



Editorial

Epidemiological Risk Factors of Suicidal Behavior in Medical Students

Roshan Sutar¹

¹ Department of Psychiatry, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

J Neurosci Rural Pract 2022;13:357.

After investigating the paper titled “Epidemiological Risk Factors of Suicidal Behavior and Effects of the Components of Coping Strategies on Suicidal Behavior in Medical Students: A North-Indian Institution-Based Cross-Sectional Study,”¹ it was noted that the study aimed to evaluate the prevalence and risk factors of suicidal behavior in medical students; therefore, assessment of depression, suicidality, and coping skills could have been supplemented with associated risk factors to fulfill the objectives in a better way. Further suicidal behavior and depression have a complex bidirectional association, and therefore it becomes more difficult to interpret the results.²

We appreciate the stratified random sampling technique with probability proportionate to size; however, this has limited the exploration of the association of coping strategies with the academic year. Authors discussed their findings as “The second strongest predictor for suicidal behavior in medical students was depression.” Although it is an important finding, in a cross-sectional study, it is not possible to predict the “cause-effect relationship,” and therefore longitudinal follow-up studies are more relevant in this context.³ Even in the longitudinal studies, the risk factors associated with the outcome of interest are subjected to statistical analysis such as interaction, effect modification, or mediation analysis while predicting a change in a complex behavioral pattern such as suicidality.⁴ To add further, a few specific risk factors unique to this subgroup such as accessibility to medications, self-prescriptions, the area of specialty, staying away from home, ragging, etc. could influence the outcome of interest have

not been discussed by authors.^{5,6} Reductionistic concepts of risk factors of suicidality, the cross-sectional design of the study, single-center responses, and response bias related to the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic are important factors that one should keep in mind while interpreting the results of this study.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

References

- 1 Garg S, Chauhan A, Singh S, Bansal K. Epidemiological risk factors of suicidal behavior and effects of the components of coping strategies on suicidal behavior in medical students: A North-Indian institution-based cross-sectional study. J Neurosci Rural Pract 2022;13(03):382–392
- 2 Brunstein Klomek A, Barzilay S, Apter A, et al. Bi-directional longitudinal associations between different types of bullying victimization, suicide ideation/attempts, and depression among a large sample of European adolescents. J Child Psychol Psychiatry 2019;60(02):209–215
- 3 Taris TW, Kompier MAJ. Cause and effect: optimizing the designs of longitudinal studies in occupational health psychology. Work Stress 2014;28(01):1–8
- 4 Corraini P, Olsen M, Pedersen L, Dekkers OM, Vandenbroucke JP. Effect modification, interaction and mediation: an overview of theoretical insights for clinical investigators. Clin Epidemiol 2017; 9:331–338
- 5 Watson C, Ventriglio A, Bhugra D. A narrative review of suicide and suicidal behavior in medical students. Indian J Psychiatry 2020;62(03):250–256
- 6 Kishor M, Chandran S, Vinay HR, Ram D. Suicide among Indian doctors. Indian J Psychiatry 2021;63(03):279–284

Address for correspondence Roshan Sutar, MD, Department of Psychiatry, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhopal 462020, Madhya Pradesh, India (e-mail: roshidoc@yahoo.co.in).

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0042-1748177>.
ISSN 0976-3147.

© 2022. Association for Helping Neurosurgical Sick People. All rights reserved.

This is an open access article published by Thieme under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonDerivative-NonCommercial-License, permitting copying and reproduction so long as the original work is given appropriate credit. Contents may not be used for commercial purposes, or adapted, remixed, transformed or built upon. (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

Thieme Medical and Scientific Publishers Pvt. Ltd., A-12, 2nd Floor, Sector 2, Noida-201301 UP, India