

# From Warning Signs to Suicidal Crisis: A Scoping Review of Imminent Suicide Risk Indicators



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## Introduction

Assessing imminent suicide risk is critical for timely and effective clinical interventions [1, 2]. However, most assessment tools focus on self-reported suicidal ideation - which is not always disclosed – and on long-term risk factors. These factors reflect general vulnerability to suicide yet are often insufficient to identify acute periods of heightened risk. Warning signs may instead signal the onset of a suicidal crisis, a state characterized by rapidly escalating psychological distress and an increased likelihood of suicidal behavior [3]. Despite their clinical relevance, warning signs still lack a shared definition and clear temporal boundaries in the literature.

| Characteristic Feature            | Risk Factors         | Warning Signs         |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Nature of relationship to suicide | Distal               | Proximal              |
| Time frame                        | A year to a lifetime | Hours to days         |
| Empirical foundation              | Empirically derived  | Clinically identified |
| Nature of occurrence              | Static               | Episodic or transient |

Adapted from Rudd, 2006.

## Objectives

This scoping review aimed to:

- 1 Synthesize current knowledge on warning signs for suicide;
- 2 Examine their relationship with the concept of suicidal crisis.

## Methods

A search was conducted in Scopus, PubMed, and PsycInfo databases using keywords related to acute suicide risk. Eligible studies included reviews investigating indicators of imminent suicide risk and primary studies of any design (quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods), provided they were not already covered by the included reviews.

## References

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## Results

1 A comprehensive **list of warning signs** was synthesized, spanning cognitive, emotional, verbal, and behavioral domains. Many of these signs can be directly observed by others, underscoring the importance of integrating **observed or reported behavioral manifestations** into clinical suicide risk assessments.

|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Cognitive</b>  | Reduced problem-solving abilities<br>Feeling trapped/desperate<br>Feeling like a burden to others<br>Lack of reasons for living/no purpose for living<br>Helplessness<br>Worthlessness<br>Diminished concentration |
| <b>Emotional</b>  | Anxiety<br>Hopelessness<br>Emptiness<br>Agitation<br>Mood shifts (including positive)<br>Anger<br>Apathy<br>Anhedonia<br>Calmness/appearing at peace<br>Panic attacks                                              |
| <b>Verbal</b>     | Threats of suicide/self-harm<br>Talking about suicide or death<br>Direct statements of suicidal intent                                                                                                             |
| <b>Behavioral</b> | Preparatory behaviors<br>Alcohol/substance use<br>Excessive risk-taking<br>Social withdrawal<br>Negative interpersonal life events<br>Sleep disturbances<br>Job/financial strain                                   |

2 Several warning signs were found to overlap with symptoms commonly proposed in the clinical characterization of suicidal crises, including **hyperarousal, hopelessness, and social withdrawal**. Suicidal crises are acute, time-limited states that can escalate within days or even hours. Recognizing them improves clinical assessment but would benefit from the introduction of a suicide-specific diagnostic category. Two proposals exist: Acute Suicidal Affective Disturbance (ASAD) [4] and Suicidal Crisis Syndrome (SCS) [5].

## Conclusions

This review provides a list of warning signs intended to **assist mental health professionals** in conducting more accurate assessments of imminent suicide risk. Current research on suicidal crises underscores the need for the introduction of a **suicide-specific diagnostic category** within mental disorder classification systems.