## Table 2.

## Nonpharmacologic Interventions

Nonpharm		Interventions	late and the	D	Constant	f-ti	Diamonto	Constanting (damaged a NV)	Marrian (CD)	Salada Saala	Manager	Kara Callana	Disk of Line
Biological interventions	Author Benedetti et al <sup>48</sup>	Study Quasi-experimental study	Intervention Total sleep deprivation, light therapy, and lithium	Duration 1 wk	Country Italy	Setting Inpatient (hospital unit)	Diagnosis Major depressive episode as part of BD	Sample size (dropouts, N) 143 (2)	Mean age (SD) R+ 45.71 (11.90) NR+ 43.36 (8.61) R- 47.91 (10.97) NR- 47.61 (13.44)	Suicide Scale HDRS-SI	Measure Suicidal ideation	<ul> <li>Key findings</li> <li>Significant, rapid, and persistent improvement in suicidality soon after the first total sleep deprivation cycle.</li> <li>Larger improvement for responders with a positive suicide history after the first total sleep deprivation+light therapy treatment.</li> </ul>	Risk of bias High
	Sahlem et al <sup>49</sup>	Open-label pilot study	Total sleep deprivation, sleep phase advance, bright light therapy	4 d	US	Inpatient (Institute of Psychiatry)	Unipolar or bipolar depression	13 (3)	44 (16.4)	C-SSRS and SSI	Suicidal ideation and behavior	<ul> <li>Triple chronotherapy was safe and feasible.</li> <li>Significant drop in both clinician and self-rated scales of suicidal ideation.</li> </ul>	High
	Lin et al <sup>so</sup>	Post hoc analysis of 2 open-label trials	Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) Fluoxetine	2–3 times/wk with a max of 12 treatments Fixed dose of 20 mg/d for 6 wk	Taiwan	Inpatient (psychosomatic ward)	MDD receiving ECT or fluoxetine for acute treatment	130 (27) 131 (30)	46.5 (10.6) 45.6 (12.4)	HDRS-17 suicide item	Suicidal ideation	<ul> <li>Both ECT and fluoxetine significantly improved suicidality.</li> <li>Significantly higher rate of resolution of suicidal ideation in ECT compared to the fluoxetine group (83% vs 50%).</li> <li>Significantly shorter time to resolution of suicidal ideation in ECT compared to the fluoxetine group.</li> <li>Greater effect size for ECT groups in comparison to the fluoxetine group (Cohen d = 2.40 vs 1.23).</li> <li>Equal effectiveness of ECT and fluoxetine in preventing recurrence of suicidal ideation in the 12-wk follow-up</li> </ul>	High
-	Patel et al <sup>51</sup>	Retrospective study	Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) Matched controls	3 times/wk with a maximum of 10 treatments	US	Inpatient (civil psychiatric facility)	Seriously mentally ill (MI) including BD, MDD, and SCZ	30 30	32.9 (11.3) mentally ill 37.7 (9.1) mentally ill with substance abuse 33.1 (9.8) mentally ill 39.3 (9.2) mentally ill with substance abuse	BPRS suicide scale	Suicidal ideation	<ul> <li>Greater improvement in suicidality during a shorter period in the ECT group as compared to the control group.</li> <li>Most pronounced improvement in mentally ill with substance abuse.</li> <li>Note: baseline suicidality was higher in the ECT group</li> </ul>	High
	George et al <sup>52</sup>	Pilot randomized trial	Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) Sham	3 sessions/d for 3 d (54,000 stimuli)	US	Inpatient (military hospital wards)	PTSD or TBI or both in addition to suicidality	20 (10) 21 (4)	38.7 (15) 46.1 (15.9)	BSS	Suicidal ideation	<ul> <li>rTMS treatment is safe and does not lead to a worsening of suicidality both acutely (over 3 d) and long-term (6-mo follow-up).</li> <li>Rapid antisuicidal effects.</li> <li>No significant different between groups.</li> </ul>	Unclear
	Zhang et al <sup>53</sup>	Open-label trial	Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS)	5 sessions/wk for 2 wk	China	Inpatient (mental health center)	Acute depressive episodes and suicidal ideation	43 54	SI and resolved (n = 63), 43.6 (26.2) SI and unresolved (n = 34), 49.9 (25.1)	HDRS-suicidal- ideation	Suicidal ideation	<ul> <li>Add-on rTMS resulted in significant improvement in suicidal ideation.</li> <li>Pronounced suicide improvement and remission in adolescents treated with the HF left DLPFC rTMS protocol, compared with LF right DLPFC rTMS protocol (not observed in adults)</li> <li>More likelihood of achieving remission with HF left DLPFC rTMS protocol in adolescents as compared to adults.</li> </ul>	High
Cognitive and behavioral therapies	Jelinek et al <sup>54</sup>	Uncontrolled pilot study	Metacognitive training for depression (D-MCT)	4 wk	Germany	Inpatient (ward for affectiv disorders of the clinic for psychiatry)	Depression	58 (10 did not complete the 4-wk intervention, 2 lost to postassessment, 3 lost to 8-wk follow-up assessment)	41.15 (9.53)	BSS and HDRS-SI	Suicidal ideation	Feasibility, safety, and acceptability of the D-MCT/S modules addressing suicidality. BSS: 4-wk post assessment: Cohen d = 0.272; 8-wk follow-up: Cohen d = 0.258; t0-t1-t2 = $P$ = .068, $\eta$ 2partial = 0.059 HDRS item 3: 4-wk post assessment: Cohen d = 0.488; 8-wk follow-up: Cohen d = 0.45; t0-t1-t2 = $P$ < .001,	High
	Probst et al <sup>ss</sup>	Diary card study	Dialectical behavior therapy (DBT)	Weekly for 5 wk	Germany	Inpatient (unit for psychiat crisis intervention)	BPD	44	30.16 (9.39)	Suicidal ideation rating on the diary card Skill use rating on the diary	Suicidal ideation	<ul> <li>η2partial = 0.146</li> <li>Significant improvement in suicidal ideation in individuals that had higher. Percentage of days with successful skill use.</li> <li>Lower suicidal ideation on days with successful skill use relative to unsuccessful skill use and no skill use.</li> <li>Higher suicidal ideation on days with unsuccessful skill use</li> </ul>	High
	Davidson et al <sup>56</sup>	Pilot RCT	Manual-assisted cognitive therapy (MACT) TAU	6 sessions	United Kingdom	Inpatient (psychiatry servic in hospital)	Personality disorder with and without substance misuse admitted after an episode of self-harm	14 (3) 6 (2)	NA	BSS	Suicidal ideation	<ul> <li>compared to days with no skill use.</li> <li>Significant improvement in suicidal ideation in MACT compared to TAU at 3-mo follow-up.</li> </ul>	Low
	Diefenbach et al <sup>57</sup>	Open-label trial	Brief cognitive-behavioral therapy for suicidal inpatients (BCBT-I)	3-7 sessions within 10-24 d	US	Inpatient (psychiatric unit ( medical floor)	Suicide attempts within 1 wk of admission, mostly mood disorders	6 (2)	33.5	C-SSRS	Suicidal ideation and behavior	<ul> <li>Acceptability and feasibility of BCBT-I.</li> <li>Significant and large improvements in suicidality (Cohen d = 0.97).</li> </ul>	High
	Tarrier et al <sup>58</sup> Haddock et al <sup>59</sup>	Longitudinal follow-up comparative study Pilot RCT	Cognitive-behavior therapy for psychosis (CBTp) Supportive counseling (SC) Treatment as usual (TAU) Cognitive-behavioral suicidal prevention	15–20 h treatment envelope within a 5-wk postadmission period, plus "booster" sessions at a further 2 wk, and 1, 2, and 3 mo. 20 1-hr sessions over 60 mo	United Kingdom United	Inpatient or day patient ur for treatment of psychosis Inpatients (acute psychiatr	Schizophrenia or delusional disorder Suicidal thoughts or	Data were available for 278 participants (90.0%) at baseline; 210 (68.0%) at 6 wk; 195 (63.1%) at 3 mo; and 218 (70.6%) at 18 mo 24 (6)	Overall Low self-harm score (n=242): 29.7 (10.6) High self-harm score (n=36): 28.6 (6.4) 33.88 (12.18)	HoNOS nonaccidental self-injury BSS	Self-injury Suicidal ideation and	<ul> <li>Significant reduction in HoNOS suicide behavior scores from baseline.</li> <li>No significant differences between CBTp, TAU, and SC in suicidal ideation at 6-wk, 3-mo, or 18-mo follow-up.</li> <li>Successful implementation of CBSP in acute inpatient</li> </ul>	Unclear  High
	Haddock et al-		therapy (CBSP) + TAU TAU	20 1-hr sessions over 60 mo	Kingdom	ward)	Suicidal thoughts or behaviors within the 3 mo prior to admission	27 (8)	37.04 (12.41)	SPS ideation and suicide risk	behavior; suicide risk	<ul> <li>Successful implementation of CBSP in acute inpatient setting.</li> <li>No significant differences in suicidal ideation and suicidal probability between the CBSP + TAU and TAU alone during the 6 mo.</li> <li>At 6 wk         BSS: NA         SPS ideation, effect size = 0.17         SPS suicide risk, effect size = 0.37         At 6 mo         BSS: NA         SPS ideation, effect size = 0.27         SPS ideation, effect size = 0.27         SPS suicide risk, effect size = -0.18     </li> </ul>	High
	LaCroix et al <sup>60</sup>	Pilot RCT	Post-admission cognitive therapy (PACT) + EUC EUC	Six 60- to 90-min individual CBT sessions over 3 d	US	Inpatient (psychiatric inpatient unit)	Recent suicide attempt and ASD or PTSD; military service members and adult beneficiaries	18 (8 at 3-mo) 18 (6 at 3-mo)	28.9 (8.6) 33.0 (10.8)	SSI-W	Suicidal ideation	<ul> <li>No statistically significant between-group difference in reattempt suicide or suicide ideation during 3-mo follow- up.</li> <li>Month 1, Cohen d = -0.97</li> <li>Month 2, Cohen d = 0.23</li> <li>Month 3, Cohen d = -0.26</li> </ul>	High
	Ghahramanlou- Holloway et al <sup>61</sup>	Pilot RCT	Post-admission cognitive therapy (PACT) + EUC EUC	Six 60- to 90-min individual CBT sessions over 3 d	US	Inpatient (psychiatric inpatient unit)	Recent suicide attempt or suicide ideation with a history of a prior suicide attempt (63% with multiple attempts; 67% with MDD)- military service members and adult beneficiaries)		30.3 (11.4) 27.8 (9.3)	SSI-W	Suicidal ideation	<ul> <li>No statistically significant between-group difference in reattempt suicide or suicide ideation during 3-mo follow- up.</li> <li>Month 1: Cohen d=0.19, P=.633 Month 2: Cohen d=0.54, P=233 Month 3: Cohen d=-0.06, P=.992</li> </ul>	High
	Cha et al <sup>62</sup> (experiment 2) Bentley et al <sup>63</sup>	RCT Proof of concept study (RCT)	Attention bias modification (ABM) Controls Unified protocol (UP)+TAU	4 sessions of a 20-min computer- based task Daily, 4 d	US	Inpatient (psychiatric inpatient unit Inpatient (hospital unit)	Suicidal ideation or attempt Suicide attempt or	Overall, 37 (7) 6 (1)	41.5 (15.1) 45.9 (14.6) Overall: 44 (11.73)	SSI	Suicidal ideation	<ul> <li>No significant between-group differences in reducing suicidality (Cohen d's = 0.04–0.09).</li> <li>Equal likelihood of experiencing suicidal ideation for the groups at 2-mo follow-up.</li> <li>Acceptability and feasibility of UP implementation.</li> </ul>	Low Unclear
	-		TAU				experiencing active suicidal ideation within the past 2 wk. Heterogenous diagnosis, with most common diagnosis of depression and polysubstance abuse.	6 (1)				<ul> <li>No between-group differences in suicidal thoughts or behaviors during a 6-mo follow-up.</li> </ul>	
	Bentley et al <sup>64</sup> Herrmann	Quasi-experimental study	Unified protocol (UP) Mindfulness-based intervention (MB-SI)	Daily, 7-d schedule allowing patients to receive all modules in the first 2 d on the unit Four 45-min individual session.	US	Inpatient (hospital unit) Inpatient (psychiatric unit)	Suicidal thoughts and behaviors and affective disorders Veterans with	Pre-UP (n = 133) post-UP (n = 61) 20 (8)	34.1 (13.6) Overall, 39.5 (9.52)	PHQ-9 suicide item C-SSRS	Suicidal ideation	<ul> <li>Acceptability of UP implementation.</li> <li>Improvements in suicidality were not significantly different between pre and post-UP implementation (Hedges'g at discharge between pre- and post-UP = 0.05).</li> <li>No between-group differences in reduction of suicidality at</li> </ul>	
Development	et al <sup>ss</sup> Vaslamatzis		Treatment as usual (TAU)	each per day, over 12 subsequent days 100 d			increased suicide risk	43 (10)	26.3 (5.6)	Suicide Risk Scale	Risk for suicidality,	<ul> <li>1-mo follow-up.</li> <li>Feasibility of MB-SI in an inpatient psychiatric unit.</li> </ul>	
Psychodynamic and mentalization-based therapies	et al <sup>ss</sup> Fowler et al <sup>s7</sup>	Naturalistic empirical study (observational) Naturalistic longitudinal study	Specialized inpatient psychotherapeutic program (SIPP) Extended inpatient treatment including	8 wk	Greece	Inpatient (psychiatric university hospital) Inpatient (psychiatric hospital)	Severe personality disorder BPD	245	28.5 (11.0)	C-SSRS	Alsk for suicidality, aggressivity, and impulsivity Suicidal ideation and	<ul> <li>Significant improvement in suicidality for all participants.</li> <li>Significant reduction in suicidality in multimodal psychodynamic psychotherapy plus pharmacotherapy group, but not in multimodal psychodynamic psychotherapy only group.</li> <li>Large size improvement in suicidality in BDP patients and</li> </ul>	High High
Trauma-focused and specialized	Ross and Haley <sup>68</sup>	Uncontrolled naturalistic study	mentalization-based therapies for adults with borderline personality disorder reference Trauma model therapy	35 h a wk of group therapy and 3 h a wk of individual therapy while in the inpatient program	US	Inpatient (psychiatric hospital)	Complex dissociative disorders and depression	220 60 (14)	32.7 (13.5) 36.1 (range 20–52)	BSS	behavior Suicidal ideation	<ul> <li>their references (BPD, Cohen d = 1.19; reference, Cohen d = 0.81) during extended hospitalization.</li> <li>Significant difference between the admission scores as compared to the discharge and 3-mo follow-up admission vs discharge, Cohen d = 1.12</li> </ul>	High
interventions 	Menefee et al <sup>69</sup>	Naturalistic study	Environment of recovery programs (ROVER/ WISER) including evidence-based treatments (EBTs) for PTSD	30 h a wk of group therapy and 2 h of individual therapy in the partial hospitalization program 30 d (5–7 h of therapy per weekday and a minimum of 2 h per day on the weekends)	US	Inpatient (acute hospital setting)	Veterans who voluntarily sought admission to an inpatient, acute psychiatric setting in a southern VA medical	559 (282 men; 277 women) discontinuation: 92 (71 men and 21 women)	Male: 30.8 (6.7) Female: 41.9 (10.4) Total: 36.3 (10.4)	BSS	Suicidal ideation	Admission vs 3 mo, Cohen d = 1.04 Discharge vs 3-mo, Cohen d = 0.03 • Significant improvement in suicidality (Cohen d = 1.13).	High
Motivational and brief interventions	Britton et al <sup>70</sup>	Open-label trial	Motivational interviewing to address suicidal ideation (MI-SI)	2 sessions spaced over 3 days	USUS	Inpatient (acute psychiatric unit)	center Suicidal ideation (veterans)	13 (4 posttreatment, 2 in follow- up)	46.77 (10.49)	SSI	Suicidal ideation	<ul> <li>Acceptability of MS-SI intervention</li> <li>Immediate and long-term reduction in severity of suicidal ideation with large effect size (Cohen d's=1.36–3.39 posttreatment; 1.66–1.95 at 2-mo follow-</li> </ul>	High
	Britton et al <sup>71</sup>	RCT	Motivational interviewing to address suicidal ideation (MI-SI) Revised MI-SI (MI-SI-R) Treatment as usual (TAU)	2 sessions spaced over 2 d	US	Inpatient (acute psychiatric unit)	Suicidal ideation (veterans)	33 (9 at 1-mo, 10 at 3-mo, 12 at 6-mo) 33 (5 at 1-mo, 7 at 3-mo, 6 at 6- mo) 66 (10 at 1-mo, 11 at 3-mo, 14 at	46.61 (12.69) 43.91 (12.44) 46.03 (12.77)	SSI and suicide attempts	Suicidal ideation and suicide attempts	<ul> <li>up)</li> <li>Reduction in the presence and severity of suicide was not different between groups over 6-mo follow-up.</li> <li>MI-SI, odds ratio (95% CI) 0.60 (0.26, 1.40); MI-SI-R, odds ratio (95% CI) 0.58 (0.28, 1.24); combined MI-SI conditions, odds ratio (95% CI) 0.59 (0.31, 1.12).</li> </ul>	
	Ducasse et al <sup>72</sup>	RCT	Gratitude diary Food diary	Daily for 7 d	France	Inpatient (department of psychiatric emergency and acute care in the academic hospital)	Recent suicidal ideation or attempts	6-mo) 101 (1) 100 (2)	41.58 (12.97) 42.55 (11.82)	Severity and intensity C-SSRS SSI	Suicidal ideation and behavior	<ul> <li>No significant efficacy of 7-d gratitude journal to reduce suicidal ideation as compared to the control</li> <li>C-SSRS, Cohen d = 0.20; SSI, Cohen d = 0.22.</li> </ul>	High
	0'Connor et al <sup>73</sup>	RCT	Volitional help sheet (VHS) + TAU TAU	6 mo	United Kingdom	Inpatient (emergency department)	Recent suicide attempts	259 (5) 259 (1)	36.5 (14.59) 36.07 (12.77)	The number of participants who re- presented with self- harm during the 6-mo follow-up period; the number of times a participant re- presented at the hospital with any self- harm during the 6-mo follow-up period	Repetition of self- harm	<ul> <li>No significant between-group difference in the number of participants who represented with self-harm after 6-mo follow-up.</li> <li>No significant between-group difference in the self-harm representations per patient after 6-mo follow-up.</li> </ul>	Low
Comprehensive care approaches (integrative,	Pfeiffer et al74	Pilot RCT	Peer specialist intervention (PREVAIL) + usual care Usual care	12 wk	US	Inpatient psychiatry unit	Suicidal ideation or attempts (various diagnosis)	34 (10 by 3-mo and at 6-mo) 36 (5 by 3-mo and 7 by 6-mo)	Overall, 34 (14)	Suicide ideation (Beck Scale)	Suicidal ideation	<ul> <li>Acceptability and feasibility of the PREVAIL intervention.</li> <li>No reports on within or between-group difference due to limited power.</li> </ul>	
collaborative, and peer support)	Engstrom et al <sup>76</sup>	Secondary analysis of a cluster randomized trial <sup>75</sup>	Collaborative care intervention Usual care	12 mo	US	Inpatient (25-level I trauma centers)	Injury survivors (some with PTSD and suicidal ideation at baseline)		37.6 (13.4) 39.9 (14.8)	PHQ-9 suicide item	Suicidal ideation	<ul> <li>Feasibility of suicidal assessment and monitoring in pragmatic clinical trials.</li> <li>No significant difference in improvement of suicidality in intervention relative to the control during the 12-mo follow-up.</li> </ul>	
	Jun et al <sup>77</sup> Ellis et al <sup>78</sup>	Quasi-experimental study Open-label pilot study	Suicide prevention program Routine hospital treatments Collaborative assessment and management	two 60-min sessions per wk over 4 wk (8 sessions total) 4–24 50-min sessions	South Korea	Inpatient (psychiatric unit in a university hospital) Inpatient (psychiatric hospital)	Mental disorder (SCZ, MDD, BD, anxiety disorders, alcohol use disorder) receiving treatment in the psychiatric unit Recent history of	25 (3) 25 (2) 24 (4)	46.45 (15.02) 43.52 (16.24) 36.90 (11.06)	BSS BSS and SCS	Suicidal ideation	<ul> <li>Significant improvement in suicidal ideation compared to the control.</li> <li>Significant decreases in suicidal ideation and suicidal</li> </ul>	High High
	Lins et di	opernabel plot study	of suicidality (CAMS)	Mean length of stay: 51.4 d		inpatient (psychiatric nospital)	suicidal ideation/ behavior, mostly primary mood disorders (depression, BD-I, and BD-II) but also PTSD, anxiety disorder NOS, PD, and bulimia nervosa		30.30 (11.50)		Jucidal lacation	<ul> <li>Support for the feasibility of implementing a structured, suicide-specific intervention for at-risk patients in inpatient settings.</li> </ul>	riigii
	Ellis et al <sup>79</sup>	Naturalistic, controlled- comparison trial	Collaborative assessment and management of suicidality (CAMS) Treatment as usual (TAU)	10–29 50-min sessions Mean length of stay: 58.8 d	US	Inpatient (psychiatric hospital)	Suicidality (ideation or attempts) within weeks of admission (prominently mood disorders, anxiety disorders, substance- related disorders, and personality disorders)	26 26	32.42 (14.19) 33.31 (13.19)	BSS and SCS	Suicidal ideation; suicide risk by measuring a range of suicidogenic cognitions	<ul> <li>Greater and faster improvement in suicidal ideation and suicidal cognition in CAMS compared to TAU.</li> </ul>	High
	Ellis et al <sup>so</sup>	Naturalistic, controlled comparison trial	Collaborative assessment and management of suicidality (CAMS) Treatment as usual (TAU)	6–30 50-min sessions Mean length of stay: 59.5 d	US	Inpatient (psychiatric hospital)	Suicidality (ideation or attempts) within 2 mo prior to admission, prominently mood disorders and personality disorders	52 (24 at 2-wk, 27 at 12-wk, 34 at 24-wk follow-ups) 52 (29 at 2-wk, 35 at 12-wk, 35 at 24-wk follow-ups)	31.44 (13.91) 32.92 (14.56)	BSS, SCS, and C-SSRS	Suicidal ideation; suicide risk by measuring a range of suicidogenic cognitions; suicidal ideation and behavior	<ul> <li>Significant improvement in suicidal ideation in all patients at discharge and 6-mo follow-up</li> <li>Significant differences between CAMS and TAU at discharge but not at 6-mo follow-up.</li> </ul>	High
	0'Connor et al <sup>81</sup>	RCT	The teachable moment brief intervention (TMBI) + usual care Usual care	Single session of 30–60 min	US	Inpatient (medical/surgical floor) of a level 1 trauma center	Recent suicide attempt survivors	15 (4) 15 (2)	43.67 (13.13) 39.02 (14.43)	SSI, motivation to change, reasons for living	Suicidal ideation, motivation to changes, reasons for living	<ul> <li>TMBI intervention was feasible and acceptable.</li> <li>No significant between-group differences in suicidal ideation at 1-mo follow-up.</li> <li>Significant improvements in motivation to address their problems in the TMBI group compared to usual care at 1-mo follow-up (β = 9.02).</li> <li>Significant improvements on reasons for living improvements in the TMBI group compared to the usual care group 1-mo follow-up (β = 29.60).</li> <li>No statistically significant differences between groups on reported reasons for living.</li> </ul>	
	0'Connor et al <sup>82</sup>	Pilot RCT	Teachable moment brief intervention (TMBI)+ usual care Usual care	Single session of 30–60 min	US	Medical/surgical floor or inpatient psychiatry unit	Recent suicide attempt survivors	23 (4 at 1-mo interview, 7 at 3- mo interview, 10 at 12-mo interview) 25 (10 at 1-mo interview 13 at 3- mo interview 15 at 12-mo interview)	43.26 (2.48) 41.96 (2.70)	BSS, motivation to change, reasons for living	Suicidal ideation, motivation to changes, reasons for living	<ul> <li>Acceptability and feasibility of TMBI intervention</li> <li>No significant between-group differences in suicidal ideation at 12-mo follow-up.</li> <li>No significant improvements in motivation to address their problems in the TMBI group compared to usual care at 12-mo follow-up (β=-0.40)</li> <li>No significant improvements on reasons for living improvements in the TMBI group compared to the usual care group 12-mo follow-up (β=-2.23).</li> </ul>	
	Bahlmann et al <sup>øз</sup>	Open-label pilot study	Relapse prevention intervention after suicide event (RISE)	Five 60-min sessions delivered over 2 to 3 times per week over 2–3 wk	Germany	Inpatient (hospital)	Recent suicide attempters (MDD, ASD, OCD, alcohol dependence)	27 (20)	35.6 (14.2)	BSS	Suicidal ideation	<ul> <li>Significant reduction in suicidal ideation after RISE intervention compared to baseline (effect size = 0.75)</li> <li>No significant changes between sessions in the intensity of suicidal ideation or in the intent to act on suicidal ideation</li> <li>89% had no suicide re-attempts at 6-mo follow-up.</li> <li>Acceptability of RISE.</li> </ul>	
EUC = enhanced	usual care; HDRS	S = Hamilton Depression Rating	; BPD = borderline personality disorde g Score; HDRS-SI = Hamilton Depressi ompulsive disorder; PHQ-9 = Patient	on Rating Scale Suicide Item	3; HF = high free	quency; HoNOS = Health	of the Nation Outo	come Scales; LF = low freque	ency; MDD = major de	pressive disorder; NR	+ = nonresponders w	Depressive symptom Inventory Suicidality Subsca vith positive history of attempted suicide; NR-= no d suicide; SCS = Suicide Cognition Scale; SCZ = so	onresponders

Abbreviations: ASD = acute stress disorder; BD = bipolar disorder; BPD = borderline personality disorder; BPRS = Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale; BSS = Beck Scale for Suicid EUC = enhanced usual care; HDRS = Hamilton Depression Rating Score; HDRS-SI = Hamilton Depression Rating Scale Suicide Item 3; HF = high frequency; HoNOS = Health with negative history of attempted suicide; OCD = obsessive compulsive disorder; PHQ-9 = Patient Health Questionnaire-9; PTSD = posttraumatic stress disorder; SPS = Suicide Probability Scale; SSI = Scale/Severity of Suicidal Ideation; SSI-W = Scale for Suicide Ideation, Worst Time Point; TAU = treatment as usual; TBI = traumatic Ideation; C-SSRS = Columbia-Suicide Severity Rating Scale; DLPFC = dorsolateral prefrontal cortex; DSI-SS = Depressive symptom Inventory Suicidality Subscale; of the Nation Outcome Scales; LF = Iow frequency; MDD = major depressive disorder; NR+ = nonresponders with positive history of attempted suicide; NR- = nonresponders R+ = responders with positive history of attempted suicide; R- = responders with negative history of attempted suicide; SCS = Suicide Cognition Scale; SCZ = schizophrenia; brain injury.