Suicide And Attempted Suicide Methods and Consequences

The WHO/Euro Multicentre Study on Suicidal Behaviour is a research endeavour looking into the epidemiology, causes and prevention of suicidal behaviour. Containing chapters from each of the participating centres around Europe, this volume summarizes the most significant findings.

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 need for violence prevention 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 prevent the contagion of violence in a larger context and in a more compelling and comprehensive way.

The phenomenal “New York Times” bestseller that has the world talking—a practical guide for the terminally ill to dying with dignity through assisted suicide. Finally available in paperback, this considerate book is for mature adults who are considering the option of ending their lives because of unbearable pain or terminal illness. Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

The internet, smartphones, computer self-help programmes and other technological advances are the new frontiers of suicide prevention, with organisations around the world rapidly expanding these services. This book provides a critical overview of new technologies in suicide prevention and presents promising practices and future perspectives.

'Suicide' and 'the Middle Ages' sounds like a contradiction. Was life not too short anyway, and the Church too disapproving, to admit suicide? Examining a wide range of suicides, and exploring how the living reacted to them, Alexander Murray takes the reader on a remarkable odyssey through medieval law, social life, literature, and religion.

Alternatives to Suicide: Beyond Risk and Toward a Life Worth Living demonstrates how fostering resilience and a desire for life can broaden and advance an understanding of suicide. The book summarizes the existing literature and outlines a new focus on the dynamic interplay of risk and resilience that leads to a life-focus approach to suicide prevention. It calls for a treatment approach that enhances the opportunity to collaboratively engage clients in discussion about their lives. Providing a new perspective on how to approach suicide prevention, the book also lays out key theories on resilience and the interplay of risk and protective factors. Finally, the book outlines how emerging technologies and advances in data-analytic surveillance monitoring and suicide dynamics are ushering the field of suicide research and prevention into a new and exciting era. Focuses on what attenuates the transition from thinking about suicide to attempting it Calls for a life-focus treatment approach as opposed to risk-aversion intervention techniques Demonstrates how fostering resilience can advance our understanding of pathways to suicide Discusses emerging technologies being used in current suicide research and prevention Outlines the differences between risk factors and risk correlates Covers real-time assessment of dynamic suicide risk

A practical and easy-to-use guide for healthcare professionals on the prevention, assessment and treatment of people at risk of suicide.

Suicide prevention is a major goal of the Public Health Service of the US government. This has been the case since the 1960s when the National Institute of Mental Health established a center for the study and prevention of suicide. Since then, however, the knowledge and research gathered has not brought about the reduction of suicide. Suicide: Closing the Exits was written to change this trend. This book reports a program of research concerned with preventing suicide by restricting access to lethal agents, such as guns, drugs, and carbon monoxide. It may seem implausible that deeply unhappy people could be prevented from killing themselves by “closing the exits,” but the idea is not a new one and has been discussed widely in the literature. The authors argue that restricting access to lethal agents should be considered a major preventive strategy, along with the psychiatric treatment of depressed and suicidal individuals and the establishment of suicide prevention centers to counsel those in crisis. Suicide represents a major contribution to the literature. As such, it should be read by all medical practitioners, policy makers, and psychologists.

If you've ever thought about committing suicide, this book can show you the right way to go about it.

The goal of this book is to explore the phenomenon of suicide, focusing on males who are at a greater risk than females. Scholars and mental health professionals continue to have the tendency to ignore men and focus instead on the more narrow demographic groups. Attention is drawn to the lack of help-seeking behavior exhibited by men as well as the numerous recommendations for the prevention of male suicide. The issues specific to male suicide includes the atypical nature of male depression, the role of loneliness, drug and alcohol abuse, the male hormone (testosterone), and men's preferred method for suicide (guns). Suicide in specific groups of men, including male athletes, soldiers, mass and serial murderers, suicide
bombers, murder-suicides, and famous creative men, is discussed in great detail. In addition, the text explores the many and varied reasons for suicide in gay men and in ethnic minorities. The invited contributors provide a cross-cultural viewpoint with essays on male suicide in Australia, China, Ghana, Palestine, and Uganda. Two examples are given for potential programs that appear to be effective for men: Mates in Construction which was designed to help construction workers in Australia, and Question, Persuade and Refer (QPR) training. The book concludes with discussions of how to prevent suicide in men, a group known to deny the existence of personal problems and is reluctant to seek help. With three illustrations and 19 tables, this book will be an excellent resource for crisis intervenors, researchers, counseling centers, mental health professionals, and human service providers.

Integrating research from multiple disciplines, this text provides a comprehensive perspective on suicide and examines what works in prevention and intervention. The author is a pioneering researcher and clinician who addresses the classification, prevalence, and assessment of suicide and self-destructive behaviors and explores risk factors at multiple levels, from demographic variables, personality traits, psychiatric diagnoses, and neurobiological factors to the social and cultural context. Student-friendly features include text boxes that dive deeply into specific issues, instructive figures and tables, though-provoking clinical cases, and engaging examples from literature and popular culture. The text reviews medical and psychosocial treatment and prevention approaches, discusses ways to help those bereaved by suicide, and considers issues of professional liability.

Recent research in the area of suicidology has provided significant new insights in the epidemiological, psychopathological, and biological characteristics of suicidal behaviour. The International Handbook of Suicide and Attempted Suicide is the first publication to bring together the evidence for suicide and provide guidelines for those responsible for prevention issues and for those involved in the treatment and prevention of suicidal behavior. Leading international authorities provide a truly comprehensive and research-based reference to understanding, treating, and preventing suicidal behaviour. They explore concepts and theories which best guide work within this field and detail key research which has supported conceptual developments, preventive interventions and clinical treatment. "No self-respecting worker in deliberate self-harm and suicide prevention, either clinical or research, can afford to be without access to this comprehensive handbook - possession and regular use, may well become a marker of serious involvement in the subject!" This is the most comprehensive, up-to-date, informative and well-written source of information on suicide and suicidal behaviour. An invaluable work of reference which will be essential for clinicians and researchers for many years to come. — Andrew Sams, Emeritus Professor of Psychiatry, St James's University Hospital, Leeds, UK - British Journal of Psychiatry

Each suicide is as unique as the individuals involved, especially if one examines the nature of the act and to what extent these acts can be viewed as a theatrical performance. Focusing on the dramatic aspects of suicide may seem tangential to the physical and mental pain experienced by those who try to kill themselves, but dramatic aspects of the act are very important for understanding the mental state of suicidal individuals. David Lester and Steven Stack investigate what happens in the weeks, days and hours before a suicide when the suicidal individual must make decisions and formulate the script for his or her suicidal act. The editors argue that these choices may help us understand and prevent other suicides and stimulate new and innovative research in this important area. Through twenty-five substantive chapters, including both quantitative and qualitative analyses, this book offers insights into suicide as a dramatic act, with chapters on the intended audience, the suicide note, the location and method chosen, and cultural scripts, including suicide-by-cop, sati, seppuku, and duel. The contributors to this volume argue that psychological, social, and cultural factors influence these choices and that the decisions made by the individual are important for understanding the mental state of the person choosing to die by suicide.

Part of the authoritative Oxford Textbooks in Psychiatry series, the new edition of the Oxford Textbook of Suicide 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.

Suicide Prevention: A Holistic Approach contains the selected and edited papers that were presented during the congress Suicide, Disease, Disadvantage, A Holistic Approach, organized by the International Association for Suicide Prevention, which was held in June 1995, in Venice. Suicide prevention is still sadly neglected by governments and public health authorities, despite the fact that in several Western countries suicide has become the primary cause of death among younger age groups. The selected papers express the need for a holistic viewpoint in suicide management. The subjects range from parasuicide to the role of the media, from the special type of psychotherapeutic approach required to the most recent guidelines in pharmacological treatment, from a homage to the memory of Erwin Ringel to the presentation of specific national prevention schemes. The book will be of interest to public health workers, doctors, psychologists and social workers, as well as voluntary staff and their organizations, and to all those who make suicide prevention one of their primary interests.

The International Handbook of Suicide Prevention, 2nd Edition, presents a series of readings that consider the individual and societal factors that lead to suicide, it addresses ways these factors may be mitigated, and presents the most up-to-date evidence for effective suicide prevention approaches. An updated reference that shows why effective suicide prevention can only be achieved by understanding the many reasons people choose to end their lives. Gatherers together contributions from more than 100 of the world's leading authorities on suicidal behavior—many of them new to this edition. Considers suicide from epidemiological, psychological, clinical, sociological, and neurobiological perspectives, providing a holistic understanding of the subject. Describes the most up-to-date, evidence-based research and practice from across the globe, and explores its implications across countries, cultures, and the lifespan.

"Suicides are preventable. Even so, every 40 seconds a person dies by suicide somewhere in the world and many more attempt suicide. Suicides occur in all regions of the world and throughout the lifespan. Notably, among young people 15-29 years of age, suicide is the second leading cause of death globally. Suicide impacts on the most vulnerable of the world's populations and is highly prevalent in already marginalized and discriminated groups of society. It is not just a serious public health problem in developed countries; in fact, most suicides occur in low- and middle-income countries where resources and services, if they do exist, are often scarce and limited for early identification, treatment and support of people in need. These striking facts and the lack of implemented timely interventions make suicide a global public health problem that needs to be tackled imperatively. This report is the first WHO publication of its kind and brings together what is known in a convenient form so that immediate actions can be taken. The report aims to increase the awareness of the public health significance of suicide and suicide attempts and to make suicide prevention a higher priority on the global public health agenda. It aims to encourage and support countries to develop or strengthen comprehensive suicide prevention strategies in a multisectoral public health approach. For a national suicide prevention strategy, it is essential that governments assume their role of leadership, as they can bring together a multitude of stakeholders who may not otherwise collaborate. Governments are also in a unique position to develop and strengthen surveillance and to provide and disseminate data that are necessary to inform action. This report proposes practical guidance on strategic actions that governments can take on the basis of their resources and existing suicide prevention activities. In particular, there are evidence-based and low-cost interventions that are effective, even in resource-poor settings. This publication would not have been possible without the significant contributions of experts and partners from all over the world. We would like to thank them for their important work and support. The report is intended to be a resource that will allow policy-makers and other stakeholders to make suicide prevention an imperative. Only then can countries develop a timely and effective national response and, thus, lift the burden of suffering caused by suicide and suicide attempts from individuals, families, communities and society as a whole." —Preface, page 63.

In 1967, after a session with a psychiatrist she’d never seen before, eighteen-year-old Susanna Kaysen was put in a taxi and sent to McLean Hospital. She spent most of the next two years in the ward for teenage girls in a psychiatric hospital as renowned for its famous clientele—Sylvia Plath, Robert Lowell, James Taylor, and Ray Charles—as for its progressive methods of treating those who could afford its sanctuary. Kaysen’s memoir encompasses horror and razor-edged perception while providing vivid portraits of her fellow patients and their keepers. It is a brilliant evocation of a “parallel universe” set within the kaleidoscopically shifting landscape of the late sixties. Girl, Interrupted is a clear-sighted, unflinching
document that gives lasting and specific dimension to our definitions of sane and insane, mental illness and recovery.

Over one million people worldwide commit suicide every year, and more than 60% of suicide deaths occur in Asia. However, very little reliable information is available to permit a good understanding of the multifaceted and complex issues involved in suicide prevention in the region. This book provides detailed analyses of suicide in eight Asian societies. While each society has its own unique characteristics, Asia as a whole is under rapid transition and transformation, and the associated stress and depression are both closely linked to suicide. Hopefully, a better, evidence-based understanding of suicide will enable governments and non-government organizations to establish effective and culturally sensitive suicide prevention strategies for the region.

A brave, compassionate, and ethical study examines the methods, unforeseen results, and other alternatives to suicide and discusses such topics as the psychological makeup of suicidal people, ways to prevent suicide, the comfort care and hospice care available for those who disable themselves, and more.

A sensitive and enlightening account of the problem of suicide and attempted suicide in today's societies.

With the support of the human rights movement 'Permit to die', the experienced death counselor Peter Puppe provides information on the current status of the subject of 'suicide help' and on ways and methods for self-determined dying - even WITHOUT A DOCTOR and MEDICINE!

Reducing Adolescent Risk: Toward an Integrated Approach focuses on common influences that result in a number of interrelated risk behaviors in order to design more unified, comprehensive prevention strategies. Edited by Daniel Romer, this book summarizes presentations and discussions held at the Adolescent Risk Communication Institute of the University of Pennsylvania Annenberg Public Policy Center. Concentrating on common causes for varied risk behaviors, a group of leading researchers and intervention specialists from different health traditions synthesize current knowledge about risks to adolescent health in several areas, including drugs and alcohol, tobacco, unprotected sex, suicide and depression, and gambling. Primarily intended for graduate students, scholars, and researchers in psychology, sociology, social work, and public health, Reducing Adolescent Risk is also an extraordinary resource for policy makers in government organizations and foundations.

A survey of the whole problem of suicide and attempted suicide, presenting the relevant facts and theories against a background of current psychotherapeutic thinking and practice. The book begins with an introduction providing historical and cultural perspectives. The core of the book includes information about suicide numbers, methods and related variables - age, sex, social class - together with cultural and historical comparisons, showing how rates change with other changing features of society. It describes the main theories about causes and motives - sociological, biological, psychodynamic - and combines these perspectives in an account showing among other things the importance of certain patterns of autobiographical memory.

Suicide is among the top three causes of death for young people ages 15 to 24. In fact, this global epidemic claims 41,000 lives per year in the United States alone. Suicide touches people of all ages—from those who consider and attempt suicide to those who lose a loved to suicide. Yet silence often surrounds these deaths and makes suicide difficult to understand. Looking beyond common myths and misconceptions, author Connie Goldsmith examines common risk factors and covers warning signs, ways to reach out to a suffering loved one, and precautions that can save lives. And survivors' personal stories offer honest examinations of both grief and hope.

The content of "Diagnostic criteria for research" (DCR-10) is derived from chapter V(F), Mental and behavioural disorders, of ICD-10 [International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, tenth revision]

Why an entire volume on suicide in schizophrenia? It would appear that international literature already provides enough information in this field. Also, the daily growing number of papers on suicide among schizophrenic are certainly a more updated source of information may contribute to the reduction of deaths by suicide among these patients. Yet, as in the case of suicide as a whole, this progress of knowledge does not match with reduction of suicide rates, let alone reduction of suicide rates among people with schizophrenia. Maybe a summary, an overview that cannot be achieved with a simple Medline search may help those who are involved and those who should be involved in the prevention of self-killing of schizophrenic patients. This book, therefore, reports essays of some of the opinion leaders in the field with the aim to shed light to such overwhelming phenomenon.

Over a million people commit suicide worldwide every year. Taking an interdisciplinary approach that looks at the person at risk, the family and personal relationships they have and the communities in which they are embedded, this book will help anyone working with suicidal individuals to prevent this major cause of death. Backed up by research and clinical expertise the book clarifies the facts about suicide and debunks the many unfounded myths surrounding the subject. It covers the classifications and manifestations of suicide, as well as the major risk factors, as-risk groups and warning signs. Advice on effective communication and a repertoire of strategies for distress management are offered, not only for supporting at-risk individuals and those who have survived a suicide attempt, but also families coping with bereavement. A final chapter explores the impact of the internet and the digital age on both the propagation and prevention of suicide. This book will be essential reading for anybody working with people at risk of suicide, including clinicians, therapists, psychologists, social and healthcare workers and volunteers working in suicide prevention.

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 hilarious 'tongue in cheek' methods for 'offing oneself' for good. These suicide methods will work the first time around. The need for 'attempted suicide' is never needed if any of these methods are used. Scientifically researched and will make anyone think once or twice about committing the ultimate act of self-destruction!

Approximately one million people worldwide commit suicide each year, and at least ten times as many attempt suicide. A considerable number of these people are in contact with members of the healthcare sector, and encounters with suicidal
individuals form a common part of the everyday work of many healthcare professionals. Suicide: An unnecessary death examines the pharmacological, psychotherapeutic, and psychosocial measures adopted by psychiatrists, GPs, and other health-care staff, and emphasizes the need for a clearer psychodynamic understanding of the self if patients are to be successfully recognized, diagnosed, and treated. Drawing on the latest research by leading international experts in the field of suicidology, this new edition provides clinicians with an accessible summary of the latest research into suicide and its prevention. The abundance of new literatures can make it difficult for those whose clinical practice involves daily contact with suicidal patients to devote sufficient time to penetrating the research and, accordingly, apply new findings in their clinical practice. In light of the WHO Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020, this new edition is a timely contribution to the field, and a vital and rapid overview, that will increase awareness of suicide prevention methods.

Three methods of metric scaling - correspondence analysis, principal components analysis and multiple dimensional preference scaling - are explored in detail for their strengths and weaknesses over a wide range of data types and research situations.

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Abstract: This dissertation entitled "Suicidal Behaviours Among Illicit Drug Users" submitted by Yee-tak Cheung for the degree of Master of Philosophy at the University of Hong Kong in January 2008. Abstract There are serious concerns about the suicidal behaviours shown among illicit drug users. Past studies found out that illicit drug use is a risk factor of suicidal behaviours but the pathway between them from drug use to suicide has yet to be identified. This research explores the relationship between illicit drug use and suicidal behaviours using a sociological framework. Data from official records and a community-based survey show that illicit drug use is highly prevalent among suicide deaths and non-fatal suicide attempts. Suicide deceased who are dependent on heroin are different from those of using psychotropic substances in age, medical background, suicide methods and past suicide history. Illicit drug use poses a greater risk of suicide than male to their female counterparts, as it induces excess stress relating to financial difficulties and work problems due to male's traditional role of breadwinner in a family. Compared with the controlled community subjects, drug users are more prevalent in some risk factors relating to their social relationship and negative life events. Results from a cumulative logit modeling concluded that serious problems with family, hopeful about future and negative coping are the major risk factors of suicide ideations and attempts. Accessibility of fatal heroin and misuse of ice and midazolam cast a catalytic effect in leading to suicidal behaviours. Based on the conceptual framework of Durkheim's suicide theories and Wilkinson's idea on anxiety, the findings explain how low level of social integration and regulation attribute to the anxiety feeling about uncertain future. Suicide is such a taboo which is not accepted in our society. However, the weakened bond between drug users and community constitute their untying of such societal bond in resisting against committing suicide. Besides, the effect crisis such as failure of abstinence from drug addiction and relationship problems dispose drug users in an insecurity state. In this state, they experience the hardship to proactively the future uncertainty and hence the level of anxiety rises up. The function of suicide is also to express their "fantasy aim" of seeking attention from other people. It adds that drug users try to violate the social tie by suicide attempt to redeem the integration with their family and friends. Findings in this thesis support that illicit drug use can be a direct and indirect role in constituting various levels of suicidal behaviours. This thesis takes other confounding factors into account in explaining the complicated pathways. In other words, the occurrence of suicide behaviours among drug users is an outcome of specific illicit drug use, its associated difficulties, societal suppressing and drug users' psychological statuses. (428 words) DOI: 10.5353/th_b3955699

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 peoples’ 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 practitioner’s 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.

Named one of the Most Anticipated of Books of 2021 by the Los Angeles Times, Literary Hub, and The Millions A searing and brave memoir that offers a new understanding of suicide as a distinct mental illness. As the sun lowered in the sky one Friday in April reframes suicide—whether in thought or action—as an illness in its own right, a unique consequence of trauma and personal isolation, rather than the choice of a depressed person. A necessary companion to William Styron's classic After This Book, now out in paperback, this new edition offers a deeply personal and riveting account of manic depression. It is one of the most celebrated American literary novels of the last 25 years. The story of Anthony Edwards, a young, brilliant young man who, after a near-fatal attempt, becomes a well-known and bestselling author, is also the story of everyone who has ever felt alone, isolated, and driven to despair. It is a story of survival, hope, and redemption, filled with the same profound insights and unflinching honesty that have made Styron's work so powerful. 

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