Suicidality is undoubtedly a pressing clinical issue. It represents a significant public health problem worldwide. Suicide represents a complex and multi factorial human behavior, mental illness, genetics, biological, psychosocial and cultural factors that contribute to the etiology of suicidal behavior. Effective treatment of suicidal behavior can potentially save an individual's life; therefore, this study was conducted to assess the suicidality risk factors and its management. A descriptive correlational design was utilized in this study. A sample is convenient; all patients who were admitted to Poison Control Center, Cairo University over three months were recruited. Socio-demographic/medical data sheet, Perceived Social Support Scale, Beck Depressive Inventory Scale, Beck Suicidal Ideation Scale, Life Stressors questionnaire and Management questionnaire were used to achieve the purpose of this study. Results revealed that most of attempters were female adolescents, showed a higher tendency to be single, unemployed, moderate education, resided urban areas, using drug self poisoning, showed none previous attempts, high suicidal ideation and moderate depression. The most prominent problems were family problems. Attempters found low family support and high friend support and without receiving any type of management except medical management. To conclude suicide attempters need social and emotional support from their significant others. Further studies about suicidal ideation assessment among group at risk for early detection are recommended.

Keywords:
Suicide; Depression; Suicidal ideation; Social support; Life event.