention in Counseling Psychology** Elizabeth Vera 2012-10-18 The Oxford Handbook of Prevention in Counseling Psychology presents a lifespan approach to prevention that emphasizes strengths of individuals and communities, integrates multicultural and social justice perspectives, and includes best practices in the prevention of a variety of psychological problems in particular populations.

**Advancing Theory of Suicide and Non-Suicidal Self-Injury** Kathryn Jane Gardner 2022-01-12

**Oxford Textbook of Suicidology and Suicide Prevention** Danuta Wasserman 2021-01-08 Part of the authoritative Oxford Textbooks in Psychiatry series, the new edition of the Oxford Textbook of Suicidology and Suicide Prevention remains a key text in the field of suicidology, fully updated with new chapters devoted to major psychiatric disorders and their relation to suicide.

**The Interpersonal Theory of Suicide** Thomas E. Joiner 2009 This book offers a theoretical framework for diagnosis and risk assessment of a patient’s entry into the world of suicidality, and for the creation of preventive and public-health campaigns aimed at the disorder. The book also provides clinical guidelines for crisis intervention and therapeutic alliances in psychotherapy and suicide prevention.

**Cognition and Suicide** Thomas E. Ellis 2006 Although substantial resources have been expended on suicide research and prevention, suicide science remains in its infancy. This book brings together an impressive cast to bridge the gap between cognitive research and cognitive-behavioral practice relating to suicide.

**Suicidal Behaviour** Updesh Kumar 2014-11-13 Suicidal Behaviour: Underlying dynamics is a wide ranging collection of articles that builds upon an earlier volume by the same editor (Suicidal Behaviour: Assessment of people-at-risk, 2010) and delves deeper into the dynamics of suicide by synthesizing significant psychological and interdisciplinary perspectives. The volume brings together varied conceptualizations by scholars across disciplines from around the globe, thereby adding on to the available theoretical understandings as well as providing research based inputs for practitioners in
the field of suicidal behaviour. This book contains sixteen chapters divided into two broad sections. The volume opens with a discussion about the Theoretical Underpinnings of suicidal behaviour spread through the initial eight chapters that conceptualize the phenomenon from different vantage points of genetics, personality theory, cognitive and affective processes, stress and assessment theories. The second section brings in the Varied Research Evidences and Assessment Perspectives from different populations and groups. Building upon the theoretical foundations the chapters in this section discuss the nuances of dealing with suicidal behaviours among sexual minority populations, alcoholics, military personnel, and within in specific socio-cultural groups. The section closes with an intense focus on a significant issue encountered often in clinical practice, that of assessment of suicide risk, and ways of resolving the cultural, ethical and legal dilemmas.

Elder Suicide John L. McIntosh 1994-01 "Elder Suicide" helps clinicians, researchers, and educators understand the general and personal aspects of elder suicide. This volume synthesizes research findings, identifies gaps in our knowledge, and explores current controversies. Thoughtful theoretical discussions examine sociological, psychological, biological, and other theories of suicide. While emphasizing the cognitive-behavioral orientation, the book provides an overview of clinical approaches to depressed and suicidal elders, identifying aspects unique to elder suicide, exploring assessment and intervention modalities, and specifying warning signs. Varied case histories illustrate the many complicated aspects of elder suicide. The book also explores sensitive ethical and philosophical issues raised by elder suicide, including the current debate over assisted suicide.

Suicidal Behavior in Children and Adolescents Barry M. Wagner 2009-10-13 In this remarkably clear and readable evaluation of the research on this topic, Barry Wagner presents the current state of knowledge about suicidal behaviors in children and adolescents, addressing the trends of the past ten years and evaluating available treatment approaches. Wagner provides an in-depth examination of the problem of suicidal behavior within the context of child and adolescent behavior. Among the developmental issues covered are the evolving capacity for emotional self-regulation, change and stresses in family, peer, and romantic relationships, and developing conceptions of time and death. He also provides an up-to-date review of the controversy surrounding the possible influence of antidepressant medications on suicidal behavior. Within the context of an integrative model of the suicide crisis, Wagner discusses issues pertaining to assessment, treatment, and prevention.

The Interpersonal-psychological Theory of Suicidal Behavior Meredith Leigh Slish 2013 Suicide is both a national and global concern, yet limitations still remain in our knowledge of the pathways to suicide. The Interpersonal-Psychological Theory of Suicidal Behavior is a recently proposed, comprehensive theory of suicidal behavior that seeks to address the limitations in our understanding of who dies by suicide. In the theory, the interpersonal constructs of perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness combine to form the desire for suicide, while the construct of acquired capability provides the ability to engage in lethal self-harm. Previous research has supported this theoretical framework as it predicts suicidal behavior. The current study sought to expand on the previous literature by examining the three-way interaction of perceived burdensomeness, thwarted belongingness, and acquired capability as it predicts suicidal ideation and suicidal behavior over three distinct time points spanning a time-frame of eight weeks. Results indicated that the three-way interaction predicted suicidal behavior proximally; however, the interaction did not predict suicidal ideation or behavior over time. Additionally, the current study sought to examine how proximal levels of hopelessness moderate the relationship between the interaction of perceived burdensomeness by thwarted belongingness and distal levels of suicidal ideation at eight weeks. The same hypothesis was
proposed examining the relationship within a mediation analysis. Results did not find support for either the moderation analysis or the mediation analysis. Overall, the results of the current study found support for the central tenet of the theory. Clinical implications, limitations, and future research are discussed.

Contagion of Violence National Research Council 2013-03-06 The past 25 years have seen a major paradigm shift in the field of violence prevention, from the assumption that violence is inevitable to the recognition that violence is preventable. Part of this shift has occurred in thinking about why violence occurs, and where intervention points might lie. In exploring the occurrence of violence, researchers have recognized the tendency for violent acts to cluster, to spread from place to place, and to mutate from one type to another. Furthermore, violent acts are often preceded or followed by other violent acts. In the field of public health, such a process has also been seen in the infectious disease model, in which an agent or vector initiates a specific biological pathway leading to symptoms of disease and infectivity. The agent transmits from individual to individual, and levels of the disease in the population above the baseline constitute an epidemic. Although violence does not have a readily observable biological agent as an initiator, it can follow similar epidemiological pathways. On April 30-May 1, 2012, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) Forum on Global Violence Prevention convened a workshop to explore the contagious nature of violence. Part of the Forum’s mandate is to engage in multisectoral, multidirectional dialogue that explores crosscutting, evidence-based approaches to violence prevention, and the Forum has convened four workshops to this point exploring various elements of violence prevention. The workshops are designed to examine such approaches from multiple perspectives and at multiple levels of society. In particular, the workshop on the contagion of violence focused on exploring the epidemiology of the contagion, describing possible processes and mechanisms by which violence is transmitted, examining how contextual factors mitigate or exacerbate the issue. Contagion of Violence: Workshop Summary covers the major topics that arose during the 2-day workshop. It is organized by important elements of the infectious disease model so as to present the contagion of violence in a larger context and in a more compelling and comprehensive way.

The Riddles of Human Society Conrad L. Kanagy 1999-01-27 This textbook uses the ‘riddles’ metaphor to introduce social analysis and to communicate the critical, questioning aspects of sociology which are at the heart of its tradition. The book teaches the student how to be aware of the social ‘riddles’ around them and how to solve those riddles using sociological analysis. Case studies, in-depth social analysis, illustrations and discussion questions make it the perfect book for active learning.

Suicidal Ideation Among Korean Adolescents Yi Jin Kim 2014 Purpose: A significantly high rate (18.3%) of Korean adolescents had suicidal ideations in 2012 (Korea Ministry of Health and Welfare, 2012) and suicidal ideation is more prevalent among adolescents than any other age group in Korea. Suicidal ideation is one of the most significant factors in predicting an increased risk for future suicide attempts. Considering the fact that suicidal ideation is the onset of the suicidal process triggering more serious suicidal behaviors including suicide intent, attempt, and completion, it is critical to examine the risk factors for suicidal ideation to prevent more risky suicidal behaviors among Korean adolescents. There have been a number of suicide studies conducted in Korea. However, the majority of studies did not use a theoretical framework. Even though some researchers built up the studies based on a theoretical background, the majority of theories were not comprehensive enough to explain the complex phenomenon of suicidality. The lack of an integrated theory results in less strong or less reliable outcomes, and may lead to ineffective interventions. Since suicide is a complex phenomenon, usually caused by the interaction of many risk factors
rather than by a single, isolated factor, an integrative perspective is required to explain the diverse array of factors associated with suicidal behavior. Given the gaps in the previous research, the current study was conducted to attain a better understanding of the contributing factors to suicidal ideation among Korean adolescents by testing a modified interpersonal theory of suicide for improved accuracy in the prediction of diverse risk factors for suicidal ideation. Methods: The primary data collection method was written surveys. The study recruited 850 high school students in grades 10th and 11th in Pyeongtaek, Korea. Of these students, participants included 569 students (44.8% male and 55.2% female), who had received parental consent and who themselves agreed to participate. The Beck Scale for Suicidal Ideation was used to measure suicidal ideation as the outcome variable in this study. The Interpersonal Needs Questionnaire, the Beck Hopelessness Scale, the School Related Stress Scale, the Olweus Bully/Victim Questionnaire, and the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance questions were used to measure thwarted belongingness and perceived burdensomeness, hopelessness, school related stress, bullying, and previous suicidal behaviors, respectively. The data were gathered from November, 2013 to February, 2014. Data analyses included descriptive statistics and Structural Equation Modeling. Results: The findings suggest that perceived burdensomeness, hopelessness, school related stress, and previous suicidal behaviors have significant direct effects on suicidal ideation. Hopelessness fully mediated the relation between thwarted belongingness and suicidal ideation, and partially mediated between perceived burdensomeness, school related stress and suicidal ideation. Implications: The findings of this study offer a detailed picture of some risk factors contributing to increased suicidal ideation among Korean adolescents. These findings suggest knowledge that may be used by practitioners working with the adolescents who are at risk for suicide or have the potential to commit suicide in order to be successful in reducing suicide rates among Korean adolescents. This study also suggests modification of the Suicide Prevention Law enacted in April 2012 in Korea to provide more specific directions for a multi-dimensional suicide prevention program based on the findings of the current study.

**Working With Self Harm and Suicidal Behaviour** Louise Doyle 2015-03-04

Suicide and self-harm are world-wide public health issues that can have devastating effects on families, friends and communities. They are both a priority for anyone working in mental health, social work, emergency departments and related fields, however suicidal and self-harming behaviour can take place anywhere anytime - it may be a pupil in a school, an inmate in a prison or a colleague or family member. For this reason, this book has been written in a clear, accessible and practical style for anyone who wants to learn more about working with and preventing suicidal and self-harming behaviour. - It identifies common risk and protective factors as well as specific warning signs of imminent suicidal behaviour - It provides essential communication skills for undertaking a risk assessment, illustrating how each skill can be used in real-life practice. - It looks specifically at the issue of self-harm and suicide in prisons, schools and emergency departments - It lays out clear strategies for identifying and addressing issues of self-care when working with people who are suicidal or who self-harm - It identifies how we can assist those who are bereaved following the death of a loved one by suicide Packed with learning outcomes, case scenarios and reflective questions, this book acts as a toolkit for anyone working in this difficult field.

**The Neurobiological Basis of Suicide** Yogesh Dwivedi 2012-06-25

With recent studies using genetic, epigenetic, and other molecular and neurochemical approaches, a new era has begun in understanding pathophysiology of suicide. Emerging evidence suggests that neurobiological factors are not only critical in providing potential risk factors but also provide a promising approach to develop more effective treatment and prevention strategies. The
Neurobiological Basis of Suicide discusses the most recent findings in suicide neurobiology. Psychological, psychosocial, and cultural factors are important in determining the risk factors for suicide; however, they offer weak prediction and can be of little clinical use. Interestingly, cognitive characteristics are different among depressed suicidal and depressed nonsuicidal subjects, and could be involved in the development of suicidal behavior. The characterization of the neurobiological basis of suicide is in delineating the risk factors associated with suicide. The Neurobiological Basis of Suicide focuses on how and why these neurobiological factors are crucial in the pathogenic mechanisms of suicidal behavior and how these findings can be transformed into potential therapeutic applications.

**Why People Kill Themselves** David Lester 1983

The Psychology of Suicide: From Research Understandings to Intervention and Treatment Yossi Levi-Belz 2019-07-11 Suicide is a highly complex and multifaceted phenomenon, with many contributing and facilitating factors and variables. However, given its being one of the most severe human behaviors, an obvious focus would be to identify the underlying psychological mechanisms and processes that may lead to suicidal ideation and behavior. This eBook is dedicated to studies exploring various approaches to the psychology of suicidal behavior as well as of non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI). The purpose of this eBook is to shed light on in-depth examinations of the current knowledge and empirical data regarding models, theories, and specific dimensions and variables that may help us increase the psychological understanding of suicidal phenomena. The specific goal is to identify particular psychological characteristics that may be used to develop prevention and intervention methods and programs. We believe that this eBook can contribute to the understanding of this behavior and help to develop specific tools, therapeutic guidelines, and programs that may help reduce the number of suicides occurring annually. This eBook is dedicated to our dearest friend, Dafni Assaf, who was one of the greatest leaders of the suicide prevention program in Israel.

**Suicide Prevention** David Lester 2013-08-21 This study presents an evaluation of the past, present and future of suicidal behaviour and efforts to prevent or facilitate suicide. Authors from the varying disciplines of psychology, sociology and psychiatry analyze suicide in the opening chapters. Through the exploration of the roles of these disciplines, the roles of primary physicians, and the impact of suicide prevention education in schools, the contributors describe the history of suicidology and the changes necessary for improvement. The book concludes with a section detailing the goals and activities of organizations designed to prevent or facilitate suicide.

**Comprehensive Textbook of Suicidology** Alan Lee Berman 2000-08-10 Multidisciplinary and comprehensive in scope, this volume serves as an authoritative overview of scientific knowledge about suicide and its prevention, providing a foundation in theory, research, and clinical applications. Issues relevant to clinical case management are highlighted, and various treatment modalities are discussed in light of the latest research findings.

**Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing** Mary C Townsend 2017-10-19 Clearly written, comprehensive coverage of psychiatric mental-health nursing delivers what nursing students need to meet the challenges of health care today. Its evidence-based, holistic approach to nursing practice focuses on both physiological and psychological disorders. Designed to be used in longer psychiatric mental-health nursing courses, this text provides students with a comprehensive grounding in therapeutic approaches as well as must-know DSM-5 disorders and nursing interventions.

**Handbook of Suicidal Behaviour** Updesh Kumar 2017-10-26 This essential reference volume in the field of suicidology brings forth leading-edge conceptualizations of suicidal behaviour by including emerging trends and
recent research advances in the field across the globe. It highlights the trajectories of suicidal behaviour, emphasizing the psyche behind attempting suicide, identifying vulnerable groups, and bridging the gap between theoretical underpinnings and application for addressing the aftermath of suicide. The handbook delineates research progress on risk assessment among vulnerable groups of varied milieu. Furthermore, it introduces various avenues of change and well-being. It also addresses important concerns related to terrorism and suicide in the armed forces. This handbook is a comprehensive repository of the latest research synergized with theoretical conceptualizations that pave the way for newer approaches towards management and prevention of suicidal behaviour. It includes contributions by eminent authors across the globe, and is a must-have resource for scholars, academics and professionals in the areas of mental health and social work.