# Influence of Past Non-Suicidal Self-Injury on the Relationship between Pain Tolerance and Acquired Capability for Suicide

PRESENTER:

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## **BACKGROUND**:

- Shift from suicidal ideation to action may be influenced by acquired capability (Joiner, 2005; Klonsky & May, 2015)
- Increased pain tolerance may be developed through repeated painful and provocative experiences, including non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI; Joiner, 2005; Dhingra et al., 2015; O'Connor & Kirtley, 2018)

### AIMS

- 1. Examine the relationship between different pain attitudes and acquired capability in an Asian sample
- 2. Uncover whether NSSI history moderates the relationship between pain attitudes and acquired capability in an Asian sample

### **METHODS**

- Community sample of Asians in North America, n = 51
- Pain Attitudes Questionnaire-Revised (PAQ-R; Yong et al., 2003), Acquired Capability for Suicide (ACSS; Van Orden et al., 2008), past NSSI (SITBI-SF; Nock et al. 2007)
- Moderated Multiple Regression
- R Studio 1.4.244

### **PRELIMINARY RESULTS**

- 5 moderated regression analyses were run to explore the effects of different pain attitudes on acquired capability for suicide and whether a history of NSSI moderated this relationship
- Only the main effect of stoic-superiority and cautious-reluctant pain attitudes significantly predicted greater levels of acquired capability for suicide

### DISCUSSION

- Only the Stoic-Superiority and Cautious-Reluctance factors significantly predicted higher reports of acquired capability for suicide
  - Stoic-Superiority factor contains items related to relatively good control and high tolerance of pain
  - Cautious-Reluctance factor contains items related to reluctance to labeling pain
  - Due to the very small sample size, our study likely lacks power to find the hypothesized moderating effects

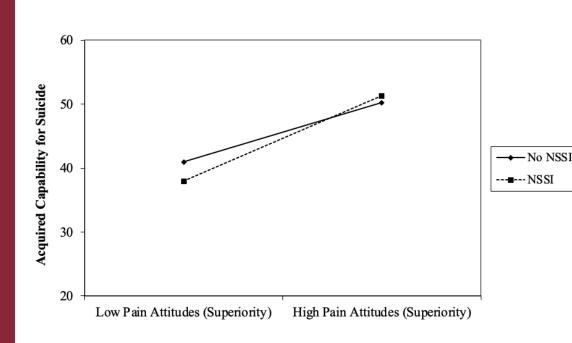
The **Stoic-Superiority** and Pain Attitudes significantly predicted higher levels of in an Asian sample





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# **Cautious-Reluctance** factors of **Acquired Capability** for Suicide



Main Effects and Interaction Effects of Pain Attitudes and NSSI on Acquired Capabi

Effects	Estimate	SE	95% CI	
			LL	UL
Step 1				
Intercept	45.509	1.641	42.202	48.815
Superiority	245	.528	.516	2.384
Fortitude	1.450	.464	-1.309	.819
Concealment	637	.507	-1.657	.384
Self-Doubt	628	.415	-1.465	.208
Reluctance	1.414	.602	.201	2.63
NSSI	-0.994	3.957	-8.969	6.981
	$R^2 = .284$			
Step 2				
Intercept	45.510	1.657	42.158	48.863
Superiority	1.252	.518	.205	2.299
Fortitude	.073	.623	-1.188	1.333
Concealment	735	.604	-1.956	.487
Self-Doubt	748	.453	-1.664	.168
Reluctance	1.589	.679	.216	2.963
NSSI	-1.376	4.260	-9.993	7.241
Superiority x NSSI	.065	1.425	-2.817	2.948
Fortitude x NSSI	-1.665	1.392	-4.480	1.150
Concealment x NSSI	-2.307	2.116	-6.588	1.974
Self-Doubt x NSSI	3.069	2.291	-1.565	7.703
Reluctance x NSSI	-1.768	1.842	-5.493	1.957
	$R^2 = .353$			
	$\Delta R^2 = .069$			

Note. N = 51. NSSI = non-suicidal self-injury; CI = confidence interval; LL = lower limit; UL = upper limit

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