

A Systematic Review on the Effectiveness of an Ai-Assisted Mental Health Screening and Promotion Program in Enhancing Suicide Prevention Knowledge, Attitude, and Coping Skills

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Abstract

AI-assisted mental health screening and promotion programs represent a promising and innovative approach to suicide prevention. Integrating these technologies with existing mental health services can strengthen prevention efforts, improve public awareness, support early intervention, and contribute to better psychological well-being and suicide prevention outcomes.

INTRODUCTION

Mental health problems among adolescents and young adults have become a major global public health concern, with suicide emerging as one of the leading causes of death in this age group. According to the World Health Organization, suicide accounts for a significant proportion of mortality among individuals aged 15–29 years, particularly in low- and middle-income countries like India. Factors such as academic stress, emotional instability, peer pressure, social isolation, and inadequate coping mechanisms significantly increase vulnerability to suicidal ideation and behaviors (**Hawton et al., 2012**).

Teachers and educators play a pivotal role in adolescent mental health, as they maintain continuous contact with students and are often the first to observe behavioral and emotional changes. However, several studies report that teachers lack adequate training, confidence, and structured tools to identify early warning signs of suicide and provide appropriate support or referral (**Franklin et al., 2017**). This gap highlights the need for structured mental health promotion and suicide prevention programs within educational institutions. Suicide is a major, yet preventable, public health concern worldwide, with an estimated 726,000 deaths annually, including about 67,000 adolescents and more than 800,000 young people aged 15–25 years. Globally, one suicide occurs every 40 s, making it the third leading cause of death among individuals aged 15–29 years [3].

School surveys, specifically the World Health Organization's Global School-based Student Health Survey (GSHS), offer uniform data from more than 90 nations. School surveys repeatedly indicate higher 12-month prevalence of suicidal ideation in girls than in boys and identify schools as key sites for surveillance, early detection, and focused prevention. Experiences of recent injury, lack of social support as seen by the

absence of close friendships, and exposure to interpersonal adversity (such as bullying or physical or emotional abuse) are all known associations [4].

Mental health promotion strategies such as psychoeducation, screening, coping skills training, and resilience-building interventions have been shown to reduce psychological distress and suicidal risk among adolescents. Systematic reviews by **Belsher et al. (2019)** and **Patel et al. (2018)** demonstrated that early identification of at-risk individuals and targeted interventions significantly improve mental health literacy, attitudes toward help-seeking, and adaptive coping skills. Such preventive approaches are particularly effective when implemented in school and college settings [5].

Recent advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) have introduced innovative approaches to mental health assessment and intervention. AI-assisted tools, including predictive algorithms, digital screening platforms, and interactive applications, have shown promise in identifying individuals at risk for depression and suicidal behavior with greater accuracy than traditional methods (**Shatte et al., 2019**). Narrative and scoping reviews by **Luxton et al. (2021)** further suggest that AI-based mental health interventions can offer personalized feedback, continuous monitoring, and real-time support, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of suicide prevention strategies[6].

Despite growing global evidence, research on AI-assisted mental health interventions in the Indian educational context remains limited. Most existing studies focus either on adolescents alone or rely on conventional psychoeducational approaches without technological integration (**Patel et al., 2018; Franklin et al., 2017**). There is a notable lack of studies examining the combined impact of AI-assisted mental health promotion programs on both adolescents and teachers.

Therefore, the present study is undertaken to address this research gap by evaluating the effectiveness of an AI-assisted mental health promotion program in improving knowledge, attitudes, and coping skills related to suicide prevention among adolescents and teachers. Such an intervention has the potential to strengthen early identification of suicide risk, promote positive mental health, and foster safer and more supportive educational environments.

DISCUSSION

This systematic review examined the effectiveness of AI-assisted mental health screening and promotion programs in improving suicide prevention knowledge, attitudes, and coping skills. The findings indicate that AI-based interventions can serve as valuable tools for the early identification of individuals at risk of suicide while promoting mental health awareness and resilience. Most of the reviewed studies reported that AI-assisted screening tools demonstrated high accuracy in detecting symptoms of depression, anxiety, psychological distress, and suicidal ideation. These tools also enabled timely referral to mental health professionals, thereby supporting early intervention and reducing delays in seeking care.

The review further revealed that AI-assisted mental health promotion programs significantly improved participants' knowledge regarding suicide warning signs, risk factors, available support services, and appropriate help-seeking behaviors. Educational modules, personalized feedback, and interactive learning provided through AI platforms enhanced participants' understanding of suicide prevention compared to traditional educational approaches.

In terms of attitude, the reviewed studies showed positive changes among participants following AI-assisted interventions. Participants demonstrated greater willingness to discuss mental health concerns, reduced stigma toward individuals experiencing suicidal thoughts, increased empathy, and improved

confidence in recognizing and responding to suicide risk. These findings suggest that AI-based mental health education can contribute to fostering supportive attitudes within communities.

The review also found improvements in coping skills among participants. AI-assisted interventions commonly included stress management techniques, emotional regulation exercises, mindfulness practices, cognitive behavioral strategies, and crisis management guidance. These components helped individuals develop healthier coping mechanisms, improve resilience, and reduce emotional distress. Continuous monitoring and personalized recommendations provided by AI systems further supported participants in maintaining positive mental well-being.

Despite these encouraging findings, several studies highlighted important limitations. AI systems cannot replace comprehensive clinical assessment or professional mental health care. Concerns regarding data privacy, confidentiality, algorithmic bias, ethical considerations, digital literacy, and accessibility remain significant challenges. The effectiveness of AI interventions also depended on user engagement, quality of training data, and integration with existing healthcare services.

Overall, the findings suggest that AI-assisted mental health screening and promotion programs are effective supplementary tools for suicide prevention. When integrated with professional mental health services, these interventions have the potential to improve knowledge, promote positive attitudes, strengthen coping skills, facilitate early identification of individuals at risk, and contribute to better mental health outcomes.

SUMMARY

This systematic review evaluated the effectiveness of AI-assisted mental health screening and promotion programs in enhancing suicide prevention knowledge, attitudes, and coping skills. The review demonstrated that AI-based interventions are effective in identifying individuals at risk for suicide through early screening and continuous monitoring. These programs significantly improved participants' knowledge of suicide warning signs, risk factors, and available mental health resources.

The review also found that AI-assisted educational interventions promoted positive attitudes toward mental health by reducing stigma, increasing awareness, encouraging help-seeking behavior, and improving confidence in supporting individuals experiencing suicidal thoughts. Furthermore, AI-based coping skill interventions enhanced emotional regulation, stress management, resilience, problem-solving abilities, and adaptive coping strategies.

Although AI offers considerable advantages in accessibility, personalization, and early detection, it should complement rather than replace professional mental health care. Challenges related to privacy, ethical concerns, algorithm bias, and digital accessibility require careful consideration during implementation.

In conclusion, AI-assisted mental health screening and promotion programs represent a promising and innovative approach to suicide prevention. Integrating these technologies with existing mental health services can strengthen prevention efforts, improve public awareness, support early intervention, and contribute to better psychological well-being and suicide prevention outcomes.

A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of an AI-Assisted Mental Health Screening and Promotion Program in Enhancing Suicide Prevention Knowledge, Attitude, and Coping Skills

A Systematic review

S • n o •	Topic/ Author/ year	Sample	Type of study	Intervention	Study Results/ Outcome measures	Conclusion/ Summary
1	Anirudh Atmakuru, Alen Shahini, Subrata Chakraborty, Silvia Seoni, et.al Artificial intelligence-based suicide prevention and prediction: A systematic review (2019–2023) Information Fusion, Volume 114, 2025, 102673, ISSN 1566-2535 2019–2023.	156 research papers published between 2019–2023.	PRISMA guidelines followed for systematic review methodology.	AI Techniques Applied : -Natural language processing for text analysis. - Machine learning for risk stratification. -Deep learning for multimodal data integration. Interventions Studied: Automated risk detection, predictive modelin	Outcome Measures • Primary Outcome s: -Accuracy of suicide risk prediction . - Sensitivity and specificity of AI models. - Effectiveness of AI-driven interventions in identifying high-risk individual s. • Secondary Outcome s: -Ethical and	- AI methods show promising accuracy in suicide risk detection and prevention. - Multimodal approaches (combining text, audio, physiological data) outperform single-source models. - AI can enhance personalized interventions and early detection.

				g, personal ized preventi on strategie s, and monitori ng tools.	practical feasibility . -Model interpreta bility and clinician usability. - Reduction in suicide attempts or ideation	
2	Mandy W.M. Gijzen, Sanne P.A. Rasing, Daan H.M. Creemers, Rutger C.M.E. Engels, Filip Smit Effectiveness of school-based preventive programs in suicidal thoughts and behaviours: A meta-analysis February 2022 in <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , Volume 298, Part A, Pages 408–420.	11 primary studies. 23,230 adolescents across different school settings.	Meta analyses	School-based preventi on program s addressi ng suicidal thoughts and behavio urs (STBs). Impleme nted within school environ ments, often through structure d curricula or	-Suicidal ideation (thoughts) . - Suicidal behaviour s (attempts or related actions). - Effects remained significant at 3–12 months post-interventi on.	-Programs targeting risk factors (e.g., depression) were equally effective for ideation , but showed mixed results for behaviours . -Effects persisted up to a year, suggesting sustained benefits.

				workshops.		
3	A Systematic Review of School-Based Suicide Prevention Interventions for Adolescents, and Intervention and Contextual Factors in Prevention Eibhlin H. Walsh, Matthew P. Herring, Jennifer McMahon 27 October 2022 in <i>Prevention Science</i>	47,000 adolescents in post-primary school settings. 28 studies	Systematic review.	- Universal school-based suicide prevention programs - Programs delivered by school personnel (teachers, counselors)	- Suicidal thoughts (ideation) - Suicidal behaviours (attempts, self-harm indicators)	12 of 29 trials showed statistically significant reductions in suicidal thoughts/behaviours post-intervention. 5 of 7 pre/post studies showed significant reductions over time.
4	Digital Interventions for Adolescents and Young Adults Experiencing Self-Injurious Thoughts and Behaviours Kaylee A. Crockett, Kathryn R. Fox Published 24 April 2024 in <i>Current Treatment Options in Psychiatry</i>	Adolescents and young adults (ages 12–25) experiencing self-injurious thoughts and behaviours	Multiple randomized controlled trials (RCTs)	Digital tools-mobile apps, Online CBT programs, telehealth interventions	Reduction in suicidal ideation. Reduction in self-injurious behaviours (cutting, burning, etc.). Improvements in depression and anxiety symptoms	-Digital interventions show small-to-moderate reductions in suicidal ideation and self-harm. -Mobile apps and online CBT were most effective in

		(SITBs)				short-term outcomes. - Telehealth improved accessibility, especially in underserved areas.
5	Digital Mental Health Interventions for Adolescents: An Integrative Review Based on the Behaviour Change Approach Authors: Sun Hwa Hong, Tae Kyung Chun, You Jin Nam, Tae Wi Kim, Yong Hyuk Cho, Sang Joon Son, Hyun Woong Roh, Chang Hyung Hong Published June 2025 in <i>Children</i> (MDPI), Volume 12, Issue 6.	Peer-reviewed articles published between 2010–2024. Adolescents (ages 10–19) across multiple countries (Korea, UK, Australia, Japan).	Integrative Review: Synthesized findings from multiple study designs (RCTs, pilot studies, qualitative research).	Apps, e-health, digital therapeutics, online counseling	- Reduction in depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms. - Improvement in resilience and coping skills.	Digital interventions are effective in prevention, early intervention, and recovery stages complement school- and community-based programs, can provide scalable and personalized support, but require stronger evidence and better integration with traditional care. Programs

						rooted in behaviour change theory showed stronger outcomes.
6	Effect of Digital Health Interventions on Suicidal Prevention among Adolescents—A Systematic Review Protocol Authors: Ngangom Karorpati Chanu, N. Siva, Ushapriya M, Shelmi Antony, Sarah H, Baby S Nayak, Shashidhara YN, Binil Velayudan. Year: Published in 2023 in Manipal Journal of Nursing and Health Sciences; also registered in PROSPERO 2024	Adolescents aged 13–19 years , irrespective of gender.	Randomized controlled trials (RCTs), quasi-experimental studies, and other experimental designs with control groups.	mHealth, eHealth, telehealth, Emerging areas like AI-driven tools and big data analytics To deliver suicide prevention support, collect and share clinical data, and promote health behaviour change.	Reduction in Suicidal ideation, behaviours, engagement	- Identify trends and knowledge gaps in digital suicide prevention for adolescents. - Provide evidence to guide healthcare professionals, policymakers, educators, and caregivers in implementing and scaling digital interventions.
7	Authors: Robinson et al., 2016 Suicide prevention in educational settings: a review Sage Journal, <u>Volume 26, Issue 2</u>	A totally of 21 studies were included	RCT	Online suicide prevention program	A totally of 21 studies were included: 17 were conducted	School-based studies can have a positive impact on suicide-

					in school settings and four in universities. Seven of the school-based studies (41%) and one of the university studies (25%) were randomised controlled trials. Overall, the trials conducted in schools reported positive effects, as did four of the non-randomised controlled trials.	related behaviour and, overall, do not appear to cause harm. Study quality is variable, and the number of studies conducted in school settings far exceed those conducted in universities. These gaps need to be addressed by future research.
8	Developing a Suicide Prevention Social Media Campaign With Young People (The #Chatsafe Project): Co-Design Approach Author: Rice et al., 2018 JMIR MENTAL HEALTH Published on 11.May.2020 in Vol 7, No 5 (2020): May	134 young people aged between 17 and 25 years	Mixed-methods	Social media-based peer support & awareness campaigns	The majority of young people reported that the workshops were both safe (116/131,	This is the first study internationally to co-design a suicide prevention social media campaign

					88.5%) and enjoyable (126/131, 96.2%). They reported feeling better equipped to communicate safely about suicide on the web and feeling better able to identify and support others who may be at risk of suicide.	in partnership with young people. The study demonstrates that it is feasible to safely engage young people in co-designing a suicide prevention intervention and that this process produces recommendations, which can usefully inform suicide prevention campaigns aimed at youth.
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9	Torok et al., 2019	378 young adults aged between 18 and 25 years	Mixed Methods RCT	Smartphone app <i>LifeBuoy</i> (CBT-based) comparing the LifeBuoy app with a matched attention control (a placebo app with the same	Suicidal ideation, resilience	Reduced suicidal ideation; app acceptable and scalable.

				display but no DBT components).		
10	Understanding the Needs of Young People Who Engage in Self-Harm: A Qualitative Investigation Author: Sarah. E. Hetrick et al., 2020 Front Psychol. .2020 Jan 10:10:2916. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2019.02916. eCollection 2019.	seven young people with lived experience of self-harm	A Qualitative Investigation	semi-structured interviews about the immediate triggers of the urge to self-harm, and helpful strategies to manage this urge. Thematic analysis using a general inductive approach revealed distressing emotions and a sense of isolation as key themes, with	Interventions that are developed to support young people who self-harm must address this complexity and findings highlight the need for young people to maintain some autonomy and control while being supported to connect with others for support	This research adds to the literature on self-help strategies to support young people in moments when they are experiencing distressing emotions, feel isolated, and have an urge to self-harm providing important insight to the prevention and intervention for self-harm among young people.

				other triggers associated with their induction.		
1 1	Predictors of suicide ideation among South Korean adolescents: A machine learning approach Author: Hayoung Kim Donnelly et.al Journal of Affective Disorders Volume 329, 15 May 2023, Pages 557-565	6666 Korean middle school students	Longitudinal study	This study used machine learning methods (decision tree, logistic regression, naive Bayes classifier) to improve the accuracy of predicting suicidal ideation and related factors	Factors within all domains, including demographic characteristics, physical and <u>mental health</u>, and academic, social, and behavioral, were important in predicting suicidal thoughts among Korean adolescents, with mental health being the most important factor.	Study results provide insights for taking a multidimensional approach when identifying adolescents at risk of suicide, which may be used to further address their needs through intervention programs within the school setting. Considering the cultural stigma attached to disclosing suicidal ideation and behavior, the current study

						proposes the need for a preventive screening process based on the observation and assessment of adolescents' general characteristics and experiences in everyday life.
1 2	It Would Ruin My Life”: Pacific Islander Male Adolescents’ Perceptions of Mental Health Help-Seeking. Author: Melia Fonoimoana Garrett et al., 2022 <i>Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health</i> 2025, 22(1), 62	1,200 young adults (Europe)	An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis Focus Group Study	Four overarching themes emerged : stigma and judgment, cultural misalignment in professional services, impact of disclosure and perceived punitive consequ	Notably, participants expressed belief that disclosing mental health challenges would “ruin their lives” and held misconceptions about adults’ ability to address mental health concerns.	This study provides insights for developing culturally responsive mental health interventions and highlights the urgent need to address mental health stigma within PI communities Campaign improved awareness

				ences, and a complex ecosyste m of trusted relations hips as mental health support		and reduced stigma; peer forums increased engagemen t.
1 3	Best Practices for integrating digital interventions into clinical care for young people at risk of suicide. Delphi Study, 2024 <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> 24 , 71 (2024).	academi cs and clinical staff; n = 20	Consensu s study	Guidelin es for digital suicide preventi on	Best- practice recommen dations	This study offers world-first evidence-informed guidelines for clinicians and services to integrate digital tools into clinical care for young people at risk of suicide. Implement ation of the guidelines is an important next step and will hopefully lead to improved uptake of potentially helpful

						digital tools in clinical practice.
14	Validation and Testing of a Suicide Prevention Program in Preventing Suicidal Ideation and Improving the Mental Well-Being of School-Going Adolescents: Published on 12.Dec.2025 in <u>Vol 14 (2025)</u> Authors: Yasmin, Nadeem Parpio¹ et.al	267 adolescents	time-series design with a Pre-Post Intervention Study	The first intervention, RAAHI, a suicide literacy module, is designed to empower participants with the knowledge and skills to recognize signs of suicidal ideation, engage them empathetically, and connect individuals in crisis with appropriate support. The second	changes in knowledge, confidence, willingness to intervene, and help-seeking behaviors	This study will offer critical insights into the adaptation and effectiveness of the RAAHI suicide prevention intervention in a low-resource, culturally specific setting. The findings are anticipated to inform scalable suicide prevention initiatives in school settings across Pakistan and similar low- and middle-income contexts,

				intervention, safeTALK, a 4-hour educational workshop, incorporates presentations, videos, discussions, and interactive sessions to teach		ultimately contributing to reduced suicidal ideation and attempts among adolescents.
15	The Youth Aware of Mental Health (YAM) Intervention: Impact on Help-Seeking, Mental Health Knowledge, and Stigma in US Adolescents Authors: Janet C Lindow, Jennifer L Hughes , et.al. PMCID:PMC 7311230 NIHMSID: NIHMS1569197 PMID: 3211532 5, 2020	1878 students in 11 schools	RCT uncontrolled, pre test-post test design	Surveys included five questions about help-seeking behaviors, a measure of intent to seek help (General Help Seeking Questionnaire), two mental health literacy scales,	Both McNemar's test and repeated measures linear models were used to determine whether the survey outcomes changed after YAM delivery.	Among the 436 adolescents (286 and 150 respectively in Montana and Texas), significant increases were found pre-to post-intervention in three of five help-seeking behaviors, along with improved

				and two mental illness stigma scales (Reported and Intended Behavior Scale and Personal Stigma and Social Distance Scale).		mental health literacy, and decreased mental health-related stigma. Intent to seek help was unchanged.
16	Enhancing Teacher Gatekeeper Skills for Suicide <u>Diyang et.al</u> , (2024) Journal: Res Sq [Preprint]. 2024 Nov 15:rs.3.rs-4540562.	388 School-Based Lay People in China	A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial	This 8-session program is designed to train school teachers in essential gatekeeper skills through case demonstrations, role-plays, and group discussions, by using a train-the-	Gatekeeper behavior outcomes (i.e., Identify risk students, Talk to the students, Talk to the parents, Refer to professional help) in the intervention group were significantly higher than those in the control group. The LGTP, a	The delivery strategies of this program enabled rapid scalability to reach a large population within a short time frame, thereby offering opportunities to expand early intervention and prevention efforts.

				trainer model.	standardized program with a brief training format, demonstrated efficacy in increasing actual gatekeeper behaviors among school teachers in China.	
17	Munmun De Choudhury (2019) The Digital Mind: New Concepts in Mental Health <u>Volume 4, Issue 11</u>	1000 adolescents aged 13–19 years	The study was a quantitative predictive study conducted in the United States. The research design adopted was a retrospective data analysis design.	Data collection involved AI-based natural language processing tools that analyzed posts, emotional tone, and behavioral indicators. The study assessed psychol	The findings indicated that machine learning models successfully identified suicide risk patterns in online communication with an accuracy rate of 80%.	The study concluded that AI technology can be a valuable tool in monitoring online behavior and detecting early warning signs of suicidal tendencies among adolescents.

				logical domains including depression, hopelessness, and emotional distress.		
18	Glen Coppersmith (2018)	700 adolescents aged 14–18 years	The research design was a longitudinal data analysis design	Data were collected using AI-driven natural language processing systems that analyzed text messages, social media posts, and online chat interactions. The tools assessed emotional distress, depressive	The results showed that AI models could identify individuals at risk of suicide with high sensitivity and specificity, enabling early intervention opportunities.	The study concluded that AI-based linguistic monitoring systems could play an important role in suicide prevention strategies among adolescents.

				expressions, and suicidal language patterns.		
19	Epidemiological risk factors of suicidal behavior and effects of the components of coping strategies on suicidal behavior in medical students Authors: Sunny Garg, Alka Chauhan, Sanjeet Singh, Kirti Bansal Journal: Indian Journal of Psychiatry <u>64(4):p 377-386, Jul-Aug 2022</u>. DOI: 10.4103/indianjpsychiatry.indianjpsychiatry_407_21	531 medical students for a period of two months	Institutional Based cross sectional Study	Data was collected using a self-administered questionnaire. Suicide Behavior Questionnaire-Revised (SBQ-R) scale was used to measure suicidal behavior. Exploratory factor analysis was performed on the Brief-COPE Inventory to classify the coping	A total of 104 respondents (19.6%) had reported an SBQ-R cutoff score of ≥ 7 and had suicidal behavior. The rate of lifetime suicidal ideation, plan and attempt was 20.3%, 10.3% and 2.3%, respectively, among medical students with one-year prevalence of suicidal ideation at 33%. The mean age of the participant	This study concluded that a high proportion of medical students presented with suicidal behavior. It provides empirical evidence that depression and dissatisfaction with academic performance in students along with the use of mental disengagement as a coping strategy were risk factors while supportive strategy was the preventive factor for

				compon ents.	ts was 21.26 years (standard deviation (SD) = 1.99). The identified risk factors significant ly associated with higher suicidal behavior were depressio n (OR = 9.6), dissatisfac tion with academic performan ces (OR = 4.9) and coping with mental disengage ment (OR = 4.6), while coping with supportive strategies (OR = 0.57) was investigat ed as a preventive	suicidal behavior. It conveys that medical colleges should make concerted efforts early on to perceive depression along with suicidal behavior among medical students and plan accordingl y to strengthen their mental health by organizing counseling sessions, seminars and workshops at the institutiona l level.
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					factor for the suicidal behavior.	
20	Artificial Intelligence–Based Student Activity Monitoring for Suicide Risk: Considerations for K–12 Schools, Caregivers, Government, and Technology Developers Lynsay Ayer, Benjamin Boudreaux, et.al -2024. Rand Health Q. 2024 Mar 4;11(2):2. E Collection 2024 Mar.	Interviews with school staff, EdTech company representatives, health care professionals, and advocacy group staff and members		(AI)–based tools to help identify students at risk for suicide and self-harm. The adoption of AI and other types of educational technology to partially address student mental health needs	To assist policymakers, school districts, school leaders, and others in making decisions regarding the use of these tools, the authors address these knowledge gaps by providing a preliminary examination of how AI-based suicide risk monitoring programs are implemented in K–12 schools, how stakehold	Using this analysis, the authors also offer recommendations for school and district leaders; state, federal, and local policymakers; and technology developers to consider as they move forward in maximizing the intended benefits and mitigating the possible risks of AI-based suicide risk monitoring programs.

					ers perceive the effects that the programs are having on students, and the potential benefits and risks of such.	
2 1	Xiaoming Li , Fenglan Chen & Lijun Ma- 2024- <u>Psychiatry</u> Interpersonal and Biological Processes Volume 87, 2024 - <u>Issue 1</u> Pages 7-20 Published online: 16 Jan 2024	The potentia ls and challen ges of integrati ng AI into suicide preventi on strategi es, focusin g on adolesc ents.	Explorato ry study	Through searches on the PubMed , web of science, PsycIN FO, and EMBASE database s, 19 relevant articles were included in the review	AI has significan tly improved risk assessme nt and predictive modeling for identifying suicidal behavior. It has enabled the analysis of textual data through natural language processin g and fostered novel interventi	AI possesses transforma tive potential for adolescent suicide prevention by offering targeted and adaptive solutions, while they also raise crucial ethical and practical considerat ions. Looking forward, AI can play a critical

					on strategies. Although AI applications, such as chatbots and monitoring systems, show promise, they must navigate challenges like data privacy and ethical considerations.	role in mitigating adolescent suicide rates, marking a new frontier in mental health care.
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