Consensual Quality: Bridging the Gap Between Qualitative and Quantitative Research Holy-Trinity
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WARNING SIGNS AND INTERVENTION STRATEGIES WITH SUICIDAL RISK IN ADOLESCENT

WARNING SIGNS AND INTERVENTION STRATEGIES WITH SUICIDAL RISK IN ADOLESCENT

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Abstract

Adolescence is not only a "stage" of development, it is an experience. All adolescents share certain common experiences but they also have unique individual differences, characteristics that are important to the particular adolescent's experience. Many facets of development and the psychological, social process underlying them are experienced by most adolescents. Suicide is related to a general sense of overwhelming hopelessness, although it also may result from the accumulation of adverse life events such as family conflicts; loss of a family member due to illness, death or divorce; breakups or problems in romantic relationships or friendships; school failure; being apprehended in a delinquent, forbidden, or embarrassing act or situation; or real or imagined mental or physical illness. Several warning signs: School problems, such as missing classes, training, and a sudden change in grades; Running away from home; Frequent incidents of self-destructive behavior, such as careless accidents; Loss of appetite or excessive eating; Withdrawal from friends and peers; Sleeping problems; Signs of depression, tearfulness or overt indication of psychological difficulties, such as hallucinations; A preoccupation with death, an after life, or what would happen "if I died"; Putting affairs in order, such as giving away prized possessions, making arrangements for the care of a pet, and drawing up a will; An explicit announcement that the person is thinking about suicide. There are also several factors that need to be understood as suicidal behaviors and should be considered for warning signs. These include Suicidal Ambivalence, Clinical Picture, Types, Stages and Risk Factors. The intervention strategies are prevention and crisis intervention. Prevention efforts have focused on education, such as providing information to all high school students about risk factors in the hope that students might recognize a problem in a friend. Special training in coping abilities has also been offered, so that teenagers might be able to find some non-lethal solution to their problems. The primary objective of crisis intervention is to help a person cope with an immediate life crisis. All suicide attempts should be taken seriously, developing a relationship with the client is essential. Enhanced communication is necessary between all parties. Continual monitoring and support is needed, while acknowledgement of the client's pain and existence is very important. Crisis intervention programs are important and follow up helps the victim cope with reality. The establishment of community resources, such as halfway houses, shelters, hotlines and adolescent clinics, are necessary.

Keyword : Adolescence, Suicide,

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