

Suicide Attempt as a Risk Factor for Completed Suicide: Even More Lethal Than We Knew

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Objective: While suicide attempt history is considered to robustly predict completed suicide, previous studies have limited generalizability because of using convenience samples of specific methods/treatment settings, disregarding previous attempts, or overlooking first-attempt deaths. Eliminating these biases should more accurately estimate suicide prevalence in attempters.

Method: This observational retrospective-prospective cohort study using the Rochester Epidemiology Project identified 1,490 (males, N=555; females, N=935) Olmsted County residents making index suicide attempts (first lifetime attempts reaching medical attention) between January 1, 1986, and December 31, 2007. The National Death Index identified suicides between enrollment and December 31, 2010 (follow-up 3–25 years). Medical records were queried for sex, age, method, and follow-up care for index attempt survivors. Coroner records yielded data on index attempt deaths.

Results: During the study period, 81/1,490 enrollees (5.4%) died by suicide. Of the 81, 48 (59.3%) perished on index attempt; 27 of the surviving 33 index attempt survivors (81.8%) killed themselves within a year. Males were disproportionately

represented: 62/81 (11.2% of men, 76.5% of suicides) compared with 19/81 (2.0% of women, 23.5% of suicides). Of dead index attempters, 72.9% used guns, yielding an odds ratio for gunshot death, compared with all other methods, of 140 (95% CI=60–325). When adjusted for covariates, survivors given follow-up psychiatric appointments had significantly lower likelihood of subsequent suicide (odds ratio=0.212, 95% CI=0.089–0.507).

Conclusions: At 5.4%, completed suicide prevalence in this community cohort of suicide attempters was almost 59% higher than previously reported. An innovative aspect of this study explains the discrepancy: by including index attempt deaths—approximately 60% of total suicides—suicide prevalence more than doubled. We contend that counting both index and subsequent attempt deaths more accurately reflects prevalence. Our findings support suicide attempt as an even more lethal risk factor for completed suicide than previously thought. Research should focus on identifying risk factors for populations vulnerable to making first attempts and target risk reduction in those groups.

Am J Psychiatry 2016; 173:1094–1100; doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2016.15070854

In 2013, 41,149 Americans died by suicide, making suicide the tenth most common cause of death in the United States and a major public health concern (1). A prior history of suicide attempt is considered one of the most robust predictors of eventually completed suicide (1, 2). One widely cited meta-analysis shows that 8.6% of individuals admitted to a psychiatric unit with suicidal ideation or after a suicide attempt will eventually die by suicide (3). However, as with this study, the data describing the risk of completed suicide after an initial attempt have been derived from studies with limited generalizability. Nearly all have focused on cohorts assembled from convenience samples, thus failing to accurately characterize the risk for the general population, let alone the subset with psychiatric illness. Examples of these restrictions of convenience include cohorts comprised solely of patients admitted to the hospital after attempts (4–6), patients who have used a particular method of attempt (e.g., self-poisoning

(5, 7, 8), or patients initially seen in emergency departments (9–14).

Furthermore, essentially all studies upon which clinicians base their predictions of suicide risk after a suicide attempt contain two fundamental limitations: 1) subjects have not been specifically studied from their first lifetime (index) suicide attempts, but rather from first attempts made within a study period selected for convenience, and 2) first lifetime suicide attempts resulting in the subject's death (and presentation to the coroner rather than the emergency department) are routinely ignored such that suicide risk for attempters has been systematically underestimated in the psychiatry literature.

An example of a study that contains both of these limitations is the widely cited 2002 systematic review by Owens and colleagues (15). The authors considered 90 studies published in English after 1970 and restricted to “patients recruited to a study after attending a general hospital as a result of an episode

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of non-fatal self-harm and reported the proportion who repeated self-harm—fatally or not—for any follow-up period of at least a year.” They found a nonfatal 1-year reattempt rate of 15% and a fatal rate of 0.5%–2.0%, rising to more than 5% after 9 years (15). However, studies were included without specification of whether the presenting suicide attempt was the first, and those who died on first attempts were not included in analyses. Moreover, the systematic review pooled studies without distinction between convenience cohorts, cohorts restricted to particular methods, and cohorts inclusive of all methods. The review also did not distinguish between males and females, combining them into a single group in the analyses.

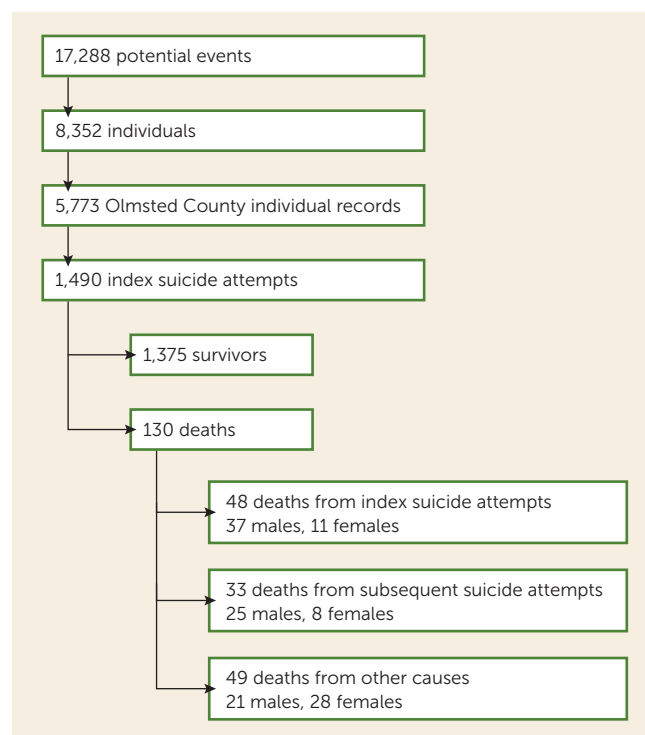
A search of PsychInfo, Ovid, Medline, Embase, and Scopus databases using the search terms “attempted suicide,” “suicide,” “self-injurious behavior,” and “self-harm event” identified approximately 500 abstracts for suicide follow-up studies, of which 150 proved to be cohort studies of suicide attempters that included data on subsequent completed suicides. We found 17 studies that specified attempt methods, all but two of which distinguished between male and female deaths (4–14, 16–21). We found only four studies comparable to ours, all four from Scandinavian countries with long-standing national health care and with mortality databases that followed samples of patients from specifically defined suicide attempts. The first, restricted to a cohort of Finnish patients psychiatrically hospitalized after index suicide attempts, found that 3.4% (5.3% of males and 2.0% of females) died as a consequence of a subsequent suicide attempt during an average 4.5-year follow-up period (18). The second, a national cohort study from Sweden, was also restricted to the 34,219 individuals admitted to the hospital over a 6-year period, 3.5% of whom died by suicide during follow-up periods ranging from 3–9 years (17). The third study was limited to a cohort of all Danish patients older than age 15 having a first contact with either outpatient or inpatient psychiatric services over a 36-year period. Of the 176,347 study patients, 10.2% (17,993) had been admitted to hospital after an incident of deliberate self-harm (method unspecified). During a median follow-up of 18 years, 4.0% of the deliberate self-harm individuals had died by suicide (16). A fourth study examined all 1,400 individuals who killed themselves in a single year in Finland and found that 56% of the deaths (62% of males and 39% of females) occurred on an index suicide attempt (18).

We hypothesized that using a community sample to track the mortality of suicidal individuals from their first self-harm attempts coming to medical attention—regardless of whether they were hospitalized or identified as psychiatric patients—would more accurately show the prevalence of completed suicide after a suicide attempt. We further surmised that by including individuals dying on their first suicide attempt—so-called “coroner cases”—we would more accurately be able to calibrate the potential lethality of suicide secondary to suicide attempt.

METHOD

The population-based cohort of suicide attempters was identified from residents of Olmsted County, Minnesota. The

FIGURE 1. Steps Taken to Identify Confirmed Index Suicide Events Among Olmsted County Residents From 1986 to 2010



majority of medical care in Olmsted County is provided by a small number of health care facilities, including private practitioners, a group practice with an affiliated hospital, and a tertiary-care medical center with two affiliated hospitals that houses the county coroner’s office. All medical records from these facilities are linked together for essentially all Olmsted County residents through the Rochester Epidemiology Project records-linkage system (22, 23).

The Rochester Epidemiology Project diagnostic index was searched electronically to identify 5,283 Olmsted County residents who received a diagnosis code (Hospital International Classification of Diseases, Adapted, or International Classification of Disease) between January 1, 1986, and December 31, 2007, corresponding to a suicide attempt. Index date was defined as the earliest date of suicide attempt found during the study period. Medical records for these individuals were reviewed electronically and manually to ascertain past psychiatric history, sex, and attempt method. After excluding those with evidence of prior suicide attempt, a total of 1,490 individuals (males, N=555; females, N=935) had made index suicide attempts during the study period. These individuals had an average age of 27.9 years (SD=14.1), with a median of 23.2 years (interquartile range=17.2–35.9) and a range of 10.1–91.8 years. A median of 14.8 years of medical record information prior to index attempt (ranged from 0 to 62 years) was available to review to determine index status. All records were abstracted for data about disposition after the initial event, including 1) either hospitalization or dismissal from the emergency department and 2) psychiatric follow-up after discharge from

TABLE 1. Demographic Characteristics by Outcome of Initial Suicide Attempt

Characteristic	Total (N=1,490)		Death on First Attempt (N=48)		Death on Subsequent Attempt (N=33)		Alive or Death From Other Cause (N=1,409)		p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Age (years)	27.9	14.1	33.2	15.2	41.6	20.7	27.4	13.7	<0.0001
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Sex (male)	555	37.2	37	77.1	25	75.8	493	35.0	<0.0001
Past psychiatric history	895	60.1	22	45.8	17	51.5	869	61.0	0.0694
Past psychiatric diagnosis	818	54.9	21	43.8	17	51.5	792	55.6	0.2615
Past psychiatric medication	592	39.7	14	29.2	12	36.4	576	40.5	0.2855
Method of index attempt									
Hanging/asphyxiation	56	3.8	5	10.4	4	12.1	47	3.3	
Firearms/explosives	57	3.8	35	72.9	12	36.4	10	0.7	
Medication overdose	858	57.6	5	10.4	7	21.1	846	60.0	
Poisoning	58	3.9	3	6.3	4	12.1	51	3.6	
Cutting/piercing	309	20.7	0	0.0	2	6.1	307	21.8	
Other	152	10.2	0	0.0	4	12.10	148	10.5	
Type of index attempt management ^a									
Medical hospitalization	402	27.9	NA		4	12.1	398	28.2	
Surgical hospitalization	21	1.5	NA		1	3.0	20	1.4	
Psychiatric hospitalization	689	47.8	NA		6	18.2	683	48.5	
No hospitalization	522	36.2	NA		25	75.8	497	35.3	
Index attempt after-care follow-up									<0.0001
Present	1,002	69.4	NA		8	24.2	992	70.4	
Absent	488	30.6	NA		25	75.8	417	29.6	

^a More than one type of hospitalization could occur per patient.

either inpatient or outpatient settings. The National Death Index was queried to identify patients in the cohort who had died before January 1, 2011, and their causes of death. Follow-up ranged from 3 to 25 years (Figure 1).

Using chi-squared tests for categorical variables and one-way analysis of variance with Tukey's pairwise tests for age, demographic and clinical characteristics were compared among those who were alive at the end of the study period or died by means other than suicide, those who died after their first suicide attempt, and those who died on subsequent attempt (Table 1). Multivariable logistic regression models were used to test age, gender, clinical factors, and method as predictors of death on initial attempt. Time until completed suicide was plotted on a Kaplan-Meier curve (Figure 2). All analyses were conducted using SAS 9.3 (Cary, N.C.).

RESULTS

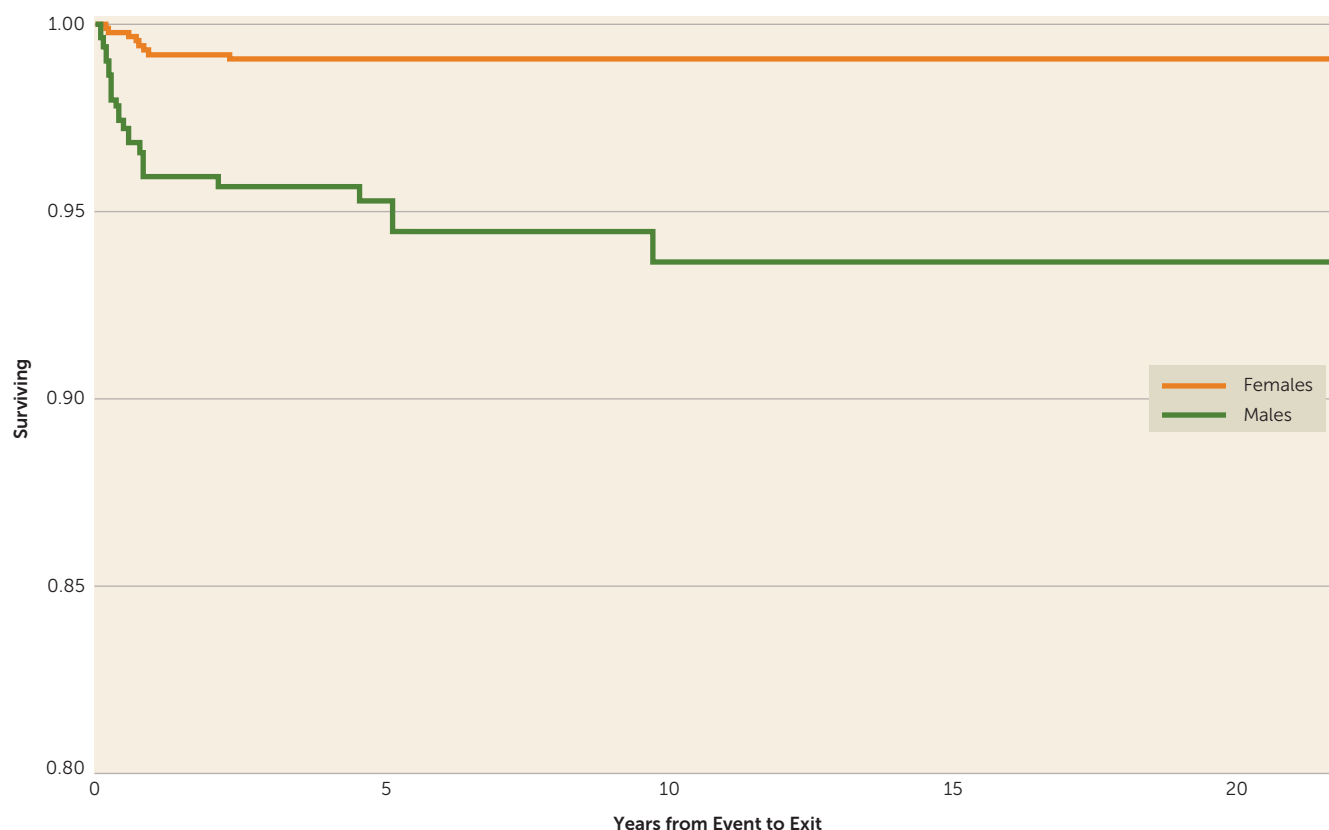
A total of 130 individuals (8.7% of the sample) died during the study period. Eighty-one (5.4%) of these deaths were suicides, representing 62.3% of deaths. Forty-eight of the suicides occurred on index suicide attempt, and 33 of the 1,442 survivors subsequently died by suicide. The mean age of those dying on index suicide attempts was 33.2 years (SD=15.2), compared with 41.6 years (SD=20.7) for those who died on a subsequent attempt. Both groups (index attempt and subsequent attempt) were significantly older at the end of the study period (N=1,361) than those alive or dead from other causes (N=1,409, mean age: 27.4 years [SD=13.7], $p<0.05$ all-pairwise corrected).

The cohort was further divided into five brackets by age. For the sample as a whole, 3.2% died on index suicide attempts, with highest rates in the 25–44 and ≥ 65 year-old age groups. These elevations stemmed from the contributions of male deaths, since peaks for men occurred in these two time periods, with 8.1% of male attempters aged 25–44 and 10.5% of male attempters aged older than 65 dead on index attempt. The peak for women occurred in the 45- to 64-year-old group, with 4.0% of attempters dead on index attempt (Table 2).

For those dying from subsequent suicide attempts, the prevalence increased across the lifespan. For men, 8/67 (11.9%) of the 45- to 64-year-old survivors died by suicide, as did 4/17 (23.5%) of males 65 and older. For women, none of the 12 women who were 65 or older who had survived an initial attempt subsequently killed themselves.

The associations of demographic characteristics and clinical factors with any death, index death, and subsequent completed suicide were first explored using univariate analysis. Older age was marginally associated with higher probability of death (odds ratio=1.6, $p=0.091$) and significantly associated with index death (odds ratio=1.02, $p=0.009$). Male sex bestowed a 6.04 odds ratio for death on an index suicide attempt, a risk that was highly significant ($p<0.0001$). Lethality on an index suicide attempt was significantly associated with method of attempt, as nearly three-fourths (72.9%) of those who died on index suicide attempt had shot themselves ($p<0.0001$). Of index suicide attempt survivors, only 1.5% had shot themselves, whereas nearly 60% had overdosed. To underscore the comparative lethality of the gunshot method compared with other methods on index

FIGURE 2. Kaplan-Meier Curve Corresponding to Survival Probability From Completed Suicide Attempt Either at Initial Suicide Attempt or After an Index Suicide Attempt, Separated by Sex



attempt, only 8.9% of hangings, 5.2% of nonmedication poisonings, and 0.6% of medication overdoses culminated in death (Table 1).

Importantly, in a multivariate model, neither older age nor sex retained significance after adjustment for gunshot as the method (Table 3). Regardless of sex, those using firearms had 140 times the risk of dying on index suicide attempt than those using other methods.

Similarly, past psychiatric history was univariately associated with increased likelihood of death on initial suicide attempt (odds ratio=1.83, $p=0.0396$) but not after adjusting for age, gender, and method. Having taken psychotropic medications did not significantly distinguish those who died on an index attempt from those who survived ($p=0.123$).

For those surviving index suicide attempts but dying in subsequent attempts, older age and male sex were associated with a higher risk of subsequent completed suicide attempt. Having been hospitalized on a medical service or a psychiatric service after an index attempt achieved statistical significance in terms of reducing risk of death, while hospitalization on a surgical service did not prove protective.

A scheduled psychiatry follow-up appointment (surprisingly only 69.4% of index suicide attempt survivors received one), regardless of whether or not survivors had been hospitalized, proved highly protective. Those with appointments were significantly less likely to kill themselves than those without appointments (odds ratio=0.212) (Table 3). Only one

in four of those dying in a subsequent attempt had scheduled psychiatric follow-up.

Of those dying on subsequent attempts, 20/25 males (80.0%) and 7/8 females (87.5%) did so within a year of their index attempts, as depicted by a Kaplan-Meier curve corresponding to survival probability from completed suicide, either at initial or subsequent attempt, separated by sex (Figure 2). This Kaplan-Meier curve demonstrates in both males and females (more pronounced in males) the dramatic initial drop attributable to suicide. By 3 years after index attempt, no female deaths occurred over the next 20 years. For men, all but two deaths had occurred by year five.

DISCUSSION

Two aspects of this study are innovative. First, we believe that it is the first study to show odds for dying by suicide in a representative community sample of first lifetime suicide attempters that came to medical attention, irrespective of the method they used or the disposition of survivors. Second, this is also the first study, to our knowledge, to include in longitudinal follow-up those who perished on their first suicide attempt—a large group that has routinely been ignored in calculations of risk. As a result, we argue that our study presents a more accurate picture of the suicide rate for those who attempt suicide at all.

TABLE 2. Rate of Death by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	Index Death Rate ^a						Subsequent Death Rate ^b					
	Attempt		Suicide		Survival		Suicide		Other Death		Any Death	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
All												
10–14 years old	164	11.0	3	1.8	161	98.2	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6
15–24 years old	649	43.6	17	2.6	632	97.4	9	1.4	2	0.3	11	1.7
25–44 years old	502	33.7	21	4.2	481	95.8	9	1.9	16	3.2	25	5.0
45–64 years old	144	9.7	5	3.5	139	96.5	11	7.9	13	9.0	24	16.7
≥65 years old	31	8.1	2	6.5	29	93.5	4	13.8	16	51.6	20	64.5
Overall	1,490		48	3.2	1,442	96.8	33	2.3	49	3.4	82	5.7
Male												
10–14 years old	36	6.5	1	2.8	35	97.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
15–24 years old	222	40.0	15	6.8	207	93.2	7	3.4	1	0.5	8	3.6
25–44 years old	209	37.7	17	8.1	192	91.9	6	3.1	7	3.3	13	6.2
45–64 years old	69	12.4	2	2.9	67	97.1	8	11.9	6	8.7	14	20.3
≥65 years old	19	3.4	2	10.5	17	89.5	4	23.5	6	31.6	10	52.6
Overall	555		37	6.7	518	93.3	25	4.8	21	4.1	46	8.9
Female												
10–14 years old	128	13.7	2	1.6	126	98.4	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.8
15–24 years old	427	45.7	2	0.5	425	99.5	2	0.5	1	0.2	3	0.7
25–44 years old	293	31.3	4	1.4	289	98.6	3	1.0	9	3.1	12	4.1
45–64 years old	75	8.0	3	4.0	72	96.0	3	4.2	7	9.3	10	13.3
≥65 years old	12	1.3	0	0.0	12	100.0	0	0.0	10	83.3	10	83.3
Overall	935		11	1.2	924	98.8	8	0.9	28	3.0	36	3.9

^a The percentages are based on the number in the cohort.^b The percentages are based on the number of index survivors from the cohort.**TABLE 3. Risk of Death on Initial and Subsequent Suicide Attempt**

Event	Odds Ratio	95% CI	p
Death at first attempt			
Predictor			
Age (10-year units)	1.158	0.907–1.478	0.2387
Male	1.503	0.613–3.685	0.3734
Shooting method	140.181	60.427–325.199	<0.0001
Subsequent completed suicide attempt (index survivors only)			
Predictor			
Male	4.136	1.784–9.589	0.0009
Follow-up psychiatry appointment	0.212	0.089–0.507	0.0005
Psychiatric hospitalization	0.326	0.124–0.857	0.0230
Surgical hospitalization	1.875	0.209–16.821	0.5745
Medical hospitalization	0.326	0.109–0.976	0.0452

Compared with the three Scandinavian studies that followed hospitalized survivors of index suicide attempts and found that 3.4%, 3.5%, and 4.0%, respectively, died by subsequent suicide (16, 17, 20), our study found a rate of only 2.3% in index attempt survivors. This reduced rate could stem partly from our having included—unlike the Scandinavian studies—patients discharged to home from the emergency department, having been deemed not seriously enough injured or dangerous enough to themselves to require hospitalization. Our findings were in close agreement with the fourth study, examining all 1,400 individuals who killed themselves in a single year in Finland, which is the study we identified that considered the percentage of suicide attempters dying on index attempt (18). In that Finnish study,

56% died on their first lifetime attempts compared with 59% in our study. The contribution of these index attempt deaths more than doubles the suicide prevalence in our sample, which at 5.4% is up to 59% higher than the prevalence in the three studies that followed hospitalized survivors of first attempts.

Several of our study findings diverge from broadly held understandings about suicidal behavior. For index attempters, the female-to-male ratio was 1.7:1, not the widely quoted 4:1 in the literature (2), which presumably could include more than one attempt per subject. We did not gather data on potential subsequent non-lethal attempts that subjects, particularly females, might have perpetrated. We postulate that this narrowing of the traditional

ratio in our study may also result from our including only medically documented attempts rather than relying on post hoc survey findings. Similarly, the ratio of male-to-female deaths by suicide was 5.5:1, again nearly half higher than the commonly cited ratio of 4:1 (2). While men in our study were more likely than women to use firearms, females using guns were just as likely as their male counterparts to die on an index suicide attempt. With 6/19 male attempters aged 65 or older killing themselves (31.6%), our study replicates the accepted dogma that geriatric males are the demographic group at highest risk for completing suicide (24). Our data also found a

peak in male suicides in the 25- to 44-year-old cohort, as well as a peak in women in the 45- to 64-year-old age group. No female suicide attempters over age 65 died by suicide. While the rate of completed suicide in our sample rose continuously across the lifespan, consistent with recent findings from other Western countries, the sheer volume of index attempts made by those under 25 years of age (813/1,490, or more than half of our cohort) stands out. Moreover, the youthfulness of the dead, particularly among males, is noteworthy. One in 10 males aged 15–24 (9.9%) died by suicide, a proportion not appreciably lower than the one in nine (11.0%) of men killing themselves in the 25- to 44-year-old age group.

By following patients from their index attempts and including those whose first attempts were lethal, we were able

to show that the prognosis from any suicide attempt is even graver than previously believed, particularly for men. Overall, one in 19 attempters (5.4%) killed themselves, including one in nine males and one in 49 females. One in 15 males and one in 85 females died on their index attempts.

Our data also show how failing to include index attempt deaths leads to underestimation of the odds of completion for those who attempt suicide. Of the cohort, 3.2% (48/1,490) died on index attempt, whereas only 2.3% (33/1,442) of index attempt survivors went on to kill themselves. This drop in the suicide rate for survivors compared with those dead on index attempt held true for both men and women (males: from 6.7% to 4.8%; women: from 1.2% to 0.9%). Of importance for risk assessment in index attempt survivors, the vast majority (27/33 [82%]) of both men and women who killed themselves on a subsequent attempt did so within the first year (Figure 2).

A limitation of our study is that it does not include individuals who made suicide attempts that did not come to medical attention. These attempters likely never informed medical personnel of their attempts, did not injure themselves severely enough to require medical attention, or perished in such a way that their deaths were not classified as suicides. Their absence from the cohort could affect the accuracy of our findings in two ways, either by overestimation of suicide odds in the first two instances or underestimation in the last. A second limitation is that the study did not identify the number and frequency of subsequent attempts made by survivors of an initial attempt, whether or not they died in a subsequent attempt. A third limitation is the variable follow-up lengths for the subjects: 3–26 years. While we found that more than 80% of deaths by suicide in both males and females occurred within a year of the initial attempt and that all but two subsequent suicides happened within 5 years, these findings may be overstated because they cannot account for potential late suicides in subjects with shorter enrollment periods. Given the median age for index attempters of 23.2 years and a median of 14.8 years of available medical record information, however, we believe that we are likely to have captured the vast majority of index attempts. A fourth limitation is that while we were able to show that having a scheduled follow-up psychiatric appointment after a suicide attempt was associated with a significantly lower rate of subsequent death by suicide, we did not collect data that differentiated those who kept those appointments from those who did not. Clarification of what happens after index suicide attempts could inform which patients are at increased risk for subsequent death by suicide. This could be the subject of future studies using our database.

We believe that this is the first study drawing upon a community rather than convenience sample to ascertain completed suicide prevalence after suicide attempt. It is also the first study to include those dying as a consequence of their first attempt coming to medical attention. As a result of both of these innovations, we contend that our findings represent the most accurate estimation in the literature to date of the odds of suicide as a consequence of suicide attempt.

CONCLUSIONS

While any history of having attempted suicide is clearly a risk factor for a subsequent attempt, several findings robustly emerge from our study. First, approximately 60% of individuals succumbing to suicide died on their index attempts, with more than 80% of subsequent completed suicides occurring within a year of initial attempt. Second, deaths occurring on index attempts have been ignored in virtually all extant studies of completed suicide rates after attempts, thus dramatically underestimating the deadliness of what is already regarded as a major public health scourge. Third, firearms were implicated in nearly 75% of lethal first attempts by men. Women, although less likely than men to use guns, were equally likely to die when they used that method. Finally, having a follow-up psychiatric appointment scheduled on discharge from either the emergency department or an inpatient service, whether or not it was actually kept, appeared to be strongly protective, significantly reducing the risk of dying on a subsequent attempt.

The implication of these findings is that suicide prevention efforts that commence after index attempt are too late for the nearly two-thirds who die on the first attempt. To be effective, therefore, future research initiatives should focus on identifying populations at risk of making a first attempt, and suicide prevention programs should redouble efforts to reduce the possibility of individuals, particularly males, of making a first attack on their lives. For index attempt survivors, our data support that the year following that first attempt is a critical period for mustering preventive resources to thwart a lethal repeat attack.

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This study was made possible using the resources of the Rochester Epidemiology Project, which is supported by the National Institute on Aging of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number R01AG034676.

The content in this article is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health.

The authors report no financial relationships with commercial interests.

Received July 1, 2015; revisions received March 23 and April 19, 2016; accepted April 25, 2016; published online Aug. 13, 2016.

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