

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-54360

Date: 17-10-2025

Title: Age and Gender related analysis of Psychosocial factors in attempted Suicide patients attending in a tertiary care Hospital of North-Eastern region.” .

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision.....

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality	✓			
Techn. Quality		✓		
Clarity		✓		
Significance		✓		

Reviewer Name: Dr. Amina

Reviewer's Comment for Publication

The manuscript titled “*Age and Gender Related Analysis of Psychosocial Factors in Attempted Suicide Patients Attending in a Tertiary Care Hospital of North-Eastern Region*” presents an informative and clinically valuable study exploring psychosocial correlates of suicide attempts within a defined hospital population. The topic is of high social and clinical significance, addressing a persistent mental health challenge in India, particularly in the North-Eastern region where socio-cultural and economic factors often interplay with psychological distress.

The **abstract** concisely states the background, objectives, methodology, and key findings. However, the flow could be improved with better sentence transitions and minor grammatical corrections. A brief quantitative mention of key results (e.g., predominant age group, gender ratio) would enhance the clarity and impact of the abstract.

The **introduction** provides an adequate overview of the suicide phenomenon and its multifactorial causation. It effectively contextualizes the need for age and gender-based psychosocial analysis. The references to WHO statistics and global perspectives strengthen the

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rationale. Nevertheless, the section would benefit from condensation to avoid repetition of ideas and a sharper focus on the regional significance of the study.

The **methodology** is clearly described and appropriate for the study objectives. The inclusion and exclusion criteria are well-defined. The use of standardized instruments such as ICD-10, Present State Examination (PSE), and Suicide Intent Questionnaire (SIQ) lends reliability and validity to the findings. However, the sample size ($n=50$) limits generalizability, and this limitation should be explicitly mentioned in the discussion. A flow diagram or brief description of data collection procedures could further enhance methodological transparency.

The **results** are systematically presented with relevant tabular data that summarize socio-demographic and clinical variables. The findings reveal that the majority of suicide attempters were males (64%) and belonged to the 21–30 years age group (56%), which aligns with trends in both Indian and international studies. The statistical analysis using the chi-square test is appropriate for categorical data, though mentioning exact p-values in key comparisons (e.g., gender vs. diagnosis, marital status vs. attempt rate) would make the results section more robust.

The **discussion** section successfully relates the study findings to previously published literature. The observation that depressive episodes and alcohol dependence were the most frequent psychiatric diagnoses among attempters is consistent with prior Indian studies (e.g., Chandrasekaran et al., 2003). The link between unemployment, marital status, and suicide risk is appropriately emphasized. However, the discussion could be improved by integrating a deeper analysis of sociocultural determinants specific to the North-Eastern region, such as ethnic diversity, economic disparities, or substance abuse patterns.

The **conclusion** succinctly summarizes the key findings, underscoring the high prevalence of suicide attempts among young adults and males, and the role of psychiatric morbidity. The study provides meaningful insights for targeted preventive interventions in tertiary care settings.

The **references** are relevant and adequately cited, although a few could be updated with more recent Indian studies (post-2015) to strengthen contextual grounding.

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Overall Evaluation:

This is a **relevant, well-structured, and clinically significant study** that adds to the understanding of psychosocial factors influencing suicidal behavior. The manuscript demonstrates clear ethical compliance, use of standardized diagnostic tools, and an evidence-based approach. With minor editorial improvements and enhanced discussion depth, it will make a strong contribution to psychiatric and public health literature.

Suggested Minor Revisions:

1. Refine grammar and punctuation for smoother readability, particularly in the abstract and introduction.
2. Include exact p-values in the results section where statistical significance is claimed.
3. Add a brief paragraph discussing sociocultural aspects of suicide in the North-Eastern Indian context.
4. Mention the study's limitations (sample size, single-center scope).
5. Update a few references with more recent literature (2015–2024).