

It seems righteous to propose this basically objectively validated model as a plausible explanation of the depressed suicide.

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Predictors of suicidal behaviour persistence and recurrence

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Introduction Suicidal behaviour represents a global public health issues; personal suicidal history is the most common predictor of the persistence and recurrence of suicidal ideation and behaviour in general.

Objective This paper proposes to elaborate a synthesis of the scientific literature, concerning the main predictive factors of the persistence and recurrence of suicidal behaviour, considering that the current diagnostic criteria available fail to make a distinction and to specify clearly the differences between all psychiatric disorders without self-harming behaviour and the same nosological entity accompanied by suicidal behaviour.

Materials and methods I conducted a literature review, by analyzing the data concerning the predictors of the persistence and recurrence of self-harming behaviour, obtained from articles published between January 2013 and January 2015. I browsed the PubMed website, by keywords such as suicide, suicidal risk, suicide predictor, persistent suicidal ideation, and suicidal behaviour recurrence.

Results The scientific literature underscores that that entrapment and defeat are two elements often neglected; however, they should be a priority criterion, alongside traditional predictive factors, such as the following: gender, age, history of suicide attempts, socio-familial status, etc. All of these factors must be considered within the complex endeavour of assessing suicidal risk. However, there is still only scarce validated data concerning the mechanism that leads to entrapment and the one that determines its relation with self-harming behaviour.

Conclusions This paper proposes to synthesize the current data concerning suicide predictors, in order to obtain new research assumptions. The final purpose is to develop proper preventive and therapeutic approaches.

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Risk factors for attempted suicide: A prospective study on psychiatric consultations in the emergency room

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Introduction Studies conducted on Italian samples suggested that 70% of self-harms referred to the emergency room (ER) were suicide

attempts. Suicide attempts are associated with societal, relationship and individual risk factors, which vary with age and gender, occur in combination, and may change over time. We conducted a previous study on a sample of psychiatric consultations in ER from 2008 to 2011. We observed that female gender, a permanent job and being in the warmer months of the year were risk factors for suicide attempts.

Aim To update knowledge about risk factors for attempted suicide analyzing a larger sample of ER psychiatric consultations.

Methods Determinants of emergency room visits for psychiatric reasons were studied prospectively in a period of 8 years, from 2008 to 2015 at the “Maggiore della Carità” Hospital in Novara. The psychiatric assessment of patients was performed by experienced psychiatrists with a clinical interview. For each patient, a data sheet was filled in order to gather demographic and clinical features. Comparison of qualitative data was performed by means of the Chi² test while differences between groups for continuous variables were assessed through a *t*-test. Statistical significance was set at $P \leq 0.05$. A multivariate analysis was performed using logistic regression in order to assess the potential predictors of attempted suicide. Results are expressed as odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (95% CI).

Conclusions We have collected data from more than 500 psychiatric consultations for attempted suicide. Data collection and statistical analyses are still ongoing. Implications will be discussed.

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Are suicidal thoughts in adolescents dependent on substance abuse?

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Substance abuse is common issue in youth and may influence youth's suicide thoughts or actions. It can lead to social isolation, low self-esteem, loss of work or school, estrangement from family and friends – all these may create a core of stresses that may lead to suicidal tendencies.

Analysis addictive factors correlating with occurrence of suicidal thoughts and behaviours among adolescents at the age of 18–20. Study was based on authorial, previously validated questionnaire, included 16 questions about suicidal thoughts. Questionnaires were filled by adolescents (age 18–20) of 21 Secondary Schools in Katowice.

From the group of 965 adolescents, 28.8% had suicidal thoughts. From all respondents: 31.3% smoked, 92.7% drunk alcohol, 16.0% used legal highs and 30.9% – drugs; 35.8% of smoking adolescents had suicidal thoughts. In group of non-smoked adolescents – 25.6%. There was statistical significant difference ($P=0.0012$) between these groups. Among adolescents who drunk alcohol, 28.8% had suicidal thoughts. In the group of non –drinking alcohol adolescents – 27.9%. There was no statistical significant differences ($P=0.88233$) between these groups. There were 43.7% adolescents with suicidal thoughts who used legal highs. In the group of non-users of legal highs, 26.0% adolescents had suicidal thoughts.

Adolescents that are using examined stimulants are in the group risk of suicidal thoughts and autodestructive behaviours. Results show the need of psychiatric and psychotherapeutic support that is aiming to prevent suicides and autodestructive behaviours in this group. Screening questionnaires that are assessing the problem of