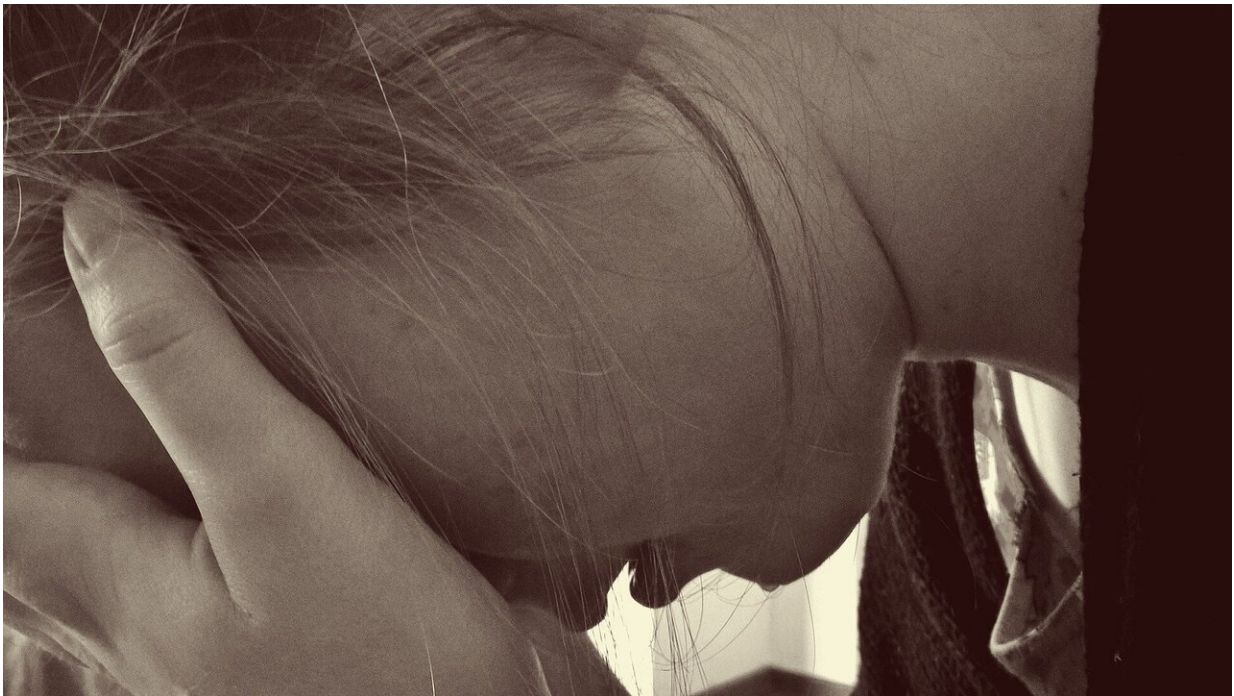


The impact of suicide on health professionals and first responders

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More research is urgently needed into the impact that attending suicide events is having on paramedics and other first responders, a researcher at the University of Otago, Wellington, says.

Ph.D. student Renan Lyra, a psychologist by training, says a significant proportion of police officers, firefighters and paramedics will attend at

least one suicide event in their careers, but there has been little research into the impact this has on their personal and [professional lives](#) and on their own suicide risk.

Mr Lyra has reviewed 25 [research papers](#) on the impact attending a suicide event has on those on the front line in countries including the US, the UK, Australia and in Europe.

His review, which has just been published in the international journal *PLOS ONE*, is understood to be the first to specifically look at the impact of work-related exposure to suicide among first responders and [mental health professionals](#).

He found almost all the research papers published over the last 10 years were focused on the impact the suicide of a patient had on the psychologists, psychiatrists, [social workers](#) and nurses who worked with them, rather than on first responders.

Mr Lyra says attending the scene of a suspected suicide is one of the most critical and traumatic situations first responders are likely to encounter in the course of their work.

"For first responders, the [emotional impact](#) includes the high emotional labour they need to expend to manage their feelings, something which has been found to be associated with increased thoughts of suicide among firefighters."

Research which detailed the impact of attending a suicide event on mental [health](#) professionals found they experienced sadness, shock, feelings of blame, hopelessness, guilt, self-doubt, grief and anger.

"Their professional reactions ranged from sadness at work and increased awareness of suicide risk to reduced professional confidence and fear of

publicity and litigation. They were also more likely to refer patients on to psychiatrists."

Only two of the 25 research papers Mr Lyra examined measured mental health outcomes in mental health professionals after a patient's suicide, with burnout and PTSD reported as significant adverse outcomes.

Mr Lyra says exposure to suicide is a major risk factor for suicide, with mental health professionals and first responders themselves being at higher risk of suicide than the general population.

"One of the explanations for the higher rates of suicides among these professions is their higher levels of occupational-related psychological distress, and for first responders, work-related post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). One of the contributors to this may be their higher exposure to suicide."

Mr Lyra says suicide is a major global health and social issue, with an estimated 800,000 people dying by suicide each year.

"The social and psychological costs of suicide are high. For every suicide, it has been estimated that between six and 20 people, usually family members and friends of those who died, are adversely affected psychologically and emotionally. This group is likely to include those who encounter suicide while on duty."

Mr Lyra is planning further research on the impact of [suicide](#) on [first responders](#). If you are, or have been, a first responder and wish to enquire about participating in the research, email renan.lyra@postgrad.otago.ac.nz.

More information: Renan Lopes de Lyra et al. Occupational exposure to suicide: A review of research on the experiences of mental health

professionals and first responders, *PLOS ONE* (2021). [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0251038](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0251038)

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