

PRUEBAS SELECTIVAS PARA INGRESO EN EL CUERPO FACULTATIVO DE SANIDAD PENITENCIARIA  
(Resolución de 30 de junio de 2022, de la Subsecretaría del Ministerio del Interior)

CUARTO EJERCICIO (23-2-2023)



**PRUEBAS SELECTIVAS PARA EL INGRESO  
AL CUERPO FACULTATIVO DE SANIDAD PENITENCIARIA**

(RESOLUCIÓN DE 30 DE JUNIO DE 2022,  
DE LA SUBSECRETARÍA DEL MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR,  
BOE DE 7 DE JULIO DE 2022)

**Especialidad de Psiquiatría  
Especialidades de Medicina Familiar y Comunitaria y  
Medicina Interna**

**CUARTO EJERCICIO**

Idioma inglés

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**SUICIDE**

Every year 703.000 people take their own life and there are many more people who attempt suicide.

Suicide occurs throughout the lifespan and was the fourth leading cause of death among 15-29-year-olds globally in 2019.

Suicide is a global phenomenon in all regions of the world.

Suicide is a serious public health problem; however, suicides are preventable with timely, evidence-based and often low-cost interventions. For national responses to be effective, a comprehensive multisectoral suicide prevention strategy is needed.

While the link between suicide and mental disorders (in particular, depression and alcohol use disorders) is well established in high-income countries, many suicides happen impulsively in moments of crisis.

Suicide rates are also high amongst vulnerable groups who experience discrimination, such as prisoners.

By far the strongest risk factor for suicide is a previous suicide attempt.

Suicides are preventable. There are a number of measures that can be taken at population, sub-population and individual levels to prevent suicide and suicide attempts. WHO's approach to suicide prevention, recommends the following key effective evidence-based interventions:

- limit access to the means of suicide (e.g. pesticides, firearms, certain medications).
- interact with the media for responsible reporting of suicide.
- foster socio-emotional life skills in adolescents.
- early identify, assess, manage and follow up anyone who is affected by suicidal behaviours.

These need to go hand-in-hand with the following foundational pillars: situation analysis, multisectoral collaboration, awareness raising, capacity building, financing, surveillance and monitoring and evaluation.

Suicide prevention efforts require coordination and collaboration among multiple sectors of society, including the health sector and other sectors such as education, labour, agriculture, business, justice, law, defence, politics, and the media. These efforts must be comprehensive and integrated as no single approach alone can make an impact on an issue as complex as suicide.