Myths About Suicide

Myths or misinformation about suicide – or the lack of information altogether – often means that desperate people can't get the help they need in times of crisis. Being informed about suicide can help you save your own life or someone else's.

MYTH FACT People who talk about suicide People who die by suicide often give a clue or warning of their rarely actually do it. (This relates intentions. The majority of people who attempt suicide say or do to the belief that people are just something to express their intention before they act. Always treat seeking attention or bluffing.) even subtle threats seriously. FACT MYTH Often the suicidal person feels ambivalent about dying. People The suicidal person wants to die and there is nothing anyone can usually don't want to die - rather, they want to end their intense do about it. emotional pain. You can help by talking to the person about what they're going through. MYTH FACT A person who attempts suicide While a previous suicide attempt statistically increases the chance will always have thoughts of another one, many people never attempt again. Often a suicide of suicide. attempt occurs during a particularly stressful period or major depression. With intervention and support, a person may stop feeling suicidal.

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If you directly ask the person, "Do you feel like killing yourself?" it will lead to a suicide attempt.

FACT

Usually, speaking to a person directly about suicidal intent will relieve the anxiety surrounding the feeling, acting as a deterrent to the suicidal behaviour. You don't create self-destructive feelings in another person simply by talking about suicide. The thought was there before you asked about it.

ΜΥΤΗ

A good job and stable relationships prevent people from contemplating suicide.

FACT

People of all socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds can feel suicidal. Although positive social connections are a major protective factor, biological, social, psychological, and spiritual risk factors also contribute.

