



JSP

Journal of Suicide Prevention

<https://issp.ir>

OPEN ACCESS

Vol. 1. 2019. Article ID: e2019001



## Editorial

# The birth of a new suicidology journal: The Journal of Suicide Prevention (JSP)

Mohsen Rezaeian<sup>1</sup>

1. (*Corresponding author*) Prof. of Epidemiology, Epidemiology and Biostatistics Department, Medical School, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences, Rafsanjan, Iran & Occupational Environmental Research Center, University of Medical Sciences, Rafsanjan, Iran  
Email: moeygmr2@yahoo.co.uk

### Cite this article as:

Rezaeian M. The birth of a new suicidology journal: The Journal of Suicide Prevention (JSP). *J Suicid Prevent.* 2019 (Feb);1:1-2. e2019001.

\*This work is published under CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 licence.

## Introduction

I am delighted to write the first editorial for the first issue of the Journal of Suicide Prevention (JSP). It should be remembered that suicidal behavior is amongst the most important public health issues all over the world. Suicide is the 13<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death worldwide [1], so that only in 2012 we had almost 804,000 suicide deaths globally [2].

Studies on different aspects of suicidal behavior are already appeared in some internationally known journals such as *Archive of Suicide Research*, *Crisis*, *Suicide & Life-threatening Behavior*, and *Suicidology Online*. Following these pioneered journals, given the critical issue of suicidal behavior, we are celebrating the birth of Journal of Suicide Prevention (JSP). JSP is initiated and supported by the Iranian Scientific Society for Suicide Prevention (ISSSP). We have high hope that the journal will provide a strong platform for discussing diverse aspects of suicide behavior, especially, from the prevention point of view.

It is worth emphasizing that in spite of the advancement in suicide prevention worldwide, we still encounter many challenges some of them including “the accuracy and reliability of suicide statistics”, “insufficient resources”, “ineffective coordination”, “lack of enforcement of guidelines”, “limited access to surveillance data” and “lack of independent and systematic evaluations” [3].

Our primary focus will be on the Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMR) of the World Health Organization (WHO). The EMR consists of 22 countries that include: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

The EMR has a unique characteristic and that is most of

the countries within the region have an Islamic background and are affected by different wars, armed conflicts, social unrest, natural disasters, etc. [4]. This means that especial attention should be paid to the mental health issues within the region. In terms of suicide epidemiology, the countries within the region also have unique patterns which are worth further investigation [5-8].

The EMR, however, is just one of the six regions of WHO and certainly there are lessons in suicide prevention that each region can learn from other regions. Therefore, notwithstanding our primary focus we are open to receive any relevant submissions from around the world.

For all these reasons, I would like to emphasize that we are committing to publish all worthy and relevant types of articles including original, systematic review, meta-analysis, narrative review, brief communication, commentary, letter to the editor, editorial, book review, film review, etc.

We have a distinguished international editorial board and entrust ourselves to a fast peer review process. Therefore, we hope that you keenly share your eligible works with your colleagues through JSP vehicle.

As the editor-in-chief, I am eagerly looking forward to receiving your valuable contributions.

## References

1. Lozano R, Naghavi M, Foreman K, Lim S, Shibuya K, Aboyans V, et al. Global and regional mortality from 235 causes of death for 20 age groups in 1990 and 2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study. *Lancet* 2012; 380: 2095-2128.
2. World Health Organization. Preventing Suicide: A global imperative. World Health Organization: Geneva, Switzerland, 2014.
3. Arensman E. Suicide prevention in an international context. *Crisis* 2017; 38 (1): 1-6.

4. Rezaeian M. The age and sex suicide pattern in the Eastern Mediterranean region based on the global burden of disease estimates for 2000. *East Mediterr Health J* 2007; 13: 10-17.

5. Rezaeian M. Suicide among young Middle Eastern Muslim females: The perspective of an Iranian epidemiologist. *Crisis* 2010; 31: 36-42.

6. Malakouti SK, Davoudi F, Khalid S, Ahmadzad Asl M, Moosa Khan M, Alirezaei N, Mirabzadeh A, DeLeo D. The epidemiology of suicide behaviors among the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region of WHO: A systematic review.

*Acta Med Iran*. 2015; 53 (5): 257-65.

7. Khan MM. Understanding suicide bombing through suicide research: The case of Pakistan. *Psychiatric Annals* 2017; 47 (3): 145-50.

8. Rezaeian M. The geographical belt of self-immolation. *Burns* 2017; 43 (1): 245-6.