Conclusions: Our findings highlight that dissociation plays a pivotal role in suicide risk but can manifest along different interoceptive trajectories. Highly dissociative individuals reported above-average pain levels, yet dissociation was linked either to hypervigilance (increased awareness and worry about pain) or to hypovigilance (reduced awareness and tendency to distract from pain). Both dissociative pathways were associated with heightened risk of suicide-related phenomena, though their clinical profiles and risk trajectories appear distinct.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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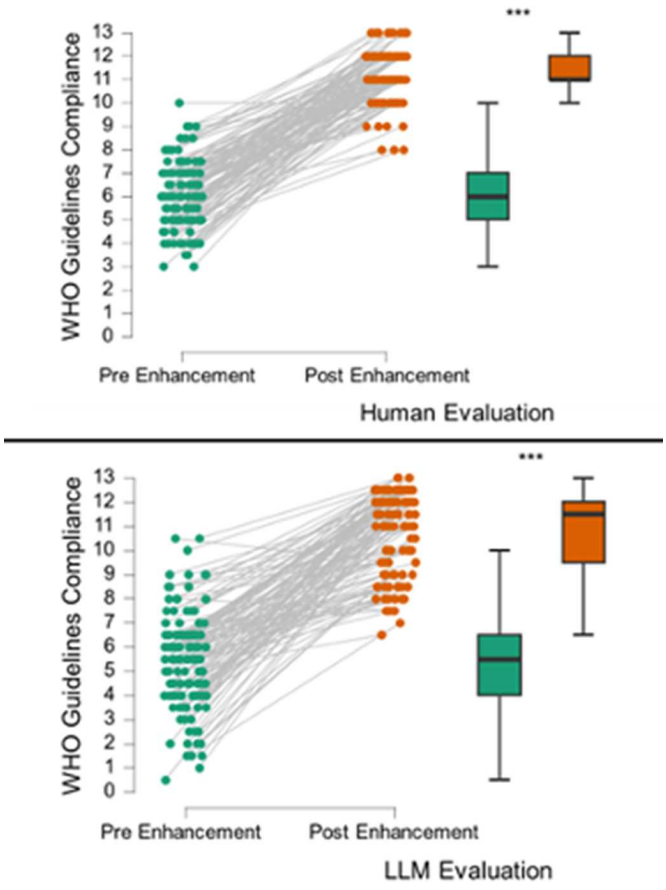
A Scalable AI-Based System for Evaluating and Enhancing Responsible Media Coverage of Suicide: A Multi-Site, Multi-Language Implementation Study

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Introduction: Irresponsible media coverage of suicide can increase suicide rates through the "Werther effect," while responsible reporting can reduce risk and stigma. Although the WHO has issued clear guidelines for responsible reporting, adherence remains inconsistent worldwide due to structural barriers and the lack of real-time tools for journalists.
Objectives: This study aimed to develop and rigorously evaluate a multilingual GenAI-based system that can automatically assess and enhance suicide-related news articles to align with WHO guidelines, offering a scalable pathway for more responsible coverage.
Methods: A total of 120 suicide-related articles (English, Hebrew, and French) were systematically selected and independently evaluated for guideline adherence by both expert human raters and the AI system. The articles were automatically revised using the AI correction module. Post-enhancement, all articles were re-evaluated by the system and by a new set of human raters to compare changes in adherence levels.
Results: The AI system demonstrated high agreement with human raters at baseline (ICC = .77), with slight conservative bias in some languages. Following the AI-based enhancement bot, both AI and human evaluations confirmed significant improvements in guideline adherence (mean scores increased from ~45% to ~85%), with no significant post-enhancement differences between human and AI ratings.

Image 1:



Conclusions: This study provides initial empirical support for using GenAI to automatically evaluate and enhance suicide-related media coverage across languages and contexts. By offering journalists a practical, real-time tool for producing accurate, ethically sound content, this approach can help mitigate suicide contagion, increase public awareness, and foster a global metric for responsible reporting.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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