Suicide Risk and COVID-19 Adapted from: The Impact of Infectious Disease-Related Public Health

Emergencies on Suicide, Suicidal Behavior, and Suicidal Thoughts¹





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Read more here: https://discoversociety.org/2020/11/04/on-the-relationship-between-pandemics-and-suicide/

What do we know from past pandemics?

Russian Flu – Increase in suicides by 25%² in England and Wales Spanish Flu – Suicide rates in the USA showed weak positive correlation with mortality rates from flu³ SARS – Significant increase in suicides in women 65 and older⁴

What factors might put someone at risk?

Yip et al⁵, examined suicides after SARS and found the following risk factors:

- a. Disconnection/Isolation
- b. Fear of becoming ill
- The following factors may also increase risk during COVID-19:
 - a. Financial Insecurity
 - b. Pessimism (COVID Fatigue)

Keep an eye on your wellbeing

- a. Limit your time on the internet/social media and watching the news (if you find this upsetting)
- b. Monitor your mental health for early warning signs like chronic poor sleep, changes in appetite, increase in irritability, or a decreased enjoyment in activities
- c. Remove access to means.
 - i. Get rid of unused medications
 - ii. Lock up current medications
 - iii. Make sure any firearms are properly stored

Get creative in addressing loneliness

- a. Have regular video calls with friends and family (try having a meal or playing a game over Zoom together!)
- b. Find virtual community events like concerts or book clubs
- c. Try a new hobby

What can you do if you feel you need help?

- a. Access free virtual supports, like Wellness Together Canada (ca.portal.gc)
- b. Call or text a crisis service (Call 1-833-456-4566 or Text 45645)
- c. Contact your health care professional
- d. If you need immediate help, call 911 or go to an emergency department

To access the most recent information on how the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting suicide rates worldwide visit: https://f1000research.com/articles/9-1097

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