# Article information:

Call for new stories: Exploring the etiology of suicide in Iran (Causal layered analysis) - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7137879/>

# Article summary:

1. The causation of suicide in Iran remains unclear despite numerous studies, leading to the need for a comprehensive methodology like causal layered analysis (CLA).

2. CLA was used to explore the underlying causes of suicide in Iran through hierarchical layers of causality, including litany, systemic, worldview, and metaphor.

3. Three causal models were extracted from the study: self-burning of women as an objection to the closed society, duality of parent's addiction-divorce, and suicide as a reaction to identity crisis caused by macrohistorical changes.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article "Call for new stories: Exploring the etiology of suicide in Iran (Causal layered analysis)" presents a new methodology, causal layered analysis (CLA), to explore the underlying causes of suicide in Iran. The study is comprehensive and consists of hierarchical layers of causality, beginning from the first observable layer called litany to deeper underneath layers, including systemic, worldview, and metaphor. The study found that macrohistorical changes such as war, urbanization, and modernity have confronted the new generation with distinctive and unexpected realities in life, which are not similar to their dreams and old stories. Suicide is a reaction to this silent inner battle between old metaphors and new realities.

The article provides a detailed description of the methodology used in the study and how each layer was analyzed. However, there are some potential biases in the study that need to be considered. Firstly, the sample size for some layers is relatively small. For example, only 40 deep interviews were conducted with suicide attempt cases in the burn and poisoning wards of referral hospitals in western and central provinces of Iran. This may limit the generalizability of the findings.

Secondly, there may be cultural biases in interpreting Persian poetry from the last century and old ethnic myths. The interpretation may vary depending on personal beliefs or cultural background.

Thirdly, while CLA is a useful approach for exploring underlying causes of suicide beyond traditional sociological or psychological perspectives, it may not provide a complete picture of all factors contributing to suicide.

Finally, while the article presents an interesting perspective on suicide in Iran based on CLA methodology, it does not explore counterarguments or alternative explanations for suicide beyond those presented by CLA.

In conclusion, while "Call for new stories: Exploring the etiology of suicide in Iran (Causal layered analysis)" presents an innovative approach to exploring underlying causes of suicide beyond traditional sociological or psychological perspectives, there are potential biases that need to be considered. The study provides an interesting perspective on suicide in Iran, but further research is needed to explore all factors contributing to suicide.

# Topics for further research:

* Alternative explanations for suicide beyond CLA methodology
* Cross-cultural interpretations of Persian poetry and ethnic myths
* Critiques of CLA methodology in suicide research
* Macrohistorical changes and their impact on mental health in Iran
* Sociological and psychological perspectives on suicide in Iran
* Generalizability of findings in suicide research with small sample sizes

# Report location:

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