

Psychosocial risk factors associated with suicide in youth and adolescents: A systematic review

Factores de riesgo psicosocial asociados al suicidio en jóvenes y adolescentes: una revisión sistemática

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SUMMARY

The phenomenon of suicide is a worldwide problem that has been increasing in the last decade with greater prevalence in the adolescent and young population, generating impact in different contexts such as family, social, economic, and educational, among others. That is why this systematic review focuses on identifying psychosocial factors associated with suicidal behavior in adolescents and young people, in publications published worldwide. This will allow us to recognize within these studies the coincidence of different aspects, within which the following psychosocial factors are highlighted: family, exposure to various forms of violence, risk behaviors, psychopathology, and negative emotional states. The bibliographic review carried out confirms the multifactorial dynamics of suicide attempts and completed suicides. Suicide,

besides being a complex phenomenon to approach, has equally complex predictability. However, it is still possible to develop strategies to warn or prevent the behavior in a timely manner. Thus, the findings invite us to have a holistic view of the phenomenon and to aim from different angles to counteract the risk factors that predispose us to such behavior.

Keywords: *Psychosocial risk factors, suicide, suicidal ideation, suicide attempt, young people, adolescents.*

RESUMEN

El fenómeno del suicidio es un problema mundial que ha ido en aumento en la última década con mayor prevalencia en la población adolescente y joven, generando impacto en diferentes contextos como el familiar, social, económico, educativo, entre otros. Es por ello que esta revisión sistemática se centra en identificar los factores psicosociales asociados a la conducta suicida en adolescentes y jóvenes,

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en publicaciones publicadas a nivel mundial. Esto nos permitirá reconocer dentro de estos estudios la coincidencia de diferentes aspectos, dentro de los cuales se destacan los siguientes factores psicosociales: familia, exposición a diversas formas de violencia, conductas de riesgo, psicopatología y estados emocionales negativos. La revisión bibliográfica realizada confirma la dinámica multifactorial de los intentos de suicidio y los suicidios consumados. El suicidio, además de ser un fenómeno complejo de abordar, tiene una predictibilidad igualmente compleja. Sin embargo, aún es posible desarrollar estrategias para advertir o prevenir la conducta de manera oportuna. Así, los hallazgos nos invitan a tener una visión holística del fenómeno, para apuntar desde diferentes ángulos a contrarrestar los factores de riesgo que predisponen a dicha conducta.

Palabras clave: Factores de riesgo psicosocial, suicidio, ideación suicida, intento de suicidio, jóvenes, adolescentes.

INTRODUCTION

Suicide is a phenomenon that has become a priority target of public health policies worldwide, and according to the International Classification of Diseases of the World Health Organization ICD-10 (1) and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual DSM V (2) According to the International Classification of Diseases ICD-10 and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual DSM V, suicidal behavior is considered a symptom related to emotional distress or mental disorder and is not considered as a diagnosis in itself, i.e., the presence of other emotional symptoms associated with any behavior that together form part of the diagnosis should be reviewed.

Globally, suicide is a multicausal phenomenon, which complicates its approach. While it is true that different sectors have developed multiple strategies to control or reduce it, the frequent increase in reported cases, dimension the magnitude of the problem. In addition, most of society stigmatizes the issue of suicide and some families are afraid to mention it (3). Suicide has been defined based on three elements: it leads to death, it results from a self-inflicted act, and it is caused intentionally (4). Suicidal behavior includes suicidal ideation, attempted suicide, and completed suicide. The characteristics and differentiation are that suicidal ideation is

understood as the presence of suicidal ideas or desires, attempted suicide includes attempts or self-injurious and deliberate acts that seek to die, and finally, completed suicide is the successful outcome of the attempt to end life (5).

Addressing the phenomenon of suicide implies recognizing the serious consequences for the individual, the family, and society; for being a complex event that can affect people of any age, gender, socioeconomic or academic condition. In addition, this phenomenon is associated with different risk factors that can be intervened, if they are established beforehand. It should be noted that not only the suicidal act is considered a risk, but also the suicidal ideation and/or previous failed attempts (6). In this way, it is important to know the psychosocial factors that are associated with suicidal ideation and/or behavior, especially in adolescents and young people, allowing the activation of available social support networks, for possible preventive acts of new events and minimizing the adverse effects of self-destructive behaviors.

This systematic review allows a holistic understanding of the phenomenon of suicide. Being able to make a sweep through the risk factors that have been identified in the different studies conducted worldwide, offers the possibility of combating the phenomenon from different fronts. It is in this way that analyzing each of the factors of greatest incidence associated with suicide, generates the possibility of designing strategies and integrated public policies that aim to reduce multiple risk factors simultaneously and strengthen the various protective factors, as has been developed by institutions such as the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare, whose social goal is directly related to the protection of children and adolescents (7).

The annual reports published by the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences in Forensis show a very discouraging behavior of suicide in our country. From Forensis 2017 to the monthly statistical bulletin of June, which contains information from the area of pathology from January to June 2021, there is an increase in suicides, mainly in the young population. In fact, in 2017 the highest frequency of suicides occurred in the population aged 20 to 39 years, and the department of Norte de Santander ranked fourth in suicides according to the rate per 100 000

inhabitants (8.30 - 85 cases). The analysis contained in Forensis 2017 agrees with the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization (WHO-PAHO) that suicide is a complex and multi-causal phenomenon that has increased rapidly in the young population. In Colombia, suicide increased by 35.9 % in the population of children and adolescents (NNA) and young people, from 2008 to 2017, from 582 cases in 2008 to 791 in 2017 (8-11).

Taking into account the figures reported, it is of great importance to address the young and adolescent population since at this stage young people and adolescents are going through a series of physical and psychological changes attributed especially to changes in hormonal processes, which mark a transition period between childhood and adulthood (12). During this period, major psychosocial adjustments are generated that may be related to the adaptation to changes in their body structure, identity, and structuring of their life project. If adolescents do not have the minimum coping mechanisms to deal with these changes, they may resort to suicidal behaviors as a way to deal with these conflicts and compensate for the various family and social pressures (13).

METHOD

The present study is developed taking into account the parameters of the PRISMA methodology, a tool that allowed the systematic review of the scientific literature from the search and selection of research articles on suicide and psychosocial factors associated with it, thus ensuring the thoroughness of the process and providing the study with greater validity and reliability (14). On the other hand, the PICO model was implemented, a tool that helps to structure and design the question that guided the research process, when delimiting the bibliographic search process. This question is constructed from the selection of a combination of terms known as descriptors, which led to establishing with precision and clarity the phenomenon to be investigated (15). The question was formulated as follows: What are the psychosocial risk factors associated with suicide in young people and adolescents?

Research question

Table 1
Research Question

Component	Description
P: Patient or Problem of Concern (Population)	Youth and adolescents
I: Intervention	Suicide, suicidal ideation, and others
C: Comparison	Associated psychosocial factors
O: Outcome	Risk

Source: Own Elaboration

Inclusion criteria

- Articles that expose suicidal ideation, intent, or behavior.
- Articles focused on the identification of psychosocial risk factors associated with the suicidal phenomenon.
- 10-year publication time window (2012-2022).
- Studies in adolescents and young adults.
- Full-text articles.
- Open access articles and current DOI.

Exclusion criteria

1. Articles whose DOI is not current within the databases for downloading.
2. Research with a time window longer than 10 years.
3. Articles focused on interventions or treatments.
4. Articles that contemplate life cycle stages other than adolescence and youth.
5. Articles resulting from systematic reviews and meta-analyses.
6. Articles whose results are limited by the specificity of the population (minorities and rural areas) and the historical moment in which the information was obtained (COVID-19).
7. Articles that delve into biological or demographic factors associated with suicide.

8. Articles that focus on the mechanisms of suicide.

Sources of information

For the present review, six databases were selected: EBSCO, Redalyc, PubMed, Science Direct, ProQuest, and Scielo; which were systematically consulted in English and Spanish.

Search strategies

The search equations were constructed based on the keywords and the implementation of logical operators AND/OR/NOT, and symbols such as “” and (). The search for information was carried out in EBSCO, Redalyc, PubMed, Science Direct, ProQuest, and Scielo, in English (Table 2) and Spanish (Table 3).

Table 2
English search equations

Database	Search Algorithm
EBSCO, Redalyc, PubMed, Sciencia Direct, ProQuest and Scielo	<p>((("suicide" AND ((("adolescents" OR "youth")))) NOT ("adults" OR "childhood" OR "children")))</p> <p>("suicidal behavior" OR "suicidal ideation" OR "suicidal behavior") AND ("college students" OR "young people")</p> <p>("suicidal" OR "suicidal behavior" OR "suicidal ideation") AND NOT ("adults" OR "children")</p> <p>((suicide) AND "risk factors") AND ("university students")</p> <p>((suicide) AND ((risk factors) OR (associated factors) OR (predictors))))</p> <p>((("suicide) AND ((risk factors) OR (associated factors) OR (predictors)))) AND ((college students)))</p> <p>((("suicidal behavior" OR "suicidal ideation") AND (risk factors" OR "predictors") AND (adolescents" OR "young people" OR "university students"))</p> <p>((("suicide" AND "predictors") AND ("university" OR "university students"))</p> <p>((("suicide" AND "juvenile" OR "youth" OR "adolescent") AND ("predisposing factors")) AND NOT ("protective factors"))</p> <p>((("suicidal behavior" OR "suicide") AND ("protective factors" OR "associated factors")) AND ("universities" OR "university students" OR "young people"))</p>

Source: Own elaboration.

Table 3
Search equations in Spanish

Database	Search Algorithm
EBSCO, Redalyc, PubMed, Scienciairect, ProQuest and Scielo	<p>((("suicide" AND ("adolescents" OR "youth"))) NOT (("adults" OR "childhood" OR "children")))</p> <p>("suicidal behavior" OR "suicidal ideation" OR "suicidal behavior") AND ("college students" OR "youth")</p> <p>("suicide" OR "suicidal behavior" OR "suicidal ideation") AND NOT ("adults" OR "children")</p> <p>((("suicide" AND "risk factors") AND ("college students")))</p> <p>((suicide) AND ((risk factors) OR (associated factors) OR (predictors))))</p> <p>((("suicide) AND ((risk factors) OR (associated factors) OR (predictors)))) AND (college students))</p> <p>((("suicidal behavior" OR "suicidal ideation") AND ("risk factors" OR "predictors") AND ("adolescents" OR "teens" OR "college students")))</p> <p>((("suicide" AND "predictors") AND ("college" OR "college students")))</p> <p>((("suicide" AND "juvenile" OR "youth" OR "adolescent") AND ("predisposing factors"))) AND NOT ("protective factors"))</p> <p>((("suicidal behaviour" OR "suicide") AND ("protective factors" OR "associated factors")) AND (("universities" OR "university students" OR "young people")))</p>

Source: Own elaboration.

Characteristics of the studies

The studies were classified considering the inclusion and exclusion criteria, giving priority to all those that mentioned specific psychosocial risk factors analyzed with young people and adolescents from different contexts in their titles. We also sought to ensure that the studies selected were conducted with the target population of this systematic review, as broadly as possible. Thus, we excluded studies involving adolescents and young people with characteristics of very specific or minority contexts.

Selection and analysis

A preliminary selection of studies was made based on the review by inclusion criteria, period (2012-2022), type of document, and accessibility. Eighty (80) articles were finally selected for the systematic review and a registration table was prepared by the authors in Excel, in which

the most relevant contributions of each of the selected studies were defined (see Table 5). Finally, the process used for the identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion of the articles was described concretely, following the structure proposed by the PRISMA statement (14).

RESULTS

For the development of this systematic analysis, the three (3) phases of the PRISMA flowchart (Figure 1) are developed: The identification phase, selection and elimination phase, and inclusion phase.

Identification phase

The search was carried out in six (6) databases: EBSCO, REDALYC, PUBMED, SCIENCE DIRECT, PROQUEST, and SCIELO,

PSYCHOSOCIAL RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SUICIDE

according to equations with Boolean operators in English and Spanish language, yielding a total of 4,038,120 articles, to which the filters of the period, type of document, accessibility to the article, non-compliance with criteria and

incomplete or duplicate texts were subsequently applied. Finally, a sample of eighty (80) articles was obtained, which were used for the present systematic review (Table 4).

Table 4
Filters Applied

Databases consulted	Total found	Documents Found					Total criteria Sample
		Time period	Type of document	No access	Non-compliance with variable	Incomplete/duplicated texts	
EBSCO REDALYC PUBMED SCIENCE DIRECT PROQUEST SCIELO	4 038 120	1 532 319	388 485	317 372	626	80	80
Deleted documents	0	2 505 801	1 143 834	71 113	316 746	546	4 038 040

Source: Own elaboration.

Selection and elimination phase:

The selection of articles was defined by the review of titles and abstracts. In this way, the articles most in line with the research topic, which met the variables defined in the inclusion and exclusion criteria, were chosen. At the time of reviewing the variable criteria, there were 317 372 articles, of which 316 746 were eliminated, leaving 626 articles, of which 546 were duplicates, which is why they were eliminated, leaving the total sample selected for this review (80 articles). (See Table 4).

Inclusion Phase

Having a total of 80 articles selected, we proceeded to a rigorous reading of them,

reviewing in detail that they met the inclusion criteria described above. It is in this way that it is possible to identify in them, the significant contributions that respond to the question posed for this research (see Figure 1).

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

The systematic review carried out identified five psychosocial factors associated with suicide in young people and adolescents. It is evident that the family factor is the one that coincides to a greater extent among the different documents. This factor includes different aspects that converge in the family context, both at the level of history, behaviors, interactions, habits, and conditions, among others (16,46). This allows us to consider that the family is of vital importance since it is

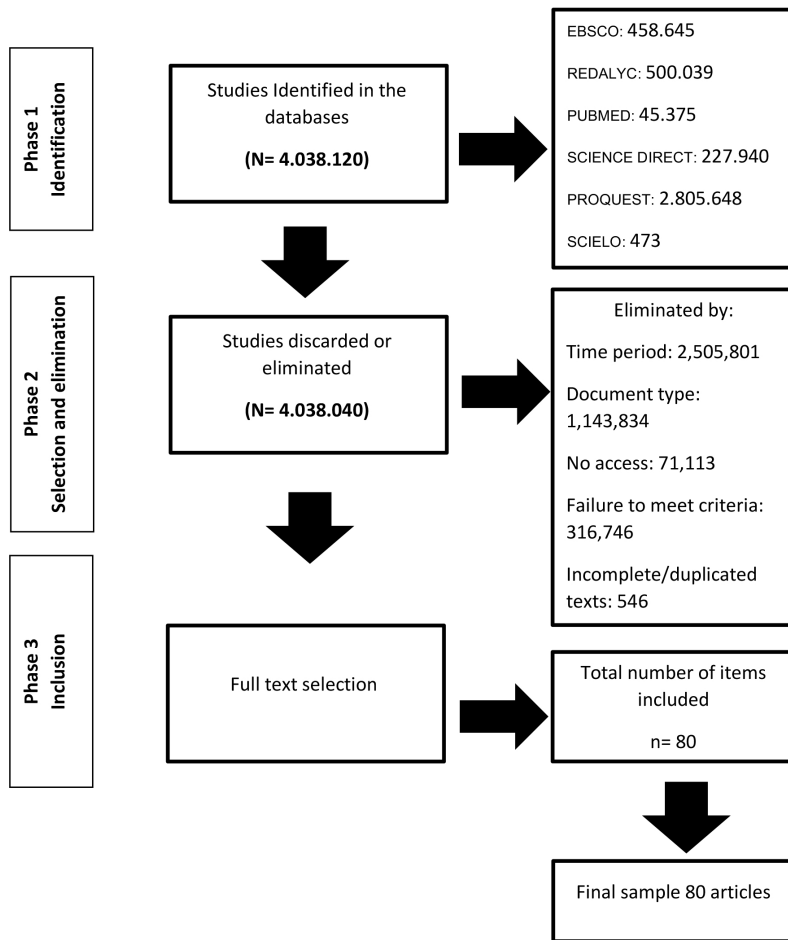


Figure 1. Graphic representation of PRISMA flow. Source: *Own elaboration.*

there where the processes of communication, trust, respect, union, and support are based (95).

Elements of the family context that influence the development of suicidal ideation and behavior were identified, such as poor family cohesion, intrafamily conflicts, limited and inefficient coping strategies in families, lack of support among family members, difficulties in the expression of affection, family history related to suicide or suicide attempts, failure to fulfill parental roles, and lack of parental responsibility (50), family history of suicide or suicide attempts, failure to fulfill parental roles, difficulties in communication, communication styles, and family coping strategies (96), difficulties in communication, authoritarian parenting styles, overprotection and bonding (46), and distant

emotional attachments (45). Based on the findings, it is possible to determine the importance of delving deeper into the factors associated with suicidal ideation and/or behavior in adolescents and young people related to the family and the life cycle; recognizing the need for independence, the challenges, and needs of this stage, as well as how the family responds to these needs (97).

Secondly, we found the factor that indicates the exposure of individuals to various forms of violence. Violence can be experienced in any of the contexts in which people interact and in which they develop their roles (family, school, work, couple, social, etc.). Victimization by bullying and cyberbullying are relevantly found as preponderant factors related to suicide ideation and attempts (73,81). Thus, the social and

Table 5. Selected studies.

N°	DATABASE	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	URL	CONTRIBUTION
1	EBSCO	Risk attitude and family functioning in adolescents with a history of suicide attempt.	García, L. López, L.; Quevedo, Navarro, M.; Boyeros, Fernández, I.; Ravelo, Pérez, E. (16)	2021	https://doi.org/article/9d08b8aa64c4fb699f0c097381a185d	This study concludes that of the adolescents who attempted suicide who took part in the research, those with family dysfunction and difficulties in their relationships with their parents stand out.
2	EBSCO	Cognitive, behavioral, and affective components of suicidal ideation and its relationship with everyday situations of family life in Mexican adolescents.	Valadez, Figueroa, I.; Chávez, Hernández, A.; Vargas, Valadez, V.; Ochoa, Orendain, C. (17)	2019	https://doi.org/article/c6f700d7f4b34ad5a5d65a8c4eccc10a	Study in which an association was found between inadequate family communication and the elements involved in suicidal ideation.
3	EBSCO	Parental control and attempted suicide among Mexican adolescents	Domínguez, Velásquez, M.; Betancourt Ocampo, D.; Cañas, Martínez, J. (18)	2014	https://doi.org/article/b8cc31a3e5cc42d3bb2ebf04969a1919	Youngsters who had made suicide attempts at some point in their lives perceived more psychological control and less behavioral control from their parents compared to those who had not made a suicide attempt.
4	REDALYC	Cognitive distortions and suicide risk in a sample of Chilean and Colombian adolescents: a descriptive-correlational study.	Bascuñán, Cisternas, R.; Victoria, Álvarez, L.; Ayala, Moreno, N. (19)	2022	https://www.redalyc.org/journal/4975/497562431010/497562431010.pdf	Statistically significant results between cognitive distortions and suicide risk among the adolescents who took part in the study (Chilean and Colombian). Most intense distortions: Filtering, polarized thinking, thoughtless interpretation, and overgeneralization.
5	EBSCO	School bullying, suicidal ideation and suicide attempts in Colombian adolescents	Viancha, Pinzón, M.; Martínez, Baquero, L.; Pérez, Prada, M.; Avendaño, Prieto, B. (20)	2017	https://doi.org/article/eb9e0ff2539244c86f7aefab0eb8fe26	40% of those who have attempted suicide has symptoms of anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder. Victims of school bullying show a high risk of suicidal ideation.
6	EBSCO	Mood and Suicidality among Cyberbullied Adolescents: A Cross-Sectional Study from Youth Risk Behavior Survey	Tracey, M.; Finkelstein, Y.; Schachter, R.; Cleverley, K.; Monga, S.; Barwick, M.; Szatmari, P.; Moretti, M.; Willan, A.; Henderson, Korczak, D. (21)	2020	https://doi.org/10.1186/s12874-020-01117-5	Young victims of cyberbullying, presented a higher prevalence of feelings of sadness, hopelessness, suicidal thinking, suicidal planning, and suicide attempts, compared to those who have not received cyberbullying.
7	EBSCO	Online sexual exposure, cyberbullying victimization and suicidal ideation among Hong Kong adolescents: Moderating effects of gender and sexual orientation	Chang, Q.; Xing, J.; Chang, R.; Ip, P.; Fong, D.; Fan, S.; Ho, R.; Yip, P.S (22)	2021	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psycom.2021.100003	Adolescents with online sexual exposure and cyberbullying victimization were at higher risk of suicide than participants not exposed to these variables.
8	EBSCO	Relationship between binge drinking experience and suicide attempts in Korean adolescents: based on the 2013 Korean Youth Risk Behavior Web-based Survey	Byeon, K. H.; Jee, S. H.; Sull, J. W.; Choi, B. Y.; Kim, H. (23)	2018	https://doi.org/10.4178/epih.e2018046	Heavy alcohol use in adolescence is a risk factor related to suicide attempts.
9	EBSCO	Relationship Between the Early Initiation of Substance Use and Attempted Suicide Among in-School Adolescents in Seven Low- or Middle-Income African Countries: An Analysis of the Global School-Based Student Health Survey Data	Li, LianZhao, Y.; Shi, M.; Wang, Y (24)	2021	https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.753824	A correlation is found between early use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs and attempted suicide in adolescents.

(continue on page S603).

Table 5. Selected studies. (continue from page S602).

N°	DATABASE	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	URL	CONTRIBUTION
10	EBSCO	Self-Harm, Suicidal Ideation, and Suicide Attempts in Chinese Adolescents Involved in Different Subtypes of Bullying: A Cross-Sectional Study	Peng, C; Hu, W; Yuan, S; Xiang, J; Kang, C; Xiang, J; Kang, C (25)	2020	https://doi.org/10.3389/psyi.2020.565364	An association is found between four forms of school violence (verbal, physical, relational, and cyber violence) self-harm, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempts.
11	EBSCO	Suicidal Ideation Mediates the Relationship Between Affect and Suicide Attempt in Adolescents	Rubio, A.; Oyanedel, J.; Bilbao, M.; Mendiburo, Seguel, A.; López, V.; Paez, D. (26)	2020	https://doi.org/10.3389/psyg.2020.524848	Low positive affect and high negative affect are associated with suicidal ideation.
12	EBSCO	The Effect of Psychological Suzhi on Suicide Ideation in Chinese Adolescents: The Mediating Role of Family Support and Friend Support	Zhu, Z.; Tang, W.; Liu, G.; Zhang, D. (27)	2021	https://doi.org/10.3389/psyg.2020.632274	Adolescents with positive perceptions of social support are less likely to have suicidal ideation.
13	EBSCO	The Relationship between Substance Abuse and Suicide among Adolescents	Evans, D.; Tawk, R. (28)	2016	https://doi.org/article/0e2a376a75ff4e73b7b157451313779f	There is a correlation between the consumption of psychoactive substances (PAS) in adolescence and suicidality.
14	PUBMED	"I Just Kept It to Myself": The Shaping of Latina Suicidality Through Gendered Oppression, Silence, and Violence.	Szyk, H; Galbas, L.; Zayas, L. (29)	2019	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30117539/	Experiencing violence against women in adolescents and their mothers are correlated with suicide attempts.
15	PUBMED	Adolescent and caregiver perception of family functioning: relation to suicide ideation and attempts.	Lipschitz, J; Yen, S; Wein-stock, L; Spirit-to, A. (30)	2012	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22925373/	There is a relationship between suicide attempts in adolescence and negative emotional states, as well as the low perception of family support.
16	PUBMED	Adolescent attachment security, family functioning, and suicide attempts.	Sheffall A. H, Mathias, C; Furr, M; Dougherty, D. (31)	2013	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23560608/	Adolescents with suicide attempts showed less paternal and maternal attachment, as well as less adaptability and family cohesion, compared to adolescents without suicide attempts.
17	PUBMED	Adolescents' Bipolar Experiences and Suicide Risk: Wellbeing and Mental Health Difficulties as Mediators.	Fumero, A.; Marrero, R.; Pérez, Albéniz, A.; Fonseca, Pedrero, E. (32)	2021	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33804197/	Adolescents with bipolar experiences are at increased risk for suicide, primarily related to their emotional, behavioral, and interactional difficulties.
18	PUBMED	Alcohol Use and Suicidality by Sexual Orientation Among U.S. Youth, 2009-2017.	Phillips II, G.; Turner, B; Felt, D; Marro, R.; Wang, X; Rupprecht, M; Broshart, J; Beach, L.B (33)	2020	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32446749/	Alcohol use in students is associated with high suicidality
19	PUBMED	Association between Cannabis use and suicide risk in school-aged adolescents in Santa Marta, Colombia	Bustamante, F; Urquidí, C; Florenzano, R; Barrneto, C; De Los Hoyos, J; Ampuero, K; Terán, L; Figueroa, M; Fariñas, M; Rueda, M; Giacaman, E. (34)	2018	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33030835/	An association is found between cannabis use and elevated suicidal risk in school-aged adolescents.
20	REDALYC	Association between school bullying, depressive symptoms, and suicidal ideation.	Suárez Colorado, Y; Ceballos, Ospino, G; Campo, Arias; Adalberto, Arias (35).	2019	https://www.redalyc.org/journal/4235/423561568007/	Bullying was significantly associated with a high level of suicidal ideation.

(continue on page S604).

Table 5. Selected studies. (continue from page S603).

N°	DATABASE	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	URL	CONTRIBUTION
21	PUBMED	Beyond Same-Sex Attraction: Gender-Variant-Based Victimization Is Associated with Suicidal Behavior and Substance Use for Other-Sex Attracted Adolescents.	Joerger, M; Henry, K; Chen, P; Cigularov, K; Tomazic, R. (36)	2015	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26068796/	Victimization based on sexual orientation was associated with a greater likelihood of suicidal thoughts and behaviors. It is also correlated with greater consumption of psychoactive substances.
22	PUBMED	Body dissatisfaction and symptoms of bulimia nervosa prospectively predict suicide ideation in adolescents.	Perkins, N; Brausch, A. (37)	2019	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31184380/	Symptomatology associated with bulimia nervosa and body dissatisfaction is related to suicidal ideation.
23	PUBMED	Brooding, Inattention, and Impulsivity as Predictors of Adolescent Suicidal Ideation.	Sarkisian, K; Van, Hulle C; Hill, Goldsmith, H. (38)	2019	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29808397/	Inattention is identified as a factor associated with suicide risk.
24	PUBMED	Child maltreatment, recent stressful life events, and suicide ideation: A test of the stress sensitivity hypothesis.	Duprey, E; Handley, E; Manly, J; Cicchetti, D; Toth S. (39)	2021	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33444849/	An association is found between suicidal ideation and child maltreatment and negative emotional states, related to stressful life events (chronic and acute stress).
25	REDALYC	Relationship between psychopathologies and suicidal ideation in adolescents attending school in Colombia.	Caro, Castillo, J; Salamanca, Camargo, Y; López, Vega, J; Anaya, Gil, M.(40)	2020	https://www.redalyc.org/journal/4975/497570227010/	The analysis showed a correlation between positive suicidal ideation and the scales of schizophrenia, anxiety-related disorders, paranoia, somatization, borderline traits, depression, and mania.
26	PUBMED	Perceived family and peer invalidation as predictors of adolescent suicidal behaviors and self-mutilation.	Yen, S; Ku-ehm, K; Te-zanos, K; Weinstock, L; Solomon, J; Spirito, A. (41)	2015	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25264807/	Adolescents (males) with high perceived family disempowerment were more vulnerable to suicidal events. Both female and male adolescents with high perceived social invalidation were more likely to engage in self-mutilation behaviors.
27	REDALYC	Cognitive profile and prevalence of depression, hopelessness, and suicidal risk in young people linked to the first level of training in a Colombian military school.	Pérez, Pedraza, D; García, Roncallo, P; Nieves, Charris, J; Abello, Luque, D; Márquez, Jiménez, L; García, Montano, E. (42)	2016	https://www.redalyc.org/journal/213/21349352006/	Levels of hopelessness and depressive symptoms are directly proportional to suicidal risk.
28	REDALYC	Depressive symptomatology, hopelessness and psychological resources: a relationship with suicide attempt in a sample of Mexican adolescents.	Sahagún, Padilla, M; Méndez, Sánchez, C; Váico, Muro, M; Palacios, Salas, Pedro; Hermosillo, De la Torre, A. (43)	2015	https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=41648310009	A correlation was found between suicide attempts and hopelessness and depressive symptomatology in the adolescents who took part in the study.
29	SCIELO	Relationship between depression and personality traits in young people and adults with suicidal intentional behavior in Ibagué, Colombia.	Ovalle, O; Riveros, A; Tarquino, L; Prado, K. (44)	2017	http://www.scielo.org.co/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0120-00112017000200211&lang=es	It can be evidenced that emotional stability is associated with impulse control and emotional control; and the presence of depression has an affinity with coping strategies in the presence of suicidal behaviors, suggesting that the greater the presence of depression, the tendency to emotional stability decreases and suicidal intention increases.
30	PROQUEST	Parental attachment and suicidal risk in adolescents and young adults.	Suarez, Y; Ebratt, J; Samper, C; Medina, J.(45)	2019	https://www.proquest.com/docview/2647030120/4B0B383A0F9C4C78PQ/50?accountid=45648	The negative parental attachment style brings with it a high risk of suicide. Avoidant and ambivalent attachment styles also pose a suicidal risk.

(continue on page S605).

Table 5. Selected studies. (continue from page S604).

N°	DATABASE	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	URL	CONTRIBUTION
31	REDALYC	Parental styles as predictors of suicidal ideation in adolescent students.	Perez, A.; Uribe I; Vianehá, M; Bahamón M; Verdugo L; Ochoa S. (46)	2013	https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=21329176006	There is an association between parental style and suicidal ideation.
32	REDALYC	Factors associated with suicidal ideation in university students.	Salamanca, Y; Siabato E. (47)	2015	https://www.redalyc.org/comocitar.oa?id=297233780005	Factors associated with suicidal ideation in college students are related to ideas of failure, feelings of hopelessness, low self-efficacy, and feelings of frustration or sadness.
33	REDALYC	Parental Practices as Predictors of Suicidal Ideation in Colombian Adolescents	Alarcón, Y; Trejos A; Uribe, I; Bahamón, M; Reyes; Galindo, C (48).	2018	https://www.redalyc.org/journal/4975/497555219006/	There is a relationship between authoritarian parenting and poor communication and suicidal ideation in adolescents.
34	REDALYC	Suicidal Risk and Suicidal Ideation and its Relation to Impulsivity and Depression in Adolescent School Children	Agudelo, M; Gómez, A; Grisales, A; Nuñez, C. (49)	2020	https://www.redalyc.org/journal/4596/459664448014/	The direct relationship between impulsivity and depression and suicidal risk and suicidal ideation in adolescents is established.
35	EBSCO	Clinical Characteristics of Adolescent Patients with Suicidal Gestures and Attempts at the Children's Hospital of the State of Sonora.	Salazar-Torres, Y. M.; Caballero-Gutiérrez, R. J.; Vázquez-Pizana, E. (50)	2015	https://www.medigraphic.com/pdfs/bol-inhosin/bsi-2015/bis152d.pdf	Suicidal gesture and attempt tend to occur generally at the end of early adolescence, one of the main causes of suicidal behavior is related to the origin of dysfunctional nuclear families.
36	EBSCO	Depression and suicidal behavior in high school students in Sonora.	Rodriguez, C; Pérez, R; Valdez, A; Barreras, G. (51)	2012	http://www.sciebo.org.mx/sciebo.php?script=sci-artext&pid=50185-33252012000100007	There is evidence that the presence of depressive symptoms in youth is associated with suicidal behaviors.
37	EBSCO	Differences in Behavioral Inhibitory Control in Response to Angry and Happy Emotions Among College Students With and Without Suicidal Ideation: An ERP Study	Lin, L; Chenxu, W; Juanchan, Y; Ting, L; Yunpeng, J; Xuejun, B; Xia, W. (52)	2020	https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.02191	There is a relationship between suicidal ideation and difficulties in controlling emotional responses in adolescence.
38	EBSCO	Family functioning in adolescents at risk for suicide with borderline personality traits: an exploratory study.	Sánchez, S; Aragón, M; Valencia, F; Roldón, L; Espiñero, A; Delgado, C; Hervás, G. (53)	2020	https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.02191	It is found as a suicide risk factor in adolescents with borderline personality traits, family relationships, low quality of communication, and limited emotional expressions.
39	EBSCO	Perceived parental support in childhood and adolescence and suicidal ideation in young adults: a cross-sectional analysis of the i-Share study	Macalli, M; Tournier, M; Galéra, C; Montagni, I; Soumare, A; Coté, S; Tzourio, C. (54)	2018	https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-018-1957-7	There is evidence of an association between perceived negative parental support and suicidal thoughts.
40	EBSCO	Suicidal tendencies and its association with psychoactive use predictors among university students in Uganda: a cross-sectional study.	Wesonga, S; Osingada, C; Nabisere, A; Nkemijika, S; Oltwit, C. (55)	2021	https://doi.org/10.4314/ahs.v21i3.53	The abuse and dependence on psychoactive substances are highly related to suicidal tendencies in university students.

(continue on page S606).

Table 5. Selected studies. (continue from page S605).

N°	DATABASE	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	URL	CONTRIBUTION
41	PROQUEST	College Student Suicide Risk: The Relationship between Alexithymia, Impulsivity, and Internal Locus of Control	Lofitis, A.; Michael, T.; Luke, C. (56)	2019	https://www.proquest.com/docview/320910432/4CEC9A6B2F0841C8PQ/72?accountid=45648	Asignificant relationship was found between suicidal risk; alexithymia, self-control, motor skills, and impulsivity.
42	PROQUEST	Suicidal ideation, family functionality and alcohol consumption in adolescents in Colombia.	Foero, I.; Siabato, E.; Salamanca, Y. (57)	2017	https://www.proquest.com/docview/1870932412/E4290058808F472EPQ/14?accountid=45648	There is a highly significant relationship between suicidal ideation in adolescents and family dysfunctionality, in addition to the early onset of alcohol consumption at this stage.
43	PROQUEST	Parental overprotection and youth suicidal behavior in low- and middle-income countries: a multilevel analysis of cross-national data	Kim, H. (58)	2018	https://www.proquest.com/docview/2130628831/4CEC9A6B2F0841C8PQ/98?accountid=45648	It is considered that adolescents with greater parental accompaniment in childhood tend to reduce suicidal ideation and/or suicidal planning. In addition, it is found that overprotection has negative consequences for young people.
44	PUBMED	Associations between impulsivity, aggression, and suicide in Chinese college students	Wang, L.; He, C.; Yu, M.; Qiu, X. H.; Yang, X.; Qi-ao, Z.; X.; Sui, H.; Zhu, X.-Z.; Yang, Y. (59)	2014	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24894449/	Students with high aggression scores are more likely to commit suicide. Impulsivity may be a predictor of suicidal ideation or intent.
45	PUBMED	Dating Violence Victimization, Interpersonal Needs, and Suicidal Ideation Among College Students	Wolford-Clevenger, C.; Elmquist, J.; Brem, M.; Za-por, H.; Stuart, G. L. (60)	2016	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26620918/	Relationship between dating violence (physical and psychological) and perceived frustration; with suicidal ideation and depressive symptoms, in university students.
46	PUBMED	Predicting Effects of Psychological Inflexibility/Experiential Avoidance and Stress Coping Strategies for Internet Addiction, Significant Depression, and Suicidality in College Students: A Prospective Study	Chou, W. P.; Yen, C.; Liu, T. (61)	2018	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29670025/	College students who report predictive effects of inflexibility and experiential avoidance have greater suicidal tendencies.
47	REDALYC	Association between depression and suicidal ideation in a group of Colombian adolescents	Salamanca, Y.; Foero, X.; Siabato E. (62)	2017	https://www.redalyc.org/journal/801/80149351004/	The following are found as risk factors: depressive symptoms associated with mood and low self-esteem that influence suicidal behavior in adolescents. Regarding the relationship between suicidal ideation and depressive symptoms, the findings show that negative mood, the presence of anhedonia and low self-esteem correlate with suicidal ideation.
48	REDALYC	Family abuse and its relationship with suicidal ideation in adolescents attending school in public and private institutions in the cities of Tunja, Duitama, and Sogamoso.	Vianchá, M.; Salas C.; Pérez, M.; Martínez, L. (63).	2014	https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=497551994007	Family abuse is related to suicidal ideation in adolescents
49	REDALYC	Coping styles as predictors of suicidal risk in adolescent students.	Bahamón, J.; Uribe, I.; Alarcón, Y.; Trejos, A.; Reyes, L. (6)	2019	https://www.redalyc.org/journal/21321362970007/	The findings allow us to establish that there is a highly significant correlation between suicidal risk and avoidant coping strategies in adolescents.

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Table 5. Selected studies. (continue from page S606).

N°	DATABASE	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	URL	CONTRIBUTION
50	REDALYC	Relationship between suicidal ideation, depression, and family functioning in adolescents	Eguiluz, L; Ayala, M (64).	2014	https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=133938134009	A positive correlation was established between depression and suicidal ideation, and between depression and functional affective involvement.
51	REDALYC	The Relationship between Social Maladjustment, Childhood Abuse, and Suicidal Behavior in College Students	Restrepo, D; Jeglic, E; Chesin, M. (65)	2016	https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=56049049002	Childhood abuse and social maladjustment are identified as risk factors for the presence of suicidal behaviors in college students.
52	REDALYC	Victims of bullying, symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress, and suicidal ideation in teenagers	Della, C; Pimentel, F; Dapieve, N. (66)	2020	https://www.redalyc.org/journal/798/79864707009/	A positive correlation was established between suicidal ideation in adolescents and being a victim of bullying, in addition to the presence of symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress.
53	PROQUEST	Family structure, suicidal ideation, and hopelessness in adolescents.	Garza, R; Castro, L; Calderon, A. (67)	2019	https://www.proquest.com/docview/2466043640/8606E1F6FC54795FQ/17?accountid=45648	It is possible to establish that the adolescent's family structure, history of violence, and alcohol and drug consumption in the family, maintain a relationship with suicidal thinking.
54	PUBMED	A Social-Ecological Approach to Understanding the Relationship between Cyberbullying Victimization and Suicidal Ideation in South Korean Adolescents: The Moderating Effect of School Connectedness	Lee, J; Chun, J; Kim, J; Lee, J; Lee, S. (68)	2021	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34682368/	Victims of cyberbullying were found to be more likely to be at risk for suicidal ideation. In addition, parental abuse, family dysfunction, and perceived stress in peer interaction was also found to be related to suicidal ideation.
55	PUBMED	Suicidal adolescents' experiences with bullying perpetration and victimization during high school as risk factors for later depression and suicidality	Klomek, A. B; Kleinman, M; Altschuler, E; Marrocco, F; Amakawa, L; Gould, M. S. (69)	2013	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23790199/	Those who present a suicidal risk and are bullies are at greater risk of substance use and functional impairment, unlike those who only present the risk, but are not involved in the dynamics of bullying. Likewise, it is the bully who will be more likely to develop psychiatric problems, so it is bullying and not victimization which is the risk factor for the subsequent development of psychopathological behaviors and suicidal risk.
56	PUBMED	Youth Bullying and Suicide: Risk and Protective Factor Profiles for Bullies, Victims, Bully- Victims, and the Uninvolved	Kwan, C; Wong, C; Chen, Z; Yip, P. (70)	2022	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35270521/	There is an association between bullying behavior and suicide, as well as increased stress and psychological distress. It is highlighted that the probability of selfharm is higher in those who were victims, as well as the future development of disorders such as major depression, schizophrenia, and social phobia.
57	REDALYC	Relationship between suicidal risk, self-esteem, hopelessness and parental socialization styles in high school students.	Andrade, J.A; Gonzales, J. (71)	2017	https://www.redalyc.org/journal/4975/497555590006/	Cognitive and motivational factors such as: envisioning a negative future, giving up, and pessimism are associated with suicidal risk. As well as parental acceptance and imposition, characteristic of authoritative parenting styles.
58	REDALYC	Dysfunctional family bonds are associated with suicidal risk in adolescence.	Pugliese, S. V. (72)	2019	https://www.redalyc.org/journal/3396/3396666619004/	There is a relationship between risk and dysfunctional and violent families.

(continue on page S608).

Table 5. Selected studies. (continue from page S607).

N°	DATABASE	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	URL	CONTRIBUTION
59	REDALYC	Are Loneliness and Emotional Intelligence Important Factors for Adolescents? Understanding the Influence of Bullying and Cyberbullying Victimization on Suicidal Ideation	Nieto, F.; Rey, L.; Quintana-Orts, C. (73)	2021	https://www.redalyc.org/journal/1798/179866477001/	Victimization by cyberbullying and traditional bullying are negatively related to suicidal ideation, but loneliness resulting from traditional bullying may partially mediate suicidal ideation.
60	SCIELO	Depressive symptoms and automatic negative thoughts as predictors of suicidal ideation in Mexican adolescents	Secundino-Guadarrama, G.; Veytia-López, M.; Guadarrama-Guadarrama, R.; Míguez, M. (74)	2021	http://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0185-3325202100010003&lang=en	Previous suicide attempts are a risk factor for suicide, as well as other factors such as a divided family nucleus, religion, tobacco, and drug use, having been a victim of violence and anguish in the last six months.
61	SCIELO	Impact of bullying victimization on suicide and negative health behaviors among adolescents in Latin America	Romo, M. L.; Kelvin, E. A. (75)	2016	https://www.scielosp.org/article/rpsp/2016.v40n5/347-355/#	Exposure to episodes of school violence and subsequent victimization leads to an increased likelihood of suicidal ideation and behavior. Such victimization is also associated with the adoption of risk behaviors such as tobacco use, truancy, physical fighting, and unprotected sex.
62	SCIELO	Prevalence and factors associated with depression and suicidal behavior among medical students	Pereira-Neres, B.S.; Andrade-Aquino, M. L.; Pietra-Pedroso, V.S. (76)	2021	https://www.scielo.br/fjbpsiq/a/MhQW6sswgjDkgMcCKZGvKpL/?lang=en	Both depression and suicidal behavior are more prevalent among medical students. This psychopathology is associated with increased suicidal intent.
63	SCIENCE DIRECT	Sex differences in the association between sexual violence victimization and suicidal behaviors among adolescents	Baiden, P.; Xiao, Y.; Asiedua-Baiden, G.; LaBrenz, C.; Boateng, G.; Graaf, G.; Muehlenkap, J. (77)	2020	(https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666915320300111)	Women who are victims of sexual harassment or violence have a greater tendency to suicidal ideation than men who are identified as being at greater risk of committing the act. For both sexes, identifying as lesbian/gay, or bisexual leads to violence and victimization, symptoms of depression, alcohol consumption, and medication misuse, which in turn increases suicidal risk.
64	PROQUEST	Family relations from the perspectives of female youths with suicidal behavior: a qualitative study	Tience, D. V.; Hadjiam, N. R.; Afiatin, T.; Good, B. J (78)	2021	https://www.proquest.com/doi/view/2524709270/950436A86B9241B3PQ/9?acco=uid=45648	Family dysfunctionality evidenced through rigid parental attitudes, lack of emotional closeness, use of physical and verbal violence towards children, reduced participation of children in the family, acceptance of impositions and ways of dealing with conflicts, and denial of emotionality, are elements that show inflexibility and communication difficulties that lead to family dissatisfaction and become risk factors for suicidal behavior in adolescents.
65	REDALYC	Risk factors for suicide according to two questionnaires and associated factors in the student population of the University of Manizales (Colombia), 2011.	Cañón, S. C.; Tovar-Aguirre, C.A.; Rodríguez-Vanegas, L.M.; Atehortúa-Rojas, B. E.; García-Ruiz, L. K.; Botero-Mejía, P.; Castaño-Castrillón, J. J.; Rincón-Urrego, E. (79)	2012	https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=21328599005	There is a relationship between a high suicide risk with the presence of psychopathological disorders, family history of suicide, anxious and depressive symptoms; added to the experience of adverse events such as couple breakups, economic and academic difficulties, low level of self-esteem, family functionality, and alcohol consumption.
66	SCIENCE DIRECT	The mediating role of hopelessness in the relationship between self-esteem, social anxiety, and suicidal ideation among Japanese university students who visited a university health care center	Dat, N.T.; Mit-sui, N.; Asa-kura, S.; Watanabe, S.; Takano, K.; Fujii, Y.; Toyoshima, K.; Kako, Y.; Kusumi, I. (80)	2021	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666915321001189	Self-esteem and social anxiety act as predictors of suicidal ideation, with hopelessness being a mediating factor between the two since it contributes to the increase in ideation and the onset of depression.

(continue on page S609).

Table 5. Selected studies. (continue from page S608).

N°	DATABASE	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	URL	CONTRIBUTION
67	PUBMED	Bullying Victimization (Being Bullied) Among Adolescents Referred for Urgent Psychiatric Consultation: Prevalence and Association With Suicidality	Alavi, N.; Roberts, N.; Sutton, C.; Axas, N.; Repetti, L. (81)	2015	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26720189/	There is a correlation between victimization by school abuse and suicidal ideation, the population evidenced having been a victim of physical and verbal abuse in greater proportion, although it is cyberbullying which has a closer relationship with the development of ideation, as this tends to be more protracted and pernicious for the victim.
68	PUBMED	Evaluation of sexual minority identity as a moderator of the association between intimate partner violence and suicidal ideation and attempts among a national sample of youth	Nydegger, L.A.; White, L.; Nathan Marti, C.; Kreitzberg, D.; Quinn, K. (82)	2020	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32764776/	Sexual minority youth are more likely to experience intimate partner violence, and it is this factor that increases the likelihood of suicidal ideation. Females are more likely to report such tendencies.
69	PUBMED	Is parenting style a predictor of suicide attempts in a representative sample of adolescents?	Donath, C.; Graessel, E.; Baier, D.; Bletch, S.; Hiltlmecher, T. (83)	2014	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24766881/	The rejection-neglect parenting style predicts the risk for a suicide attempt, along with other variables such as ADHD, female sex, smoking, excessive alcohol consumption, school absenteeism, migration background, and parental separation events.
70	PUBMED	Risk-Taking Behavior and Suicidality: The Unique Role of Adolescent Drug Use	Brooke, A.; Steinberg, L.; McClosky, M. (84)	2018	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27732082/	Drug use was associated with suicidal ideation and attempts, although in a second measure, despite continued drug use, ideation decreased. It was also identified that neither suicidal ideation nor suicide attempts predicted suicide attempts one year later.
71	PUBMED	Sex Differences in the Association Between Cyberbullying Victimization and Mental Health, Substance Use, and Suicidal Ideation in Adolescents	Kim, S.; Kimber, M.; Boyle, M.H.; Georgiades, K. (85)	2019	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29783849/	Adolescent victims of cyberbullying are more likely to be exposed to substance use and other behaviors that put their mental health at risk, increasing psychological distress and leading to a simultaneous increase in suicide risk. An increase in the probability of substance use among women stands out.
72	PUBMED	Social anxiety symptoms and suicidal ideation in a clinical sample of early adolescents: examining loneliness and social support as longitudinal mediators	Gallagher, M.; Prinstein, M. J.; Simon, V.; Spirito, A. (86)	2014	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24390470/	People with a diagnosis of social anxiety disorder presented a higher level of suicidal ideation. Loneliness correlated positively with social anxiety disorder and suicidal tendencies; the female gender revealed higher severity of social phobia and depression.
73	PUBMED	Suicidality, function, and associated negative life events in an adolescent psychiatric population at a 3-year follow-up	Gårdvik, K. S.; Torgersen, T.; Rygg, M.; Lydersen, S.; Indredavik, M. S. (87)	2021	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33602162/	Suicidal ideation and behavior are related both to the persistence of psychiatric disorders (Anxiety Disorder, Depressive Disorder, and ADHD) and the vulnerability of adolescents. The female gender revealed lower psychosocial functioning, and greater association with negative life events such as sexual violence, which is the strongest indicator of association with suicidal behavior.
74	PUBMED	Suicidal ideation and drinking to cope among college binge drinkers	Gonzalez, V. M.; Hewell, V. M. (88)	2012	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22522033/	Suicidal ideation in adolescent drinkers is associated with factors of impulsivity, mood regulation expectancies, and coping skills. It is added that these factors are not necessarily related to depression and hopelessness, but may contribute to their increase.
75	REDALYC	Suicidal orientation and its relationship with psychological and sociodemographic factors in college students	Monialvo-Peralta, Y. B.; Gómez Tabares, A. S. (89)	2021	https://www.redalyc.org/journal/4978/497870463003	In the studied population, a 9% prevalence of suicide is identified. Previous suicide attempts, a history of suicide and mental illness in the family, low self-esteem, deficits in emotional coping strategies, hopelessness, loneliness, and social isolation are established as risk factors.

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PSYCHOSOCIAL RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SUICIDE

Table 5. Selected studies. (continue from page S609).

N°	DATABASE	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	URL	CONTRIBUTION
76	EBSCO	Coping strategies and coping styles in adolescents with suicidal intent.	Sánchez-Aguilar, D; Domínguez-Forte, M; Alfonso-Hernández, J; Lazaro, González Barceló, L.I. (90)	2015	https://doi.org/article/doi/10.3389/fped.2021.694819	Adolescents with previous suicide attempts show the use of unproductive coping strategies, aimed at self-blame, stress reduction, and inactivity. Therefore, they tend to engage in behaviors such as crying, yelling, smoking, or drinking, in the inability to address their problems.
77	EBSCO	Associations Between Sad Feelings and Suicide Behaviors in the 2019 Youth Risk Behavior Survey: A Call for Action	Trimble, D.G; Chandran, A. (91)	2021	https://doi.org/10.3389/fped.2021.694819	American adolescents reveal a high prevalence of feelings of sadness. Such a state leads to increased suicidal ideation, which, coupled with feelings of hopelessness, allows for the transcendence of ideation into planning. Women reported a higher prevalence of feelings of sadness than men. It is added that cyberbullying, the use of psychoactive substances, and identification as a sexual minority are also associated with suicidal risk.
78	EBSCO	Associations between depression, anxiety, stress, hopelessness, subjective wellbeing, coping styles, and suicide in Chinese university students.	Lew, B; Huen, J; Yu, P; Yuan, L; Wang, D; Ping, F; Talib, M; Lester, D; Jia, C. (92)	2019	https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0211737	The main risk factors for the development of suicidal behavior are Depression, anxiety, and hopelessness. Others represent a lower risk such as coping style as this population tends to adopt passive measures or go for avoidance through the use of substances.
79	EBSCO	Incidence of history of family functioning, psychoactive substance use, and mental illness versus suicide attempt.	Ordoñez-Gaona, B.J; Bohorquez, A; Gomez, P; Ramirez, Y.D; Barrantes, G; Penaloza, L.N; Guecha, E.A. (93)	2012	https://doi.org/article/doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0211737	There is a relationship between the presence of family dysfunctionality is characterized by emotional distancing, a conflictive environment, and little opportunity for personal development, with the suicide attempt.
80	PUBMED	Impulsivity and Suicidality in Adolescent Inpatients.	Auerbach, R.P; Stewart, J.G; Johnson, S.L. (94)	2017	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27025937/	Specific domains of impulsivity increase the risk of suicidal ideation and attempts. The way feelings shape thoughts represent a risk factor for suicidal ideation, while the triggering action of feelings leads to an increased risk of the attempt. The disorders with the highest risk are Bipolar, GAD, Social Phobia, Eating, and Psychotic disorders, PTSD, and substance use disorders.

school environment are considered intervention scenarios conducive to the prevention of suicidal risk in adolescents and young people. According to some research, it has been determined that these victimizing experiences from any context are associated with suicidal risk, adversely impacting the youth population (29,69,77,75).

Likewise, with this review, the impact of difficulties in the loss of mental health and life itself was glimpsed, portraying how relational problems and the lack of support from friends, partners, and boyfriend/girlfriend, increase stress, lead to disappointments, frustrations, lack of love and other elements that can be decisive in suicidal orientation (27).

Another of the psychosocial factors associated with suicide, identified in the review was the practice of risk behaviors in a young and adolescent population, being very representative of the presence of impulsive behaviors and the consumption of alcohol and other psychoactive substances (28,34,98). Moreover, the articles point out that risk behaviors are exacerbated due to the search for the satisfaction of some characteristic needs of this stage, such as those related to the achievement of independence and autonomy, the need to belong, and the experience of pleasure (97). Likewise, some authors, when predicting the correlation between risk behaviors and suicide, point out how passive or unproductive coping strategies are related to this factor (55,92).

Additionally, the psychopathological component was found as a factor related to suicide, showing the risk that people with mental disorders have; especially depressive disorders, anxiety disorders, psychotic disorders, personality disorders, and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) (86,87,92,94). In the same way, several authors agree on how the cognitive component is important in this problem since it is recognized in the studies that it is more likely that the suicidal act is carried out when there is the presence of ideas related to death, as well as when there is a history of suffering from mental illnesses (19,87).

Finally, negative emotional states were identified as a psychosocial risk factor related to suicide; it was found that the feeling of uselessness, emotional instability, symptoms

associated with anxiety and/or depression, stress, intense frustrations, psychological distress, loneliness, pessimism, hopelessness, and crisis episodes, increase the risk of the occurrence of the phenomenon studied (42,43,89,99).

The studies reviewed show international interest from various disciplines in mitigating the rapid increase in these behaviors, mainly in adolescents and young people. The premise is that the prevention of suicidal ideation in this population is a challenge for mental health professionals and educational institutions.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The bibliographic analysis of the psychosocial factors associated with suicidal behavior leads to the conclusion that, although suicide and suicidal behavior are indeed multi-causal phenomena that require the attention of various sectors in a prioritized manner, the predominant factors, in light of the findings, are mostly framed in the microsystem and mesosystem, which include individual and interactional aspects of the subject, with the environment that surrounds him/her.

In this sense, it is necessary to retake the main factor associated with suicide in the different publications: "The family", highlighting components related to cohesion, support, security, communication, care, and affection as elements whose absence or deficiency in the system would represent risk factors for suicidal behavior. This is in agreement with Wang et al. (59) Ordoñez et al. (93), and García et al. (16) who recognize that a difficult family environment increases the probability of the appearance of suicidal ideation in contrast to those who live in harmonious family contexts. Similarly, as stated by Goncalves et al. in 2014 cited by Garza et al. (100) the severity of suicidal behaviors tends to increase in adolescents and young people whose family support networks are fragile, or who live alone and far from home.

In contrast, Zhu et al. (27) and Lipschitz et al. (30) point out how disengagement with the family, the feeling of being misunderstood by the family, and the perceived lack of support from family members are related to cases of suicidal ideation and suicide attempts in adolescents and young people. Adding that, depending on

the parental style, emotional development may be favored, as stated by Donalith et al. (83) and Bahamon et al. (48). This is a key finding identified after the review, since it reiterates the importance of communication and affection, alluding that if a communicative-affective parental style is used, the vulnerability for the development of suicidal ideation will be lower (101).

Likewise, Palma and Da Silva (102) find the importance of the affection offered by the families and the absence of this factor associated with the phenomenon. They point out that the fragility of the bonds, caused by the lack of expressions of affection, care, and love; causes feelings of sadness that lead to suicidal behavior. In the same way, Álvarez et al. (103) agree in pointing out that belonging to a disharmonic family has an impact on the mental health of its members and constitutes an obstacle to the consolidation of self-regulation mechanisms.

In the same way, González and Picado (104) point out that the conflict in the family and the presence of physical punishment, produce emotional affectations that make the young person more susceptible, reaffirming how the family, being the system in which the construction of identity and subjectivities begins, and being a frame of reference for social interaction, decisively influences the forms of action of the young person and increase vulnerability to suicide.

Regarding the factor “Exposure to various forms of violence” as a psychosocial risk factor, according to the scientific literature consulted, types of violence associated with suicidal ideation and behavior are identified, including domestic violence, sexual violence, neglect, bullying, cyberbullying, harassment, partner violence, stigma and discrimination, oppression and sexting; being school violence the most named.

The above is not only another factor associated with suicidal behavior but reinforces the responsibility of the school context on this phenomenon. Cyberbullying is highlighted as a form of school violence that potentially increases the risk of suicide, unlike traditional bullying, due to the characteristics of this form of violence and the impact it has on the behavior of adolescents; elements that are highlighted in

the research of Neto et al. (73) Alavi et al. (81) and Kim et al. (85).

The bibliographic search led the investigation to another representative psychosocial factor associated with suicidal behavior, characterized by the presence of “risk behaviors” in which elements such as impulsivity, the consumption of psychoactive substances, and isolation behaviors are identified. This finding is supported by the contributions of Gonzalez and Hewell (88), Auerbach et al. (94), Brooke et al. (84), Campo et al. (105), and Wesonga et al. (55) who indicate that impulsivity facilitates the transition from suicidal ideation to the consummation of the act, adding that this trait is associated with drug and alcohol consumption. This aspect is validated by the results found by Davila (97), in which it is estimated that problematic substance uses correlates with seeking sensations, which again leads us to consider the role of impulsive and uninhibited behavior as a risk factor for suicide.

In accordance with the above, according to Davila (97), impulsivity increases the vulnerability of the individual when propitiating deficiencies in decision-making and the experience of painful experiences. Moreover, Tellez (106). affirms that impulsivity tends to increase the risk of suicide when it is associated with depression or alcohol or psychoactive substance abuse. This shows as Siabato and Salamanca state (107) that, although impulsivity and consumption in themselves do not lead to suicide, those who attempt suicide usually do have a history of such risky behaviors.

Likewise, coping strategies are directly related to the consumption of psychoactive substances, to the extent that the deficiency or implementation of passive strategies, leads the subject to initiate the consumption of alcohol, tobacco, and other substances. Using these mechanisms as a form of avoidance of their problems and emotional states, as referred to by Lew et al. (92) Bahamon et al. (108) Sanchez et al. (90).

Psychopathological disorders are another of the risk factors identified in the literature review, which highlights the predominance of depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, ADHD, psychotic disorders, and personality disorders. This is consistent with the study of López et al. (40)

which reveals descriptive and factorial analyses that show psychopathological symptoms, highlighting among them, anxiety, depression, and borderline traits. Likewise, Cañon et al. (79) Pumero et al. (32) refer to those mental disorders constitute a relevant risk factor for suicidal behavior, alluding that the reported cases present antecedents of mental illnesses such as depression and schizophrenia. It is worth mentioning that schizophrenia, despite being one of the disorders that the literature has identified the most, was not so often referred to in the review.

Another of the most mentioned factors in the review, the negative emotional states stand out, in which feelings of worthlessness, symptoms of depression, symptoms of anxiety, stress, and frustration are found, elements that were also suggested by Gómez et al. (109), Andrade and Gonzalez (71), Secundino et al. (74), Oyanedel et al. (26), who have referred that these states present a positive correlation with suicidal risk, in addition, these authors point out how negative affectivity constitutes a vulnerability factor as opposed to adequate emotional regulation and clarity. This is also consistent with the findings of Gómez et al. (109) and Torre et al. (43) in which it is clear that the difficulty of young people to understand their emotional states and regulate them represents a suicidal risk.

Finally, it is necessary to mention that the review made allowed to confirm the multifactorial dynamics of the suicidal phenomenon. Thus, in addition to being a complex phenomenon to address, its predictability is equally complex. This is not to say that it is not possible to develop strategies to warn or prevent the behavior in a timely manner. On the contrary, the findings invite us to take a holistic view of the phenomenon, to counteract the risk factors that predispose us to this behavior from different angles. The aim is to ensure that basic and higher education institutions work together to develop strategies that promote comprehensive training that transcends academic training, and in this way, achieve understanding and support for their students from an integrated perspective, with a high human approach.

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PSYCHOSOCIAL RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SUICIDE

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