

Statistics

[Suicide the second most common cause of death for homeless people, ONS stats show](#)
New figures from the Office for National Statistics released today show that suicide is the second most common cause of death among people who are homeless in England and Wales. Thirteen per cent of deaths last year among homeless people were due to suicide. [Dataset](#)

Systematic Review

[Youth suicide prevention research needs a shake-up: lives depend on it](#) The Mental Elf examines the paper 'What Works in Youth Suicide Prevention? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis' noting that whilst it falls short of its titular aim, the paper provides an important summary of the field of youth suicide prevention interventions to date and highlights that there is a clear need for to improve the quality of research being conducted.

App

[BlueIce app for managing self-harm: what do young people think?](#) This article from The Mental Elf discusses an analysis of the mobile app [BlueIce](#), an app for young people with the intention to help them manage their emotions and prevent self-harm. Unlike many other apps designed for mental health, BlueIce is only available on 'prescription' from a clinician working in CAMHS (child and adolescent mental health services). The study discussed found overall BlueIce in conjunction with CAMHS treatment had a positive effect on patients.

Studies

[Paracetamol and alcohol are the most common substances taken by young people and rates of poisoning are increasing](#) A cohort study examining records from 1998-2014 found that poisonings involving the five most common substances (paracetamol, alcohol, NSAIDs, SSRI/SNRI antidepressants and opioids) all increased three to five-fold between 1998 and 2014, in both sexes. This was more pronounced among girls aged 16 to 18.

[Monitoring Online Discussions About Suicide Among Twitter Users With Schizophrenia: Exploratory Study](#) This US study examined terminology use in twitter users who self-identify as having schizophrenia and found compared to control users this group showed greater odds for tweeting about suicide. Whilst these findings should be interpreted cautiously, as it is not possible to determine whether online discussions about suicide correlate with suicide risk the authors suggest that these patterns of online discussion may be indicative of elevated risk of suicide observed in this patient group and that there may be opportunities to leverage social media for supporting suicide prevention among individuals with schizophrenia.