Alcohol-Related Risk of Suicidal Ideation, Suicide Attempt, and Completed Suicide: A Meta-Analysis

Nahid Darvishi¹, Mehran Farhadi², Tahereh Haghtalab¹, Jalal Poorolajal³*

¹ Department of Clinical Psychology, Hamadan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Hamadan, Iran,
² Department of Psychology, Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences, Bu-Ali Sina University Hamadan, Iran,
³ Modeling of Noncommunicable Diseases Research Center, Department of Epidemiology & Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran

* poorolajal@umsha.ac.ir

Abstract

Background

Several original studies have investigated the effect of alcohol use disorder (AUD) on suicidal thought and behavior, but there are serious discrepancies across the studies. Thus, a systematic assessment of the association between AUD and suicide is required.

Methods

We searched PubMed, Web of Science, and Scopus until February 2015. We also searched the Psycinfo web site and journals and contacted authors. We included observational (cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional) studies addressing the association between AUD and suicide. The exposure of interest was AUD. The primary outcomes were suicidal ideation, suicide attempt, and completed suicide. We assessed heterogeneity using Q-test and I² statistic. We explored publication bias using the Egger's and Begg's tests and funnel plot. We meta-analyzed the data with the random-effects models. For each outcome we calculated the overall odds ratio (OR) or risk ratio (RR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI).

Results

We included 31 out of 8548 retrieved studies, with 420,732 participants. There was a significant association between AUD and suicidal ideation (OR=1.86; 95% CI: 1.38, 2.35), suicide attempt (OR=3.13; 95% CI: 2.45, 3.81); and completed suicide (OR=2.59; 95% CI: 1.95, 3.23 and RR=1.74; 95% CI: 1.26, 2.21). There was a significant heterogeneity among the studies, but little concern to the presence of publication bias.

Conclusions

There is sufficient evidence that AUD significantly increases the risk of suicidal ideation, suicide attempt, and completed suicide. Therefore, AUD can be considered an important predictor of suicide and a great source of premature death.
**Introduction**

Suicide is one of the top 20 leading causes of death in the world for all ages [1], the third leading cause of death among people aged 15–44 years, and the second leading cause of death among people aged 10–24 years [2]. These numbers underestimate the problem and do not include suicide attempts which are up to 20 times more frequent than completed suicide [2]. Furthermore, many people who have suicidal thoughts never seek services [3].

Suicide is among the greatest sources of premature death [4]. The number of people die from homicide and suicide is much more than the number of people die from the attack in a war. In fact, for every death due to war, there are three deaths due to homicide and five deaths due to suicide [5]. It is estimated that about one million people die annually from suicide, i.e., a global mortality rate of 16 per 100,000, or one death every 40 seconds [2].

There is no single cause of suicide. Suicide is complex with several psychological, social, biological, cultural, and environmental factors [2,6,7]. Alcohol and drug abuse are among the major risk factors for suicide [1,3]. The harmful use of alcohol is a global problem, which is associated with many serious individual and social consequences. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a long period of time, a significant proportion of the disease burden is the result of intentional and unintentional injuries, such as violent behaviors, suicides, and traffic accidents [8].

Several reviews have discussed the relationship between alcohol use disorder (AUD) and suicidal thoughts and behavior, but none has given a pooled effect estimate [9–11]. An old meta-analysis was conducted by Smith et al [12] based on studies published before 1999. They measured blood alcohol concentration among unintentional injury deaths as well as homicide and suicide cases and concluded that blood alcohol concentration was high among the victims. However, no pooled estimate of the association between suicide and AUD was reported. Another meta-analysis conducted by Fazel et al in 2008 [13] to estimate the alcohol-related risk of completed suicide in prisoners. The results of this meta-analysis was limited to a specific population which may not be generalized to the general population. Furthermore, the association between AUD and suicidal ideation and suicide attempt was not investigated either.

Current evidence based on epidemiological studies has shown that AUD is associated with an increased risk of suicide, but there are serious discrepancies across the studies. Therefore, a systematic assessment of the association between AUD and suicide is needed. This meta-analysis was carried out to estimate the association between AUD and suicidal ideation, suicide attempt, and completed suicide separately.

**Materials and Methods**

**Criteria for including studies**

The supporting PRISMA checklist of this review is available as supporting information; see S1 PRISMA Checklist. Cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional studies addressing the association between AUD and suicide were included irrespective of participants’ age, gender, language, nationality, race, religion, or publication status (published as a full text article in a journal or presented as an abstract at a conference). The observational studies addressing suicide rate among alcohol abusers without comparison group or self-harm without suicide intention were excluded.

The exposure of interest was AUD including alcohol abuse and alcohol dependence [14]. AUD is a condition characterized by the harmful consequences of recurrent alcohol use and physiological dependence on alcohol resulting in harm to physical and mental health and impairment of social and occupational activities [15]. The studies addressing the association between AUD and suicide among drug abusers or among patients with mental disorders were excluded.
The primary outcomes were suicidal ideation, suicide attempt, and completed suicide. A suicidal ideation is "thinking about, considering, or planning for suicide" [16]. A suicide attempt is "a non-fatal self-directed potentially injurious behavior with any intent to die as a result of the behavior" [16]. A completed suicide is "a death caused by self-directed injurious behavior with any intent to die as a result of the behavior" [16]. The death due to overdose without intent to die was not included. The studies reporting suicide as a general term without distinguishing between suicidal ideation, suicide attempt, or completed suicide were excluded.

Search methods

The search strategy was as follows: (suicide or suicidal or suiciding or self-injurious behavior or self-immolation or self-destruction or self-slaughter or self-mutilation or self-harm or self-inflicted or self-injury) and (alcohol or alcoholic or alcoholism or harmful drinking or dependent drinking or over-drinking or harmful drinker or heavy drinker or hard drinker or problem drinker or pathological drinker or ethanol) and (cohort stud* or follow-up stud* or longitudinal stud* or case-control stud* or case-base stud* or cross-sectional stud* or observational stud* or survey).

The main bibliographic databases, including PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science, were searched until February 2015. The reference lists of all included studies were scanned and the authors of the identified studies were contacted for additional eligible studies. The Psycinfo web site was searched as well.

Data collection and analysis

Two authors (ND and JP) independently screened the title and abstract of the retrieved studies and decided on which studies met the inclusion criteria of this meta-analysis. The between authors disagreements were resolved through discussion among the authors until consensus was reached, otherwise a senior author arbitrated.

An electronic data sheet was developed and used for data extraction. Two authors (ND and JP) extracted data independently. The between authors disagreements were resolved through discussion among the authors until consensus was reached, otherwise a senior author arbitrated. The following data were collected: first author’s name, year of publication, country, mean age, gender, type of population (general or conscripts/veterans), study design (cohort, case-control, cross-sectional), suicide (ideation, attempt, completed), sample size, effect estimate with associated 95% confidence interval (CI).

The quality of reporting and the risk of bias of the included studies was explored using Newcastle Ottawa Statement Manual [17]. The scale allocates a maximum of nine stars for quality of selection, comparability, exposure and outcome of the study participants. The studies with seven star-items or more were considered a low risk of bias and those with six star-items or fewer were considered a high risk of bias.

Heterogeneity was explored using Q-test [18] and its quantity was measured using the I² statistic [19]. Publication bias was assessed using the Egger’s [20] and Begg’s [21] tests and visualized by the funnel plot.

Measures of alcohol effect were expressed as risk ratio (RR) and odds ratio (OR). RR is the relative incidence risk of events in the exposed group versus the non-exposed group occurring at any given point in time. OR is the relative odds of outcome in the exposed group versus the non-exposed group occurring at any given point in time. Wherever reported, we used full adjusted forms of RR and OR controlled for at least one or more potential confounding factors such as age, gender, race, mental disorder, drug abuse, smoking, marital status, body mass index, educational level, employment status, income, and living alone.
Data were analyzed and the results were reported using a random effects model [22]. In order to explore the source of heterogeneity, we performed meta-regression analysis considering mean age, gender (percent of men), adjusted/unadjusted effect estimates, and a high/low risk of bias as covariates. All statistical analyses were performed at a significance level of 0.05 using Stata software, version 11 (StataCorp, College Station, TX, USA).

**Results**

**Description of studies**

We retrieved 8548 references until February 2015, including 6658 references through searching electronic databases, 1890 references through checking other sources, including reference lists, relevant web sites, or personal contact with authors of the included studies. We excluded 8380 duplicates and clearly irrelevant references through reading titles and abstracts. Of the 168 references considered potentially eligible after screening, 137 studies were excluded because they were not original article (i.e., letter, commentary, review) or did not meet the inclusion criteria (Fig 1). Eventually, 31 studies included in the meta-analysis, including 9 cohort studies [23–31] and 10 case-control studies [32–41] and 12 cross-sectional studies [42–53]. All included studies were published in English. In cases of multiple publication, the last report was used.

The characteristics of the included studies are summarized and listed in Table 1. The included studies involved 420,732 participants. A study [52] assessed the association between AUD and suicide in two different countries (the USA and France) concurrently. Thus, this study is presented twice in Table 1 as well as the forest plots. Eight studies reported the association between AUD and suicidal ideation, 15 studies reported the association between AUD and suicide

![Flow of information through the different phases of the systematic review](https://example.com/flowchart.png)

**Fig 1. Flow of information through the different phases of the systematic review.**

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0126870.g001
attempt, and 14 studies reported the association between AUD and completed suicide. Since four studies [29,30,46,52] have reported the association between AUD and suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, and completed suicide concurrently, therefore, the number effect sizes given in the forest plots is more than the total number of included studies. Some cohort studies reported RR and some others as well as the case-control and cross-sectional studies reported OR.

The results of assessing risk of bias of the included studies are given in Table 1 based on the Newcastle Ottawa Statement Manual. Based on this manual, 10 studies had a high risk of bias.
and 20 studies had a low risk of bias. A study [28] had no full text and thus its risk of bias was not evaluated.

**Effect of exposure**

Fig 2 shows the results of the meta-analysis addressing the association between AUD and suicidal ideation. Based on this forest plot, AUD was significantly associated with suicidal ideation, $OR = 1.86$ (95% CI: 1.38, 2.35).

Fig 3 gives the forest plot of the association between AUD and suicide attempt. According to this forest plot, AUD was strongly associated with suicide attempt, $OR = 3.13$ (95% CI: 2.45, 3.81). There was an extreme value (outlier) [28] among the studies with $OR = 18.0$ (95% CI: 2.75, 118) that was excluded from the meta-analysis.

Fig 4 represents the forest plot of the association between AUD and completed suicide. Based on this forest plot, AUD was significantly associated with completed suicide, $OR = 2.59$ (95% CI: 1.95, 3.23) and $RR = 1.74$ (95% CI: 1.26, 2.21). There was an extreme value [41] with $OR = 0.541$ (95% CI: 0.30, 0.97) that was excluded from the meta-analysis.

**Heterogeneity and publication bias**

Heterogeneity was explored using Q-test and the quantity of heterogeneity was measured by the $I^2$ statistic (Figs 2–4). Fig 2 shows a substantial heterogeneity ($I^2 = 76.8\%$, $P < 0.001$) among studies addressing the association between AUD and suicidal ideation. Fig 3 indicates a considerable heterogeneity ($I^2 = 88.5\%$, $P < 0.001$) among studies addressing the association between AUD and suicide attempt. As shown in Fig 4, there was no evidence of heterogeneity ($I^2 = 0.0\%$,
### Fig 3. Forest plot of the association between alcohol use disorder and suicide attempt.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0126870.g003

| Study ID | Odds Ratio | % Weight |
|----------|------------|----------|
| Rossow 1995 | 6.90 (5.50, 9.20) | 6.70 |
| Aseilte 2009 | 1.78 (1.57, 2.03) | 13.09 |
| Bagge 2013 | 6.13 (1.12, 33.58) | 0.17 |
| Bernal 2007 | 2.11 (1.28, 3.50) | 9.81 |
| Coelho 2010 | 3.90 (1.70, 9.00) | 2.75 |
| Donald 2006 | 5.10 (1.50, 17.50) | 2.14 |
| Elizabeth 2009 | 1.75 (1.16, 2.64) | 11.49 |
| Grossman 1991 | 2.70 (1.90, 3.90) | 10.32 |
| Kaslow 2000 | 1.65 (0.81, 3.38) | 9.08 |
| Morin 2013 | 10.50 (4.90, 22.50) | 0.57 |
| Méan 2005 | 3.30 (0.70, 15.00) | 0.85 |
| Rossow 1999 | 8.80 (7.30, 10.60) | 7.45 |
| Swahn 2012 | 2.66 (2.26, 3.12) | 12.61 |
| Swahn 2012 | 2.23 (1.96, 2.53) | 12.98 |
| Overall (I-squared = 88.5%, p = 0.000) | 3.13 (2.45, 3.81) | 100.00 |

**NOTE:** Weights are from random effects analysis.

---

### Fig 4. Forest plot of the association between alcohol use disorder and completed suicide.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0126870.g004

| Study ID | Effect Size | % |
|----------|-------------|---|
| Odds Ratio | | |
| Beck 1989 | 5.18 (1.94, 13.81) | 1.16 |
| Gururaj 2004 | 4.86 (1.85, 12.82) | 1.35 |
| Kettl 1993 | 2.76 (0.90, 8.62) | 2.73 |
| Lesage 1994 | 5.60 (1.80, 17.50) | 0.66 |
| Pridmore 2013 | 3.70 (2.50, 5.60) | 16.94 |
| Rossow 1999 | 2.40 (1.60, 3.40) | 50.25 |
| Zhang 2010 | 1.94 (1.07, 3.53) | 26.90 |
| Subtotal (I-squared = 0.0%, p = 0.521) | 2.59 (1.95, 3.23) | 100.00 |

| Risk Ratio | | |
| Feodor 2014 | 2.50 (1.70, 3.70) | 13.61 |
| Flensborg 2009 | 3.23 (1.96, 5.33) | 6.50 |
| Tidemalm 2008 | 1.22 (1.08, 1.36) | 32.58 |
| Akechi 2006 | 2.30 (1.20, 4.70) | 6.12 |
| Andreasson 1991 | 1.70 (1.00, 2.80) | 15.34 |
| Rossow 1995 | 1.50 (1.10, 2.00) | 25.86 |
| Subtotal (I-squared = 88.0%, p = 0.012) | 1.74 (1.26, 2.21) | 100.00 |

**NOTE:** Weights are from random effects analysis.
P = 0.521) across studies reporting OR estimates of AUD related completed suicide, but there was a moderate heterogeneity ($I^2 = 66.0\%$, $P = 0.012$) among the studies reporting RR.

We explored the possibility of publication bias using the funnel plot (Figs 5–7) as well as the Egger’s and Begg’s statistical tests. Based on Figs 5 and 6, the studies are scattered nearly symmetrically on both sides of the horizontal line indicating no evidence of publication bias in the studies reflecting the association between AUD and suicidal ideation and suicide attempt. The results of Egger’s and Begg’s tests confirmed this issue and revealed no evidence of publication bias among the studies addressing the association between AUD and suicidal ideation ($P = 0.740$ and $P = 0.805$) and suicide attempt ($P = 0.363$ and $P = 0.125$), respectively, As shown in Fig 7, studies are scattered asymmetrically on both sides of the horizontal line reflecting evidence of publication bias among the studies addressing the association between AUD and completed suicide. The Egger’s test was statistically significant ($P = 0.008$), but the Begg’s test was not ($P = 0.477$).

**Moderator analysis**

In order to explore the sources of heterogeneity, we performed meta-regression analysis considering mean age, gender (percent of men), adjusted/unadjusted effect estimates, and a high/low risk of bias as covariates (Table 2). Multivariate meta-regression indicates the impact of moderator variables on study effect size. According to the results of meta-regression analysis, none of the covariates had a significant effect on the observed heterogeneity. The effects of covariates in the meta-regression are presented based on a logarithmic scale, so that it is possible to estimate the risk of suicidal ideation, attempted suicide, and completed suicide based on different scenarios of moderator variables.
Discussion

This meta-analysis revealed that AUD was significantly associated with an increased risk of suicidal ideation, suicide attempt, and completed suicide. Alcohol and psychiatric disorder have a complicated relationship. Alcohol drinking can have negative effects on mental health, causing psychiatric disorders and increasing the risk of suicide [54]. Countries that have
higher rates of alcohol use generally also have higher rates of suicide [55]. Furthermore, current evidence indicates an association between alcohol dependence and impulsive suicide attempts [56,57]. In addition, there is a close link between alcohol abuse and depression and it is often difficult to determine which of the two is the main leading condition [58]. Pompili et al have suggested that people with alcohol disorder should be screened for suicidality as well as psychiatric disorders [59].

Smith et al [12] conducted a meta-analysis in 1999 and reported that the overall percentage of the blood alcohol concentration was significantly higher in suicide cases. However, the magnitude of the suicide risk was not evaluated. Fazel et al [13] conducted a meta-analysis to examine the risk factors associated with suicide in prisoners. They reported that risk of completed suicide increases 3-fold in prisoners with a history of alcohol use. This effect estimate is greater than our estimate. This inconsistency between the results is acceptable because, several studies have indicated that suicide rates in prisoners are 5 to 10 times higher than the general population [60,61].

As shown in Fig 4, the summary measure obtained from OR, estimating the risk of completed suicide, was greater than that obtained from RR. The reason is straightforward because OR inherently tends to exaggerate the magnitude of the association [62].

There was a significant heterogeneity between the included studies (small P value of Q-test and large I² statistic). The results of the statistical tests assessing heterogeneity should be interpreted with caution. When the sample size is small or the number of studies is limited, the Q-test has low statistical power. On the other hand, when the sample size or the number of the included studies is large, the test has high power in detecting a small amount of heterogeneity that may be clinically unimportant [18]. Therefore, a part of observed heterogeneity can be attributed to the number of studies (31 studies) included in the meta-analysis and the large sample size (involving 420,732 participants). However, another part of observed heterogeneity can be attributed to the discrepancies across the studies. The OR estimates of suicidal ideation were reported from 0.5 to 3.10 and that of suicide attempt from 1.65 to 10.50. The source of observed
heterogeneity was explored using a meta-regression analysis considering mean age, sex, adjusted/unadjusted effect estimates, and methodological quality of the included studies as covariates. However, none of these covariates had a significant effect on the observed heterogeneity. One reason that may explain this heterogeneity is that individual studies come from different settings with different populations, sample sizes and methodological quality.

There was an outlier (OR = 18.0) [28] among the included studies addressing the association between AUD and suicide attempt. This cohort study was a report of research on suicide attempt based on an analysis of data from the Epidemiologic Catchment Area surveys, enrolling 13,673 participants, in the United States, in the early 1980s. This study reported the association between active alcoholism and suicide attempt using multiple conditional logistic regression analysis. The full text of this study was not accessible for further evaluation of the study population and its associated eligibility criteria. Thus, the reason of this extreme value remained unclear.

There were some limitations in this meta-analysis as follows. First, wherever possible, we used the full adjusted forms of RR and OR controlling for factors such as age, gender, race, mental disorder, drug abuse, smoking, marital status, body mass index, educational level, employment status, income, and living alone. However, the confounding effect was not completely ruled out because some studies reported crude forms of RR or OR estimates. This issue may lead to overestimation of the overall measures of association. Second, there were 12 studies (mostly old studies) that seemed potentially eligible for inclusion in this meta-analysis, but their full texts were not accessible. We requested the relevant institutes to find the full texts for us, but they could not. We tried to contact the corresponding authors to send us the full texts, but the authors did not respond. This issue may raise the possibility of selection bias.

Despite the above limitations, the current meta-analysis could efficiently estimate the association between AUD and suicide. Furthermore, a wide search strategy was developed in order to increase the sensitivity of the search to include as many studies as possible. Our study included all types of observational studies irrespective of age, country, race, publication date, and language. We screened 8548 retrieved references and included 31 eligible studies in the meta-analysis involving 420,732 participants. Thus, the evidence was sufficient to make a robust conclusion regarding the objective of the study for estimating the association between AUD and suicide.

We can have high confidence based on the current evidence that AUD increases the risk of suicide. Therefore, further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect. This finding supports the alcohol cessation programs to reduce alcohol use among the general population. However, there is insufficient evidence in regard to the dose-response relationship between alcohol drinking and risk of suicide. Further investigation based on observational studies are needed to expect the dose-response pattern of alcohol-related suicide.

Conclusion
This meta-analysis measured the association between AUD and suicide. Based on current evidence, AUD significantly increases the risk suicidal ideation, suicide attempt, and completed suicide. Therefore, AUD can be considered an important predictor of suicide and a great source of premature death.

Supporting Information
S1 PRISMA Checklist.
(DOC)
Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the Islamic Azad University, Hamadan Branch, for financial support of this study. We also thank our colleagues Ensieh Jenabi and Mina Madadian for finding full text articles.

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: ND MF TH JP. Performed the experiments: ND JP. Analyzed the data: JP. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: ND JP. Wrote the paper: ND MF TH JP.

References

1. World Health Organization. Suicide prevention. Geneva: WHO; 2013.
2. World Health Organization. Suicide prevention (SUPRE). Geneva: WHO; 2013.
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Understanding suicide: fact sheet. Atlanta: CDC; 2013.
4. Poorolajal J, Esmailnasab N, Ahmadzadeh J, Azizi Motlagh T. The burden of premature mortality in Hamadan Province in 2006 and 2010 using standard expected years of potential life lost: a population-based study. Epidemiol Health. 2012; 34: e2012005. doi: 10.4178/epih/e2012005 PMID: 22977738
5. World Health Organization. 10 facts on injuries and violence Beginning. Geneva: WHO; 2013.
6. Amiri B, Pourreza A, Rahimi Foroushani A, Hosseini SM, Poorolajal J. Suicide and associated risk factors in Hamadan province, west of Iran, in 2008 and 2009. J Res Health Sci. 2012; 12: 88–92. PMID: 23241517
7. Poorolajal J, Rostami M, Mahjub H, Esmailnasab N. Completed suicide and associated risk factors: A six-year population based survey. Arch Iran Med. 2015; 18(1): 39–43. doi: 0151801/AIM.0010 PMID: 25556385
8. World Health Organization. Alcohol. Geneva: WHO; 2013.
9. Borges G, Loera CR. Alcohol and drug use in suicidal behaviour. Curr Opin Psychiatry 2010; 23: 195–204. doi: 10.1097/YCO.0b013e3283386322 PMID: 20308904
10. Cheryl J, Cherpitel CJ, Borges GLG, Wilcox HC. Acute alcohol use and suicidal behavior: A review of the literature. Alcohol Clin Exp Res 2004; 28: 18S–28S. PMID: 15166633
11. Wilcox HC, Conner KR, Caine ED. Association of alcohol and drug use disorders and completed suicide: an empirical review of cohort studies. Drug Alcohol Depend. 2004; 76: S11–19. PMID: 15555812
12. Smith GS, Branas CC, Miller TR. Fatal nontraffic injuries involving alcohol: A metaanalysis. Ann Emerg Med. 1999; 33: 659–668. PMID: 10339681
13. Fazel S, Cartwright J, Norman-Nott A, Hawton K. Suicide in prisoners: a systematic review of risk factors. J Clin Psychiatry. 2008; 69: 1721–1731. PMID: 19026254
14. National Institutes of Health. Alcohol Use Disorder: A Comparison Between DSM—IV and DSM–5. NIH; 2014.
15. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Alcohol use disorder: a comparison between DSM —IV and DSM–5. NIH Publication No. 13–7999; 2013.
16. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Definitions: self-directed Violence. Atlanta: CDC; 2014.
17. Wells GA, Shea B, O’Connell D, Peterson J, Welch V, Losos M, et al. The Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) for assessing the quality of nonrandomised studies in meta-analyses. Ontario: Ottawa Hospital Research Institute; 2009. doi: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0002195 PMID: 23658850
18. Higgins JPT, Green S. Cochrane handbook for systematic reviews of interventions Version 5.0.1 [updated September 2008]. The Cochrane Collaboration; 2008. Available from www.cochrane-handbook.org doi: 10.1097/BRJ.0b013e31811b1c9f PMID: 19680101
19. Higgins JPT, Thompson SG, Deeks JJ, Altman D Measuring inconsistency in meta-analyses. BMJ. 2003; 327: 557–560. PMID: 12958120
20. Egger M, Davey SG, Schneider M, Minder C. Bias in meta-analysis detected by a simple, graphical test. BMJ. 1997; 315: 629–634. PMID: 9310563
21. Beggs CB, Mazumdar M. Operating characteristics of a rank correlation test for publication bias. Biometrics. 1994; 50: 1088–1101. PMID: 7786990
22. DerSimonian R, Laird N. Meta-analysis in clinical trials. Control Clin Trials. 1986; 7: 177–188. PMID: 3802833
23. Akechi T, Iwasaki M, Uchitomi Y, Tsugane S. Alcohol consumption and suicide among middle-aged men in Japan. Br J Psychiatry. 2006; 188: 231–236. PMID: 16507964
24. Andreasson S, Romelsoj A, Allebeck P. Alcohol, social factors and mortality among young men. Br J Addict. 1991; 86: 877–887. PMID: 1912740
25. Feodor Nilsson S, Hjorth A, Farkas S, Nordentoft M. Suicide and unintentional injury mortality among homeless people: a Danish nationwide register-based cohort study. Eur J Public Health. 2014; 24: 50–56. doi: 10.1093/eurpub/ckt025 PMID: 23482619
26. Kettl P, Bixler EO. Alcohol and suicide in Alaska Natives. Am Indian Alsk Native Ment Health Res. 1998; 1: 29–34. doi: 10.1093/jaamh/1.1.29 PMID: 10618820
27. Flensborg-Madsen T, Knop J, Mortensen EL, Becker U, Sher L, Grønvander B. Alcohol abuse and suicide: a 40-year prospective study of Norwegian conscripts. Addiction. 1995; 90: 685–691. PMID: 7795504
28. Bagge CL, Lee HJ, Schumacher JA, Gratz KL, Krull JL, Holloman G Jr. Alcohol as an acute risk factor for recent suicide attempts: a case–crossover analysis. J Stud Alcohol Drugs. 2013; 74: 552–558. PMID: 23739018
29. Rossow I, Romelsoj A, Leifman H. Alcohol abuse and suicidal behaviour in young and middle aged men: differentiating between attempted and completed suicide. Alcohol. 1999; 8: 1199–1207. PMID: 10615735
30. Lesage AD, Boyer R, Grunberg F, Vanier C, Morissette R, Ménard-Buteau C, et al. Suicide and mental disorders: A case–control study of young men. Acta Paediatr. 2005; 94: 952–959. PMID: 16188820
31. Petronis KR, Samuels JF, Moscicki EK, Anthony JC. An epidemiologic investigation of potential risk factors for suicidality. Psychol Med. 1990; 20: 193–199. PMID: 2399476
32. Bagge CL, Lee HJ, Schumacher JA, Gratz KL, Krull JL, Holloman G Jr. Alcohol as an acute risk factor for recent suicide attempts: a case–crossover analysis. J Stud Alcohol Drugs. 2013; 74: 552–558. PMID: 23739018
33. Beck AT, Steer RA. Clinical predictors of eventual suicide: a 5–to 10-year prospective study of suicide attempters. J Affect Disord. 1989; 17: 203–209. PMID: 25292986
34. Donald M, Dower J, Correa-Velez I, Jones M. Risk and protective factors for medically serious suicide attempts: a comparison of hospital-based with population-based samples of young adults. Aust N Z J Psychiatry. 2006; 40: 87–96. PMID: 16403044
35. Gururaj G, Isaac MK, Subbakrishna DK, Ranjani R. Risk factors for completed suicides: a case-control study from Bangalore, India. Inj Control Saf Promot. 2004; 11: 183–191. PMID: 15764105
36. Kaslow N, Thompson M, Meadows L, Chance S, Puetz R, Hollins L, et al. Risk factors for suicide attempts among African American women. Depress Anxiety. 2000; 12: 13–20. PMID: 10999241
37. Ketti P, Bixler EO. Alcohol and suicide in Alaska Natives. Am Indian Alsk Native Ment Health Res. 1993; 5: 34–45. PMID: 8130312
38. Lesage AD, Boyer R, Grunberg F, Vanier C, Morissette R, Ménard-Buteau C, et al. Suicide and mental disorders: A case–control study of young men. J Affect Disord. 1994; 151: 1063–1068. PMID: 7503818
39. Morin J, Wiktorsson S, Marlow T, Olesen PJ, Skoog I, Waern M. Alcohol Use Disorder in Elderly Suicide Attempters: A Comparison Study. Am J Geriatr Psychiatry. 2013; 21: 196–203. doi: 10.1016/j.jagp.2012.10.020 PMID: 23343493
40. Pridemore WA. The impact of hazardous drinking on suicide among working-age Russian males: an individual-level analysis. Addiction. 2013; 108: 1933–1941. doi: 10.1111/add.12294 PMID: 23834236
41. Zonda T. One-hundred cases of suicide in Budapest: a case–controlled psychological autopsy study. Crisis. 2006; 27: 125–129. PMID: 17091822
42. Agrawal A, Constantino AM, Buchholz KK, Glowinski A, Madden PA, Heath AC, et al. Characterizing alcohol use disorders and suicidal ideation in young women. J Stud Alcohol Drugs. 2013; 74: 406–412. PMID: 23490569
43. Aseltine RH Jr., Schilling EA, James A, Glanovsky JL, Jacobs D. Age variability in the association between heavy episodic drinking and adolescent suicide attempts: findings from a large-scale, school-based screening program. J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2009; 48: 262–270. doi: 10.1097/CHI.0b013e181915bce8 PMID: 19182691
44. Bernal M, Haro JM, Bernert S, Brugha T, de Graaf R, Bruffaerts R, et al. Risk factors for suicidality in Europe: results from the ESEMED study. J Affect Disord. 2007; 101: 27–34. PMID: 17074395
45. Bunevicius R, Liaugaudaite V, Peceliuniene J, Raskauskiene N, Bunevicius A, Mickuviene N. Factors affecting the presence of depression, anxiety disorders, and suicidal ideation in patients attending primary health care service in Lithuania. Scand J Prim Health Care. 2014; 32: 24–29. doi: 10.3109/02813432.2013.873604 PMID: 24533847

46. Coelho BM, Andrade LH, Guarniero FB, Wang YP. The influence of the comorbidity between depression and alcohol use disorder on suicidal behaviors in the Sao Paulo Epidemiologic Catchment Area Study, Brazil. Rev Bras Psiquiatr. 2010; 32: 396–408. PMID: 21308261

47. Elizabeth AS, Robert H. Asetline Jr, Glanovsky JL, Jamesa A, Jacobs D. Adolescent alcohol use, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempts. J Adolesc Health. 2009; 44: 335–341. doi: 10.1016/j.jadohealth.2008.08.006 PMID: 19306791

48. Grossman DC, Milligan BC, Deyo RA. Risk factors for suicide attempts among Navajo adolescents. Am J Public Health. 1991; 81: 870–874. PMID: 2053663

49. Orui M, Kawakami N, Iwata N, Takeshima T, Fukao A. Lifetime prevalence of mental disorders and its relationship to suicidal ideation in a Japanese rural community with high suicide and alcohol consumption rates. Environ Health Prev Med. 2011; 16: 384–389. doi: 10.1007/s12199-011-0209-y PMID: 21431807

50. Randall JR, Doku D, Wilson ML, Peltzer K. Suicidal behaviour and related risk factors among school-aged youth in the Republic of Benin. PLoS One. 2014; 9: e88233. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0088233 PMID: 24505443

51. Shoval G, Shmulewitz D, Wall MM, Aharonovich E, Spivak B, Weizman A, et al. Alcohol dependence and suicide-related ideation/behaviors in an Israeli household sample, with and without major depression. Alcohol Clin Exp Res. 2014; 38: 820–825. doi: 10.1111/acerv.12290 PMID: 24117756

52. Swahn MH, Bossarte RM, Choquet M, Hassler C, Falissard B, Chau N. Early substance use initiation and suicide ideation and attempts among students in France and the United States. Int J Public Health. 2014; 57: 95–105.

53. Zhang Y, Conner KR, Phillips MR. Alcohol use disorders and acute alcohol use preceding suicide in China. Addict Behav. 2010; 35: 152–156. doi: 10.1016/j.addbeh.2009.09.020 PMID: 19850415

54. Dunn N, Cook CC. Psychiatric aspects of alcohol misuse. Hosp Med. 1999; 60: 169–172. PMID: 10476237

55. Sher L. Alcohol consumption and suicide. QJM. 2006: 99: 57–61. PMID: 16287907

56. Wojnar M, Ilgen MA, Jakuczymk A, Wnorowska A, Klimekiewicz A, Brower KJ. Impulsive suicide attempts predict post-treatment relapse in alcohol-dependent patients. Drug Alcohol Depend. 2008; 97: 268–275. doi: 10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2008.04.006 PMID: 18566146

57. Conner KR, Hesselbrock VM, Schuckit MA, Hirsch JK, Knox KL, Meldrum S, et al. Precontemplated and impulsive suicide attempts among individuals with alcohol dependence. J Stud Alcohol. 2006; 67: 95–101. PMID: 16536133

58. DeLeo D, Bertolote J, Lester D. Self-directed violence. In: Krug EG, Dahlberg LL, Mercy JA, Zwi A, Lozano R, editors. World report on violence and health. Geneva: WHO. 2002: pp. 183–212.

59. Pompili M, Serafini G, Innamorati M, Dominici G, Ferracuti S, Kotzalidis GD, et al. Suicidal behavior and alcohol abuse. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2010; 7: 1392–1431. doi: 10.3390/ijerph7041392 PMID: 20617037

60. Fazel S, Benning R, Danesh J. Suicides in male prisoners in England and Wales, 1978–2003. Lancet. 2005; 366: 1301–1302. PMID: 16214601

61. Preti A, Cascio MT. Prison suicides and self-harming behaviours in Italy, 1990–2002. Med Sci Law. 2006; 46: 127–134. PMID: 16683467

62. Szkoł A, Nieto FJ. Epidemiology beyond the basics. Sudbury: Jones and Bartlett Publishers; 2007.