
SUICIDE RISK IN GROUP THERAPY

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Introduction: Suicidal behavior is a serious public health problem, being one of the leading causes of death in our country. Therefore, the identification of factors that increase or decrease the level of suicidal risk is of great importance for the close link with the conduct. There are several risk factors, including family and contextual, among which are the loss of significant others, including those that have been produced by suicide.

Objectives: In this paper, we analyze these factors in a group of patients performing a Group Therapy.

Aims: Several studies point to the existence of a moderate correlation between the BDI item 9 ('suicidal impulse') with a higher score on the SSI. Another goal is to check whether this relationship is between the members of our group.

Methods: To this end, two scales were administered prior to the start of Therapy: Beck Depression Inventory, a self-report scale, and the Scale of Suicide Ideation Beck (hetero).

Results: Our study confirms the existence of a moderate correlation between BDI item 9 ('suicidal impulse') and SSI. Therefore, item 9 of the BDI predicts a moderate way the result of the SSI that is related to suicidality. Similarly there is a significant correlation between total BDI SSI. We conclude that the intensity of the symptoms of depression is related to suicidality.

Conclusions: Consider necessary after evaluation and detection of these high-risk individuals, conducting therapeutic work aimed at the prevention of suicidal behavior within the individual treatment plan for these patients.