



Minerva Access is the Institutional Repository of The University of Melbourne

Author/s:

van Velzen, LS;Colic, L;Ceja, Z;Dauvermann, MR;Villa, LM;Savage, HS;Toenders, YJ;Dehestani, N;Zhu, AH;Campos, AI;Salminen, LE;Alda, M;Agartz, I;Alexander, N;Ayesa-Arriola, R;Ballard, ED;Banaj, N;Barkhau, C;Başgöze, Z;Bauer, J;Benedetti, F;Berger, K;Besteher, B;Brosch, K;Canal-Rivero, M;Cervenka, S;Colle, R;Connolly, CG;Corruble, E;Courtet, P;Couvry-Duchesne, B;Crespo-Facorro, B;Cullen, KR;Dannlowksi, U;Deverdun, J;Diaz-Zuluaga, AM;Dietze, LMF;Evans, JW;Fani, N;Flinkenflügel, K;Friedman, NP;Gotlib, IH;Groenewold, NA;Grotegerd, D;Hajek, T;Hatoum, AS;Hermesdorf, M;Hickie, IB;Hirano, Y;Ho, TC;Ikemizu, Y;Iorfino, F;Ipser, JC;Isobe, Y;Jackowski, AP;Jollant, F;Kircher, T;Klug, M;Koopowitz, SM;Kraus, A;Krug, A;Le Bars, E;Leehr, EJ;Li, M;Lippard, ETC;Lopez-Jaramillo, C;Maximov, II;McIntosh, AM;McLaughlin, KA;McWhinney, SR;Meinert, S;Melloni, E;Mitchell, PB;Mwangi, B;Nenadić, I;Nerland, S;Olie, E;Ortiz-García de la Foz, V;Pan, PM;Pereira, F;Piras, F;Piras, F;Poletti, S;Reineberg, AE;Roberts, G;Romero-García, R;Sacchet, MD;Salum, GA;Sandu, AL;Sellgren, CM;Shimizu, E;Smolker, HR;Soares, JC;Steele, JD;Stein, F;Stein, DJ;Straube, B;Teutenberg, L;Thomas-Odenthal, F;Usemann, P

Title:

Transdiagnostic alterations in white matter microstructure associated with suicidal thoughts and behaviours in the ENIGMA Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviours consortium

Date:

2025-12-01

Citation:

van Velzen, L. S., Colic, L., Ceja, Z., Dauvermann, M. R., Villa, L. M., Savage, H. S., Toenders, Y. J., Dehestani, N., Zhu, A. H., Campos, A. I., Salminen, L. E., Alda, M., Agartz, I., Alexander, N., Ayesa-Arriola, R., Ballard, E. D., Banaj, N., Barkhau, C., Başgöze, Z., ... Usemann, P. (2025). Transdiagnostic alterations in white matter microstructure associated with suicidal thoughts and behaviours in the ENIGMA Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviours consortium. *Translational Psychiatry*, 15 (1), pp.429-. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41398-025-03602-1>.

Persistent Link:

<https://hdl.handle.net/11343/367733>

License:
CC BY

ARTICLE OPEN



Transdiagnostic alterations in white matter microstructure associated with suicidal thoughts and behaviours in the ENIGMA Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviours consortium

Laura S. van Velzen ^{1,2}, Lejla Colic ^{3,4,5}, Zuriel Ceja ^{6,7}, Maria R. Dauvermann ^{8,9}, Luca M. Villa ³, Hannah S. Savage ^{2,10}, Yara J. Toenders ^{1,2,11}, Niousha Dehestani ^{10,12}, Alyssa H. Zhu ¹³, Adrian I. Campos ^{6,7,9,3}, Lauren E. Salminen ¹³, Martin Alda ¹⁴, Ingrid Agartz ^{15,16,17}, Nina Alexander ^{18,19}, Rosa Ayesa-Arriola ²⁰, Elizabeth D. Ballard ²¹, Nerisa Banaj ²², Carlotta Barkhau ²³, Zeynep Başgöze ²⁴, Jochen Bauer ²⁵, Francesco Benedetti ²⁶, Klaus Berger ²⁷, Bianca Besteher ^{4,5}, Katharina Brosch ^{18,19,28}, Manuel Canal-Rivero ^{29,30}, Simon Cervenka ^{17,31}, Romain Colle ³², Colm G. Connolly ³³, Emmanuelle Corruble ³², Philippe Courtet ^{34,35}, Baptiste Couvy-Duchesne ^{36,37}, Benedicto Crespo-Facorro ^{29,30,38}, Kathryn R. Cullen ²⁴, Udo Dannlowski ²³, Jeremy Deverduin ^{39,40}, Ana M. Diaz-Zuluaga ^{41,42}, Lorielle M. F. Dietze ¹⁴, Jennifer W. Evans ²¹, Negar Fani ⁴³, Kira Flinkenflügel ²³, Naomi P. Friedman ⁴⁴, Ian H. Gotlib ⁴⁵, Nynke A. Groenewold ⁴⁶, Dominik Grotegerd ²³, Tomas Hajek ¹⁴, Alexander S. Hatoum ⁴⁷, Marco Hermesdorf ²⁷, Ian B. Hickie ⁴⁸, Yoshiyuki Hirano ^{49,50}, Tiffany C. Ho ^{51,52}, Yuki Ikemizu ^{49,53}, Frank Iorfino ⁴⁸, Jonathan C. Ipser ⁴⁶, Yuko Isobe ^{49,50}, Andrea P. Jackowski ^{54,55}, Fabrice Jollant ^{56,57,58}, Tilo Kircher ^{18,19}, Melissa Klug ²³, Sheri-Michelle Koopowitz ⁴⁶, Anna Kraus ²³, Axel Krug ^{18,59}, Emmanuelle Le Bars ^{39,40}, Elisabeth J. Leehr ²³, Meng Li ^{4,5}, Elizabeth T. C. Lippard ^{60,61}, Carlos Lopez-Jaramillo ⁴², Ivan I. Maximov ^{15,62}, Andrew M. McIntosh ⁶³, Katie A. McLaughlin ^{64,65}, Sean R. McWhinney ¹⁴, Susanne Meinert ^{23,66}, Elisa Melloni ²⁶, Philip B. Mitchell ⁶⁷, Benson Mwangi ^{68,69}, Igor Nenadić ^{18,19}, Stener Nerland ^{15,16}, Emilie Olie ^{34,35}, Victor Ortiz-García de la Foz ²⁰, Pedro M. Pan ⁵⁵, Fabricio Pereira ^{70,71}, Fabrizio Piras ²², Federica Piras ²², Sara Poletti ²⁶, Andrew E. Reineberg ⁷², Gloria Roberts ⁶⁷, Rafael Romero-García ^{9,29}, Matthew D. Sacchet ⁷³, Giovanni A. Salum ^{74,75}, Anca-Larisa Sandu ⁷⁶, Carl M. Sellgren ^{17,77}, Eiji Shimizu ^{49,50,53}, Harry R. Smolker ⁷⁸, Jair C. Soares ^{68,69}, J. Douglas Steele ⁷⁹, Frederike Stein ^{18,19}, Dan J. Stein ⁸⁰, Benjamin Straube ^{18,19}, Lea Teutenberg ^{18,19}, Florian Thomas-Odenthal ^{18,19}, Paula Usemann ^{18,19}, Romain Valabregue ^{81,82}, Johanna Valencia-Echeverry ⁴², Gerd Wagner ^{4,83}, Gordon Waiter ⁷⁶, Martin Walter ^{4,5}, Heather C. Whalley ^{63,84}, Mon-Ju Wu ^{68,69}, Tony T. Yang ⁸⁵, Carlos A. Zarate ²¹, Andre Zugman ⁸⁶, Giovana B. Zunta-Soares ^{68,69}, Kees van Heeringen ⁸⁷, Sanne J. H. van Rooij ⁴³, Nic van der Wee ^{88,89}, Steven van der Werff ^{88,89}, Paul M. Thompson ¹³, Hilary P. Blumberg ^{3,90,91}, Anne-Laura van Harmelen ^{9,92}, Miguel E. Rentería ^{6,7}, Neda Jahanshad ¹³, ENIGMA Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviours Consortium* and Lianne Schmaal ^{1,2}

© The Author(s) 2025

Previous studies have suggested that alterations in white matter (WM) microstructure are implicated in suicidal thoughts and behaviours (STBs). However, findings of diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) studies have been inconsistent. In this large-scale mega-analysis conducted by the ENIGMA Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviours (ENIGMA-STB) consortium, we examined WM alterations associated with STBs. Data processing was standardised across sites, and resulting WM microstructure measures (fractional anisotropy (FA), axial diffusivity (AD), mean diffusivity and radial diffusivity) for 24 WM tracts and one global measure were pooled across 40 cohorts. We compared these measures among individuals with a psychiatric diagnosis and lifetime history of suicide attempt ($n = 652$; mean age = 35.4 ± 14.7 ; female = 71.8%), individuals with a psychiatric diagnosis but no STB (i.e., clinical controls; $n = 1871$; mean age = 34 ± 14.8 ; female = 59.8%), and individuals with no psychiatric diagnosis and no STB (i.e., healthy controls; $n = 642$; mean age = 29.6 ± 13.1 ; female = 62.9%). We also compared these measures among individuals with recent suicidal ideation ($n = 714$; mean age = 36.3 ± 15.3 ; female = 66.1%), clinical controls ($n = 1184$; mean age = 36.8 ± 15.6 ; female = 63.1%), and healthy controls ($n = 1240$; mean age = 31.6 ± 15.5 ; female = 61.0%). We found subtle but statistically significant effects, such as lower FA associated with a history of suicide attempt, over and above the effect of psychiatric diagnoses. These effects were strongest in the corona radiata, thalamic radiation, fornix/stria terminalis, corpus callosum and superior longitudinal fasciculus. Recent suicidal ideation was associated with higher AD in the cingulum. Effect sizes were small (partial eta-squared < 0.015). This large-scale coordinated mega-analysis revealed subtle regional and global alterations in WM microstructure in individuals with a history of suicide attempt and recent suicidal ideation. Longitudinal studies are needed to confirm whether these alterations are a risk factor for suicidal behaviour or ideation.

Translational Psychiatry (2025)15:429; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41398-025-03602-1>

A full list of author affiliations appears at the end of the paper.

Received: 20 February 2025 Revised: 20 July 2025 Accepted: 1 September 2025

Published online: 24 October 2025

INTRODUCTION

Suicide is a worldwide public health concern, with more than 700,000 deaths by suicide occurring worldwide annually [1]. For each death by suicide, it is estimated that there are more than 20 attempts, which has a cascading effect that negatively impacts families, friends, and communities [1]. Despite widespread international efforts to reduce deaths by suicide, the number of deaths by suicide continues to increase in several regions of the world [2]. Risk and protective factors for suicidal thoughts and behaviours (STBs) have been identified [3]. Individuals with neuropsychiatric disorders are at higher risk for STBs [4]. Our current understanding of the underlying pathophysiological mechanisms is limited. Therefore, it is crucial that we increase our knowledge and understanding of these neurobiological mechanisms so that we can better target prevention and intervention efforts for individuals with high suicide risk.

Many prior magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) studies have sought to identify neural correlates of suicidal ideation and suicide attempt (for a review please see [5, 6]). However, identifying robust and reliable patterns of neural alterations associated with STBs has been hampered by methodological heterogeneity across studies. Furthermore, due to the high clinical heterogeneity, associations with brain alterations are likely subtle; hence, large samples are needed to increase statistical power and identify neural correlates of STBs. The ENIGMA Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviours (ENIGMA-STB) consortium was established to address these issues by pooling data across international research groups to identify neural correlates of STBs. In our first study of subcortical and cortical grey matter morphology and STBs in young people between 8 and 25 years of age, we identified a subtle association between lifetime history of suicide attempt and the surface area of the frontal pole, a region in the prefrontal cortex [7], in a well-phenotyped subsample that was enriched for STBs and more severe symptoms of major depressive disorder (MDD) or bipolar disorder (BD). In addition to grey matter morphology, alterations in the microstructure of white matter (WM) tracts connecting brain regions may also contribute to risk for STBs. Identifying these WM alterations could reveal new treatment targets and increase the accuracy of monitoring or treatment response prediction.

Previous neuroimaging studies have used diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) to examine microstructural alterations related to STBs (for a review please see [8]). These studies have focused primarily on fractional anisotropy (FA), which measures the coordinated directionality of water diffusion in WM fibre tracts and may reflect the coherence and myelination of neuronal fibres [9, 10]. Previous DTI studies have focused on WM alterations related to suicide attempt in adult MDD patients [11, 12], adolescents and young adults with MDD and BD [13], adults with BD [14], adults with MDD or BD [15, 16], women with borderline personality disorder [17], adolescents and young people with BD [18], adults with panic disorder [19] and adults with psychotic disorders [20]. A lifetime history of suicide attempt has been associated with lower FA values in various regions and WM tracts, including in the prefrontal cortex (PFC) [11, 13, 14], corpus callosum [15–17], cingulum [13], internal capsule [12, 13], uncinate fasciculus [16, 18], and inferior fronto-occipital fasciculus [16]. However, other studies found higher FA in individuals with a history of suicide attempt [19, 20].

Fewer studies have examined associations between FA measures and suicidal ideation, but have investigated WM correlates of recent suicidal ideation in adults with MDD [21], adults with BD [22] and adolescents or young adults with BD/MDD [23]. Findings from these studies suggest that suicidal ideation is associated with lower FA in the corpus callosum [21, 22], uncinate fasciculus [23], and corona radiata [21].

Thus, few studies have examined WM microstructural alterations related to suicidal ideation, and findings on suicide attempt are inconsistent across studies. Prior studies are hampered by

small sample sizes [5], which decreases the likelihood of identifying true effects, increases the probability of false-negative findings, and may cause inflation of effect sizes [24]. In addition, large samples may be needed to identify subtle associations between STBs and WM microstructure. Finally, most prior studies focused on FA and did not examine other WM diffusivity measures, including axial diffusivity (AD), which is associated with axonal number and organisation; mean diffusivity (MD), which may be an estimate of membrane density; and radial diffusivity (RD), which can provide insights into myelination [25, 26]. Previous studies have also focused only on the presence or absence of suicidal ideation or suicide attempt, and have not examined specific aspects of suicide-related thoughts, such as the severity of suicidal ideation.

To address these limitations, we pooled data from 40 cohorts from the ENIGMA-STB consortium to examine associations between measures of WM microstructure (FA, AD, MD and RD) for 24 WM tracts (and one global measure) and STBs in a large transdiagnostic sample. We examined WM microstructure alterations in people with a psychiatric diagnosis and lifetime history of suicide attempt compared to individuals with a diagnosis but no history of suicide attempt (i.e., clinical controls; CLC) and individuals with no disorder and no history of suicide attempt (healthy controls; HC). In addition, we examined WM alterations in people with recent suicidal ideation (within the last six months) but no history of suicide attempt, compared to CLC and HC.

Based on previous findings concerning suicidal behaviour, we expected that a lifetime history of suicide attempt would be associated with lower FA in WM tracts that connect the frontal lobe with limbic regions or connect different limbic regions, such as the cingulum, corpus callosum, internal capsule, and uncinate fasciculus [12, 13, 15, 18, 23].

In a subsample of participants for whom more in-depth assessment of STBs from the Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale (CSSRS) was available, we investigated associations between WM microstructure and the severity of both lifetime and recent suicidal ideation. Finally, in this sample, we were able to examine associations between WM microstructure and suicide attempt, and also distinguish among interrupted, aborted, and actual suicide attempt.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Cohorts

We pooled data from 40 international cohorts from 15 countries (see Supplementary Figure 1) to investigate the association between STBs and WM microstructure in a transdiagnostic sample, including individuals diagnosed with major depressive disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, bipolar disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, psychotic disorders, generalised anxiety disorder, panic disorder, or social anxiety disorder (please see Supplemental Note 1 for an overview of the diagnoses). Demographic characteristics of the different samples are presented in Table 1 and Table 2. The inclusion and exclusion criteria for the different studies are shown in Supplemental Table S1.

Ethics approval and consent

All cohorts obtained ethics approval from their local institutional review boards and ethics committees. Participants who were 18 years old and over provided written informed consent; those under the age of 18 years provided written informed assent in addition to written informed consent from a parent/guardian at the local institution. Data acquisition and analysis were performed in accordance with the relevant guidelines and regulations.

Image processing

Scanner characteristics and acquisition parameters for all cohorts are provided in Supplemental Table S2. Each site performed local pre-processing of diffusion-weighted images, including diffusion tensor fitting. The pre-processed images were then processed using the ENIGMA-DTI

Table 1. Descriptive statistics for sites included in the lifetime suicide attempt analyses.

Site	Age HC	Age CLC	Age suicide attempt group	% female HC	% female CLC	% female suicide attempt group	Total N HC	Total N CLC	Total N suicide attempt group
BiDirect	-	48.6 (7.3)	49.5 (7.3)	-	56.3	66.9	0	316	124
CHU Montpellier BICS	42.2 (11.7)	45.3 (14.4)	44.2 (13.8)	71.4	86.4	90.0	21	22	20
CHU Montpellier IMPACT	-	38.3 (12.9)	38.6 (9.8)	-	94.4	85.7	0	18	7
CHU Montpellier UF8555	37.3 (7.9)	35.4 (8.4)	37.9 (9.5)	100.0	100.0	100.0	28	47	42
DCHS	30.9 (5.6)	29.7 (6.4)	32.3 (6.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	22	20	9
MOODS team DEP-ARREST CLIN	35.5 (13.0)	33.2 (10.2)	34.8 (14.3)	67.7	70.8	63.0	31	24	27
ETPB-STB	33.9 (11.3)	34.3 (7.9)	34.8 (11.9)	65.0	50.0	63.6	20	12	11
Fondazione Santa Lucia Neuropsychiatry Lab / (FSL_NPL)- OCD sample	39.3 (10.5)	39.9 (11.1)	38.1 (7.6)	35.4	34.9	36.4	82	43	11
FSL_NPL - Schizophrenia sample	-	40.7 (11.7)	43.9 (9.9)	-	32.7	44.4	0	49	18
Ghent	33.6 (13.4)	38.2 (11.7)	34.8 (11.9)	94.1	53.3	69.2	17	15	13
GIPSI BD	-	31.5 (10.3)	34.4 (11.3)	-	25.0	25.0	0	24	8
GIPSI SZ	-	39.7 (11.9)	40.0 (11.4)	-	62.2	68.0	0	45	25
Grady Trauma Project Emory University	39.4 (13.0)	39.3 (12.1)	36.1 (10.9)	97.8	100.0	100.0	46	51	14
Halifax	40.4 (13.7)	42.8 (17.8)	51.0 (16.5)	64.3	41.2	57.1	42	17	7
Houston BD	24.1 (14.7)	29.1 (16.4)	30.2 (11.2)	43.1	48.4	64.3	51	64	14
LTS Colorado site 1	28.7 (1.1)	28.6 (0.9)	28.5 (0.5)	63.6	37.0	76.9	55	92	13
LTS Colorado site 2	28.6 (0.6)	28.7 (0.8)	28.6 (0.5)	73.3	62.5	66.7	30	72	9
McGill University	35.8 (8.0)	44.5 (11.3)	39.4 (10.6)	53.3	50.0	77.8	15	14	9
MR-IMPACT	-	15.0 (1.4)	15.2 (1.2)	-	67.1	91.4	0	70	35
PAFIP	-	29.8 (8.5)	27.3 (7.8)	-	36.4	26.7	0	77	15
San Raffaele Hospital	-	47.7 (10.9)	46.7 (10.2)	-	63.5	74.7	0	288	79
Sydney Bipolar Kids and Siblings	20.9 (3.6)	23.0 (4.8)	24.1 (4.0)	52.2	65.5	75.0	67	84	24
Sydney Brain and Mind Centre	-	19.5 (3.5)	18.1 (2.6)	-	65.1	68.8	0	169	32
UCSF Adolescent MDD	15.4 (1.4)	15.7 (1.3)	16.0 (1.1)	60.0	55.8	71.4	40	43	14
University of Minnesota Adolescent MDD	16.5 (2.2)	15.5 (1.8)	16.9 (2.1)	72.7	78.9	71.4	11	38	7
University of Texas- Austin -Bipolar Seed Program	20.5 (1.7)	21.0 (2.3)	22.4 (2.0)	68.4	73.3	57.1	19	15	7
University of Washington/ Harvard	12.0 (1.8)	12.4 (2.6)	14.4 (1.8)	46.7	35.5	60.0	45	31	5
Yale School of Medicine	-	19.3 (3.4)	19.0 (3.2)	-	60.4	73.6	0	111	53
Total	29.6 (13.1)	34.0 (14.8)	35.4 (14.7)	62.9	59.8	71.8	642	1871	652

Presented here are age (mean and standard deviation) and sex for the three groups (HC healthy controls, CLC clinical controls, group with lifetime suicide attempt) for the different sites included in the analysis on lifetime history of suicide attempt.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics for studies included in the recent suicidal ideation analysis.

Site	Age HC	Age CLC	Age suicidal ideation group	% female HC	% female CLC	% female suicidal ideation group	Total N HC	Total N CLC	Total N suicidal ideation group
BiDirect	–	48.7 (7.3)	48.3 (7.0)	–	57.0	65.2	0	405	46
Brazilian High Risk Cohort Porto Alegre	11.0 (2.0)	11.2 (1.9)	11.2 (1.9)	48.1	61.9	80.0	181	21	5
Chiba University	31.2 (8.4)	34.1 (6.3)	32.2 (7.8)	20.0	65.0	61.5	5	20	26
CHU Montpellier BICS	42.2 (11.7)	54.5 (10.7)	41.9 (14.3)	71.4	83.3	87.5	21	6	16
CHU Montpellier IMPACT	–	35.3 (12.7)	43.0 (12.6)	–	90.9	100.0	0	11	7
CHU Montpellier UF8555	38.6 (8.2)	36.3 (7.7)	33.9 (9.9)	100.0	100.0	100.0	10	32	14
MOODS team DEP-ARREST-CLIN	35.5 (13.0)	–	31.9 (10.4)	67.7	–	66.7	31	0	18
EPISCA (Leiden adolescents)	14.6 (1.6)	15.9 (2.2)	15.8 (1.7)	85.0	80.0	86.4	20	10	22
ETPB-STB	34.6 (11.8)	–	34.1 (9.0)	72.2	–	62.5	18	0	8
FSL_NPL- OCD sample	–	35.1 (12.3)	38.7 (7.9)	–	39.6	0.0	0	53	6
FOR2107 Marburg	38.1 (13.4)	35.9 (12.8)	35.0 (12.8)	65.4	81.5	57.9	243	27	38
FOR2107 Muenster	29.5 (11.2)	27.6 (9.8)	36.6 (12.7)	64.9	71.0	63.6	154	31	44
Grady Trauma Project Emory University	38.4 (12.4)	41.3 (11.4)	34.7 (12.7)	97.7	97.5	100.0	44	40	11
Jena-SB	–	39.8 (11.1)	37.6 (13.1)	–	53.5	81.8	0	15	22
KASP	–	26.3 (6.1)	26.1 (7.0)	–	52.2	12.5	0	23	8
McGill University	35.8 (7.9)	47.7 (9.6)	42.1 (12.6)	53.3	50.0	50.0	15	6	8
MR-IMPACT	–	15.1 (1.4)	14.8 (1.4)	–	72.5	62.1	0	40	29
Muenster Neuroimaging Cohort	42.1 (10.9)	38.1 (12.0)	36.1 (12.4)	54.2	56.8	58.2	260	37	98
San Raffaele Hospital	–	48.0 (10.0)	48.3 (10.7)	–	63.5	62.9	0	74	151
Stanford University FAA	30.6 (10.2)	35.7 (6.7)	35.5 (9.9)	100.0	100.0	100.0	18	6	8
STRADL site 1	–	52.5 (11.7)	54.4 (13.8)	–	65.0	71.4	0	20	14
STRADL site 2	–	56.3 (10.2)	54.9 (6.4)	–	85.0	75.0	0	20	12
Sydney Brain and Mind Centre	24.0 (4.3)	20.0 (4.3)	19.7 (4.9)	56.0	59.8	69.8	75	112	43
TIPS-Jena	47.4 (16.1)	46.8 (12.3)	42.7 (13.0)	51.5	56.0	50.0	66	25	16
UCSF Adolescent MDD	15.4 (1.4)	15.7 (1.3)	15.7 (1.4)	60.0	61.1	28.6	40	36	7
University of Minnesota Adolescent MDD	16.1 (1.9)	15.9 (1.9)	15.6 (2.0)	55.0	75.9	83.3	20	29	24
University of Texas- Austin -Bipolar Seed Program	20.5 (1.7)	21.1 (2.2)	20.8 (2.7)	68.4	70.0	80.0	19	10	5
Yale School of Medicine	–	19.2 (3.5)	18.1 (2.5)	–	57.3	75.0	0	75	8
Total	31.6 (15.5)	36.8 (15.6)	36.3 (15.3)	61.0	63.1	66.1	1240	1184	714

Presented here are age (mean and standard deviation) and sex for the three groups. HC healthy controls, CLC clinical controls, group with recent suicidal ideation) for the different sites included in the analysis on suicidal ideation.

protocol, including quality control procedures. This protocol is freely available on the ENIGMA-GitHub webpage (<https://github.com/ENIGMA-github/enigma-dti-imaging>) and NITRC (http://www.nitrc.org/projects/enigma_dti). Details are provided in Supplemental Note 2. For 24 tracts of interest, FA, AD, MD and RD measures were extracted (please see Supplemental Table S3). We combined regions of interest (ROIs) across hemispheres by calculating the mean of the left and right hemispheres, weighted by the number of voxels, in order to reduce the number of statistical tests. In addition, a global anisotropy or diffusivity measure was created, leading to a total of 25 measures for FA, AD, MD, and RD.

The WM microstructure measures were harmonised across sites using the ComBat algorithm in R [27, 28]. An empirical Bayes approach was used to adjust for variability between scanners while preserving biological variability related to age, sex, and diagnosis. In line with our previous study [7], all DTI measures included in the analyses were ComBat-corrected. Finally, within-site outliers (measures greater than three standard deviations away from the mean of that region) were visually inspected and, if necessary, excluded from the analysis (please see Supplemental Note 2).

Statistical analysis

The main aim of this study was to examine associations among WM microstructure, lifetime history of suicide attempt, and recent (in the last six months) suicidal ideation in a large transdiagnostic sample. The cohorts included in this multi-study analysis administered different instruments to assess recent suicidal ideation and lifetime history of attempt. We used a similar approach to our previous study [7] to harmonise these measures across studies (see Supplemental Table S4). Lifetime history of suicide attempt (coded yes/no) was determined using clinical interviews (e.g., the Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia (K-SADS [29]); or Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-5 (SCID [30];) or detailed clinical scales on STBs (e.g., the CSSRS [31] or Self-Injurious Thoughts and Behaviours Interview (SITBI [32];)). Recent suicidal ideation (yes/no in the past six months or more recent) was assessed using items from depression severity rating scales (e.g. the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS [33];), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI [34, 35];), detailed clinical scales on STBs (e.g., CSSRS or Beck Scale for Suicidal Ideation (SSI [36, 37];) and clinical interviews (e.g. SCID)). Similar to our previous study [7], we conducted separate analyses for suicidal ideation and suicide attempt to optimise the sample size for each analysis, as only 16 out of the 40 cohorts had information on both suicidal ideation and suicide attempt. In total, we included data from 28 cohorts in the analysis on lifetime suicide attempt and from 28 cohorts in the analysis on recent suicidal ideation.

We assessed differences among groups in global and regional anisotropy or diffusivity measures using ANCOVA analyses in R [38], followed by post-hoc two-group comparisons. We included a group variable to compare WM diffusivity measures between individuals with a lifetime history of suicide attempt ($N = 652$; mean age = 35.4 ± 14.7 ; female = 71.8%), CLC ($N = 1871$; mean age = 34 ± 14.8 ; female = 59.8%) and HC ($N = 642$; mean age = 29.6 ± 13.1 ; female = 62.9%). A group variable was also included in separate analyses to compare WM diffusivity measures between individuals with recent suicidal ideation ($N = 714$; mean age = 36.3 ± 15.3 ; female = 66.1%), CLC ($N = 1184$; mean age = 36.8 ± 15.6 ; female = 63.1%) and HC ($N = 1240$; mean age = 31.6 ± 15.5 ; female = 61.0%). Consistent with previous ENIGMA-DTI analyses [39], age, sex, and their linear and non-linear interactions (age-by-sex interaction, age² and age²-by-sex interaction) were included as covariates. Effect sizes were reported by the partial eta-squared measure. All p-values were corrected for multiple testing (for the 25 measures per anisotropic/diffusivity measure) using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction in R, resulting in $FDR < 0.05$. We interpret differences between the STB group and clinical controls to be related to a history of suicide attempt or recent suicidal ideation (depending on the analysis), while differences between the STB group and the HC group (or between the HC and CLC group) may be related to the presence of a psychiatric disorder.

Finally, in supplementary analyses, we examined interactions between group and type of lifetime psychiatric diagnosis in a subsample of participants, as data on lifetime psychiatric diagnosis were not available for all participants (please see Supplemental note 3 for a description of the methods and results).

Analysis in the CSSRS sample. We also examined associations between WM microstructure and more detailed phenotypes of suicide attempt and suicidal ideation in a subsample of 7 cohorts that used the CSSRS to assess STBs. The CSSRS was specifically developed to assess the intensity and

severity of suicidal thoughts and suicidal behaviour [31]. C-SSRS has good validity, high sensitivity and specificity for suicide attempts [40].

For analyses of suicidal ideation, we examined how the nominal measures of both recent or lifetime severity of suicidal ideation (coded 0–5; 0: no ideation; 1: passive ideation; 2: non-specific active ideation; 3: active ideation with a method, but no plan or intent; 4: active ideation with intent, but no plan; 5: active ideation with a plan and intent) were associated with WM microstructure. For these analyses, the standardised beta was calculated as an effect size.

In line with our previous study, for analyses of suicide attempt, we compared anisotropy/diffusivity measures between individuals with a lifetime history of any attempt (actual, aborted, or interrupted attempt) and individuals with no lifetime history of any attempt [7]. In addition, we compared these measures between individuals with a lifetime history of an actual (non-interrupted and non-aborted) attempt and those without any lifetime suicide attempt. Finally, these measures were compared between individuals with a history of suicidal ideation (but no history of an actual suicide attempt), and those with a lifetime history of an actual attempt. Cohen's *d* metric was calculated as an effect size for these analyses.

Similar to the main analyses, all analyses in the CSSRS sample included age, sex, age-by-sex, age², and age²-by-sex as covariates, and all resulting p-values were corrected for multiple testing (for the 25 measures per anisotropic/diffusivity measure) using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction in R to lead to $FDR < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Lifetime suicide attempt

Results show significant differences in regional AD, FA, MD, RD and differences in global FA and RD between healthy controls ($N = 642$), clinical controls ($N = 1871$) and individuals with a lifetime history of suicide ($N = 652$; please see Supplemental tables S5–S8). Findings from post-hoc tests are presented below.

Individuals with a lifetime history of suicide attempt versus HC. Regional AD was higher in the uncinate fasciculus (UNC) in the attempter group compared to HC ($p = 0.033$; Supplemental table S5). In addition, global FA and regional FA in the body of the corpus callosum (BCC), corpus callosum (CC), cingulate gyrus of the cingulum bundle (CGC), corona radiata (CR), external capsule (EC), fornix/stria terminalis (FXST), genu of the corpus callosum (GCC), posterior corona radiata (PCR), posterior thalamic radiation (PTR), splenium of the corpus callosum (SCC), superior longitudinal fasciculus (SLF) and UNC were lower in the attempter group compared to HC (p range = 0.001–0.018; Supplemental table S6). MD was higher in the BCC, CC, SCC and UNC in the attempter group compared to the HC ($p = 0.001–0.029$; Supplemental table S7). Finally, RD was higher in the BCC, CC, CR, FXST, PCR, SCC, SLF and UNC in the attempter group compared to HC (p range = 0.006–0.030; Supplemental table S8).

Individuals with a lifetime history of suicide attempt versus CLC. Regional FA in the CR, FXST, PCR, PTR, SCC and SLF were lower in the attempter group compared to CLC (p range = 0.009–0.024; Supplemental table S6). In addition, regional MD in the UNC was higher in the attempter group compared to CLC ($p = 0.009$; Supplemental table S7). Finally, regional RD in the CR, PCR, SLF and UNC was higher in the attempter group compared to CLC (p range = 0.018–0.040; Supplemental table S8).

CLC versus HC. Finally, lower FA in the BCC, CC, GCC and UNC was lower in the CLC compared to HC (p range = 0.016–0.038; Supplemental table S6).

Recent suicidal ideation

Findings reveal significant differences in regional AD, FA, MD, RD and differences in global AD, FA and RD between healthy controls ($N = 1240$), clinical controls ($N = 1184$) and individuals with recent

suicidal ideation ($N=714$; please see Supplemental tables S9–S12). Findings from post-hoc tests are presented below.

Individuals with recent suicidal ideation versus HC. Global FA and regional FA in the anterior corona radiata (ACR), CR, GCC, PCR and superior fronto-occipital fasciculus (SFO) was lower in the ideation group compared to HC (p range = 0.001–0.045; Supplemental table S10). Higher regional MD in the SCR and UNC was observed in the ideation group compared to HC (p range = 0.012–0.026; Supplemental table S11). Finally, global RD and regional RD in the CR, PTR, SCR and UNC were higher in the ideation group compared to HC (p range = 0.005–0.045; Supplemental table S12).

Individuals with recent suicidal ideation versus CLC. Global AD and regional AD in the CGC were higher in the ideation group compared to CLC (p range = 0.020–0.026; Supplemental table S9).

CLC versus HC. Global AD and regional AD in the ACR, CGC, GCC and SLF were lower in the CLC compared to HC (p range = 0.001–0.022; Supplemental table S9). Global FA and regional FA in the CC and GCC were lower in the CLC compared to HC (p range = 0.005–0.015; Supplemental table S10). Finally, regional MD in the UNC was higher in the CLC compared to HC ($p = 0.019$; Supplemental table S11).

Deeper phenotyping in the C-SSRS sample

There were no significant associations of regional FA, AD, MD, RD, with severity of lifetime suicidal ideation ($N = 299$; Supplemental tables S13–16) or severity of recent suicidal ideation ($N = 338$; Supplemental tables S17–20). In addition, there were no significant differences in WM microstructure between people with a lifetime history of an actual suicide attempt ($N = 134$) and those without a history of any suicide attempt (no interrupted, aborted, or actual suicide attempt; $N = 244$) (Supplemental tables 21–24). Moreover, there were no significant differences between people with an actual suicide attempt ($N = 134$) and those with lifetime suicidal ideation, but without a history of an actual suicide attempt ($N = 122$; Supplemental tables 25–28). Finally, there were no differences in FA or diffusivity measures between people with a lifetime history of an interrupted, aborted, or actual suicide attempt ($N = 177$) compared to individuals without a lifetime history of any subtype of suicide attempt ($N = 244$; Supplemental tables S29–32).

DISCUSSION

In this large-scale multi-cohort transdiagnostic analysis, we examined associations between global and regional measures of WM microstructure and STBs in a pooled sample from 40 international cohorts. A lifetime history of suicide attempt was associated with subtle differences in regional FA and diffusivity (higher regional MD and RD), and recent suicidal ideation was associated with higher global AD and regional AD.

Individuals with a lifetime history of suicide attempts had lower regional FA than did clinical controls. This analysis was undertaken to ascertain that the observed differences are not merely attributable to microstructural variances associated with psychiatric disorders, but rather, are significantly influenced by lifetime suicide attempt. The WM tracts that showed this difference between individuals with a lifetime history of suicide attempt and CLC included the *corona radiata* (including the posterior *corona radiata*), part of the fornix (*fornix/stria terminalis*), thalamic radiation (specifically the posterior thalamic radiation), splenium of the corpus callosum, and the superior longitudinal fasciculus. The *corona radiata* and the thalamic radiation connect the cortex with subcortical brain structures, including the brainstem and thalamus. The *corona radiata* is part of the thalamic-cortical circuitry and has been associated with perceptual, motor,

emotional and cognitive function, including behavioural regulation, and lower FA in the *corona radiata* has been associated with poorer executive functioning [41–44]. In addition, previous single-cohort studies have reported that lower FA in the *corona radiata* is associated with suicidal behaviour [16, 45], albeit inconsistently [20]. Moreover, lower FA in the *corona radiata* predicted suicidal behaviour on average two years later [46]. The (posterior) thalamic radiations also connect the thalamus with cortical regions, including the parietal and occipital lobes. These are important for cortical arousal and consciousness but may also be associated with cognitive control [47]. While lower FA in this tract has not been associated with suicidal behaviour before, FA in this tract was lower in individuals with BD [48], who are at higher risk of suicidal behaviour [49]. The splenium of the corpus callosum connects the occipital-parietal and temporal cortex from both hemispheres and has been associated with visuospatial functioning, reading, language processing, and consciousness [50]. Lower FA in the splenium of the corpus callosum has been associated with a higher number of suicide attempts in BD and MDD [15]. The fornix (including the *fornix/stria terminalis*) connects the amygdala to the hypothalamus and plays an important role in threat monitoring, regulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis and behavioural inhibition [51]. In addition, previous investigators have speculated that impaired structural connectivity in this tract may contribute to feelings of anhedonia [52], which may drive suicidality [53]. Finally, the superior longitudinal fasciculus is an association tract that connects the parietal and temporal cortex with the frontal cortex and may play a role in speech, spatial awareness, processing speed, and attention [54]. FA in this region has inconsistently been associated with suicidality (see [20, 55] and has been consistently linked to brooding and rumination [56], which are risk factors for suicidal behaviour [57].

In this large sample, we were unable to replicate previous findings of lower FA in other WM tracts, including the cingulum [13], internal capsule [12, 13], uncinate fasciculus [16, 18], and inferior fronto-occipital fasciculus [16]. This lack of replication may be related to the small sample size of these previous studies, related to sample characteristics, or be specific to certain psychiatric disorders.

We also found other differences in diffusivity between individuals with a history of suicide attempt and CLC: higher regional RD in the *corona radiata*, SLF and higher regional MD and RD in the uncinate fasciculus in the suicide attempter group compared to the CLC. The uncinate fasciculus is a long-range association pathway that connects the prefrontal cortex to the anterior temporal lobe and amygdala and plays an important role in emotion regulation, memory retrieval, decision making and reward sensitivity (please see [58] for a review). We previously observed lower frontal pole surface area in young people with a history of suicide attempt [7]. Together with our current findings in the uncinate fasciculus, we could speculate that these alterations in WM microstructure might lead to reduced connectivity and lead to atrophy in prefrontal regions such as the frontal pole, or that reduced surface area in the frontal pole is associated with reduced demand for connectivity, leading to changes in WM microstructure in the UF tract.

Our findings provide evidence consistent with previous ENIGMA reports about differences in WM microstructure in major depressive disorder [39], bipolar disorder [59] and schizophrenia [60] with DTI data, where associations with global and regional FA were reported. The MDD study included 1305 individuals diagnosed with MDD and 1602 HC; the results showed lower global FA and regional FA in 16 out of 24 WM tracts and higher RD in adult individuals with recurrent MDD; the largest FA differences were observed in the corpus callosum and *corona radiata* [39]. On the other hand, the schizophrenia study included 1963 individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia and 2359 HC, and the results

showed lower global FA and regional FA in 20 out of 24 ROIs; the larger differences were reported in anterior *corona radiata* and corpus callosum [60]. Finally, the study on bipolar disorder included 1482 individuals diagnosed with BD and 1551 HC and showed lower global FA and regional FA in 29 out of 43 tracts in patients, most prominently in the corpus callosum and cingulum [59].

In a subsample of 7 cohorts, which had more deeply phenotyped suicidal thoughts and behaviours using the CSSRS, we were able to examine the associations with more detailed phenotypes of suicide attempt and suicidal ideation. In our previous study [7] on grey matter morphology and STB in young people, lower surface area of the frontal pole was associated with a history of actual (non-interrupted or non-aborted) suicide attempt in a subsample of studies that had used the CSSRS to assess suicidal behaviour (4 out of 7 cohort overlap, 53% total sample overlap with the CSSRS sample in the current study). In this study, we did not find any associations between WM anisotropy or diffusivity measures and severity of suicidal ideation, nor did we find differences in these measures related to suicide attempt in general (actual, interrupted or aborted suicide attempt), or actual suicide attempt specifically (non-interrupted or non-aborted suicide attempts). It is possible that this sample was not large enough to identify subtle associations between suicide attempt and WM microstructure.

This study increases our understanding of the mechanisms underlying suicidal behaviour by confirming findings from previous smaller studies that lower FA is implicated in suicidal behaviour and showing which tracts are involved. However, the effect sizes for significant group differences observed in this study were small (all $d < 0.25$), especially for differences between the suicidal ideation/suicide attempter groups and the CLC. High clinical heterogeneity may mask larger effects in individual persons, which we were not able to detect with the group average approach used in the current study. Nonetheless, the currently observed differences are too subtle to be clinically useful in terms of prediction of risk for suicidal behaviour at the individual level. In addition, it is unclear whether alterations in WM microstructure represent a risk factor for suicidal behaviour or are a consequence of a previous suicide attempt. Previous longitudinal studies have shown that lower regional FA at baseline predicts suicidal behaviour at follow-up in individuals with mood disorders [13, 46]. Further, FA has been found to be highly heritable [61], suggesting that alterations in WM microstructure may indeed represent a risk factor for suicidal behaviour. However, cellular brain damage following hypoxia/anoxia during a suicide attempt may also cause WM damage and affect WM microstructure [62].

A strength of this study is the large sample size, which allowed the examination of more detailed phenotypes in subsamples. A second strength is the use of harmonised protocols for diffusion image processing and quality control. Third, we were able to include many samples and show that the results that we find are robust across many independent samples, which also differ in terms of geographical location, cultural background, demographic and clinical characteristics. However, we should also acknowledge several limitations of this study, including heterogeneity across samples in how STBs were assessed. We have tried to minimise this effect by using a detailed process to harmonise these measures across studies, by selecting only dichotomous outcomes that showed moderate to high concurrent validity across measures (Campos et al., 2023) and if sites had multiple measures available within a sample, by only selecting measures that showed high concurrent validity with other measures (Campos et al., 2023). While we chose to only examine lifetime history of suicide attempt and presence of suicidal ideation for this reason, future studies should focus on more detailed measures of STBs, including for instance the number of suicide attempts and lethality of

attempts. In addition to differences in clinical assessments, other sources of heterogeneity—such as BMI, medication class, and time since suicide attempt—may have introduced unmeasured variability and reduced our ability to detect subtle white matter effects. While we used harmonization techniques to address between-site differences, the disproportionate contribution of larger cohorts and variation in acquisition protocols, clinical measures, and sample characteristics may still have obscured small but meaningful effects. Finally, we could not control for severity of psychiatric symptoms, as this was a transdiagnostic analysis and the different cohorts had used different severity rating scales; therefore, we cannot rule out the possibility that higher symptom severity in the suicide attempter group affected our findings. The scope of this study was limited to cross-sectional findings. However, this presents an opportunity for future research to delve into longitudinal analyses, shedding more light on the causal association between WM alterations and STBs. These future longitudinal analyses would require a large sample size at baseline given the low base rate of suicidal behaviour. Finally, our results may not generalise to individuals with STBs without a psychiatric disorder, which may represent a distinct subgroup with unique risk factors and underlying neurobiological mechanisms.

To conclude, in this large-scale multi-cohort study we found an association between a history of suicide attempt and white matter microstructure, above and beyond the effect of psychiatric diagnosis. Measures of white matter microstructure in several tracts that have been associated with (among others) behavioural regulation/inhibition, executive functioning, and brooding/rumination show a subtle association with suicidal attempt. Future longitudinal studies are needed to examine if altered white matter microstructure may represent a risk factor for suicidal behaviour, for instance by contributing to lower resilience to severely stressful life events.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The datasets analysed in the current study are not publicly available due to privacy restrictions.

REFERENCES

1. WHO. Suicide worldwide in 2019: global health estimates. 2021. <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/341728/9789240026643-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.
2. Martínez-Alés G, Jiang T, Keyes KM, Gradus JL. The recent rise of suicide mortality in the United States. *Annu Rev Public Health*. 2022;43:99–116.
3. Wasserman D, Carli V, Iosue M, Javed A, Herrman H. Suicide prevention in childhood and adolescence: a narrative review of current knowledge on risk and protective factors and effectiveness of interventions. *Asia Pac Psychiatry*. 2021;13:e12452.
4. Favril L, Yu R, Uyar A, Sharpe M, Fazel S. Risk factors for suicide in adults: systematic review and meta-analysis of psychological autopsy studies. *Evid Based Ment Health*. 2022;25:148–55.
5. Schmaal L, van Harmelen A-L, Chatzi V, Lippard ETC, Toenders YJ, Averill LA, et al. Imaging suicidal thoughts and behaviors: a comprehensive review of 2 decades of neuroimaging studies. *Mol Psychiatry*. 2020;25:408–27.
6. Auerbach RP, Pagliaccio D, Allison GO, Alqueza KL, Alonso MF. Neural correlates associated with suicide and nonsuicidal self-injury in youth. *Biol Psychiatry*. 2021;89:119–133.
7. van Velzen LS, Dauvermann MR, Colic L, Villa LM, Savage HS, Toenders YJ, et al. Structural brain alterations associated with suicidal thoughts and behaviors in young people: results from 21 international studies from the ENIGMA Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviours consortium. *Mol Psychiatry*. 2022;27:4550–60.
8. Zanghi E, Corallo F, Lo Buono V. Diffusion tensor imaging studies on subjects with suicidal thoughts and behaviors: a descriptive literature review. *Brain Behav*. 2022;12:e2711.
9. Podwalski P, Szczygiel K, Tyburski E, Sagan L, Misiak B, Samochowiec J. Magnetic resonance diffusion tensor imaging in psychiatry: a narrative review of its potential role in diagnosis. *Pharmacol Rep*. 2021;73:43–56.
10. Jones DK, Knösche TR, Turner R. White matter integrity, fiber count, and other fallacies: the do's and don'ts of diffusion MRI. *Neuroimage*. 2013;73:239–54.

11. Olvet DM, Peruzzo D, Thapa-Chhetry B, Sublette ME, Sullivan GM, Oquendo MA, et al. A diffusion tensor imaging study of suicide attempters. *J Psychiatr Res*. 2014;51:60–7.
12. Jia Z, Huang X, Wu Q, Zhang T, Lui S, Zhang J, et al. High-field magnetic resonance imaging of suicidality in patients with major depressive disorder. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2010;167:1381–90.
13. Lippard ETC, Cox Lippard ET, Johnston JAY, Spencer L, Quatrano S, Fan S, et al. Preliminary examination of gray and white matter structure and longitudinal structural changes in frontal systems associated with future suicide attempts in adolescents and young adults with mood disorders. *Journal of Affective Disorders*. 2019;245:1139–48.
14. Mahon K, Burdick KE, Wu J, Ardekani BA, Szeszko PR. Relationship between suicidality and impulsivity in bipolar I disorder: a diffusion tensor imaging study. *Bipolar Disord*. 2012;14:80–9.
15. Cyprien F, de Champfleure NM, Deverduin J, Olié E, Le Bars E, Bonafé A, et al. Corpus callosum integrity is affected by mood disorders and also by the suicide attempt history: A diffusion tensor imaging study. *J Affect Disord*. 2016;206:115–24.
16. Wei S, Womer FY, Edmiston EK, Zhang R, Jiang X, Wu F, et al. Structural alterations associated with suicide attempts in major depressive disorder and bipolar disorder: A diffusion tensor imaging study. *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry*. 2020;98:109827.
17. Lischke A, Domin M, Freyberger HJ, Grabe HJ, Mentel R, Bernheim D, et al. Structural Alterations in the Corpus Callosum Are Associated with Suicidal Behavior in Women with Borderline Personality Disorder. *Front Hum Neurosci*. 2017;11:196.
18. Johnston JAY, Wang F, Liu J, Blond BN, Wallace A, Liu J, et al. Multimodal neuroimaging of frontolimbic structure and function associated with suicide attempts in adolescents and young adults with bipolar disorder. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2017;174:667–75.
19. Kim B, Oh J, Kim M-K, Lee S, Tae WS, Kim CM, et al. White matter alterations are associated with suicide attempt in patients with panic disorder. *J Affect Disord*. 2015;175:139–46.
20. Lee S-J, Kim B, Oh D, Kim M-K, Kim K-H, Bang SY, et al. White matter alterations associated with suicide in patients with schizophrenia or schizophreniform disorder. *Psychiatry Res Neuroimaging*. 2016;248:23–9.
21. Reis JV, Vieira R, Portugal-Nunes C, Coelho A, Magalhães R, Moreira P, et al. Suicidal Ideation Is Associated With Reduced Functional Connectivity and White Matter Integrity in Drug-Naïve Patients With Major Depression. *Front Psychiatry*. 2022;13:838111.
22. Zhang R, Jiang X, Chang M, Wei S, Tang Y, Wang F. White matter abnormalities of corpus callosum in patients with bipolar disorder and suicidal ideation. *Ann Gen Psychiatry*. 2019;18:20.
23. Fan S, Lippard ETC, Sankar A, Wallace A, Johnston JAY, Wang F, et al. Gray and white matter differences in adolescents and young adults with prior suicide attempts across bipolar and major depressive disorders. *J Affect Disord*. 2019;245:1089–97.
24. Button KS, Ioannidis JPA, Mokrysz C, Nosek BA, Flint J, Robinson ESJ, et al. Power failure: why small sample size undermines the reliability of neuroscience. *Nat Rev Neurosci*. 2013;14:365–76.
25. Winkiewski PJ, Sabisz A, Naumczyk P, Jodzio K, Szurowska E, Szarmach A. Understanding the physiopathology behind axial and radial diffusivity changes—What Do We Know? *Front Neurol*. 2018;9:92.
26. Tae WS, Ham BJ, Pyun SB, Kang SH, Kim BJ. Current Clinical Applications of Diffusion-Tensor Imaging in Neurological Disorders. *J Clin Neurol*. 2018;14:129–40.
27. Fortin J-P, Cullen N, Sheline YI, Taylor WD, Aselcioglu I, Cook PA, et al. Harmonization of cortical thickness measurements across scanners and sites. *Neuroimage*. 2018;167:104–20.
28. Radua J, Viola E, Shinohara R, Kochunov P, Quidé Y, Green MJ, et al. Increased power by harmonizing structural MRI site differences with the ComBat batch adjustment method in ENIGMA. *Neuroimage*. 2020;218:116956.
29. Kaufman J, Birmaher B, Brent D, Rao U, Flynn C, Moreci P, et al. Schedule for affective disorders and schizophrenia for school-age children-present and lifetime version (K-SADS-PL): Initial reliability and validity data. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry*. 1997;36:980–88.
30. First MB. Structured clinical interview for DSM-IV Axis I disorders SCID-I: Clinician version, scoresheet. American Psychiatric Press, 1997.
31. Posner K, Brent D, Lucas C, Gould M, Stanley B, Brown G, et al. Columbia-suicide severity rating scale (C-SSRS). New York, NY: Columbia University Medical Center 2008. <https://depts.washington.edu/ebpa/sites/default/files/C-SSRS-LifetimeRecent-Clinical.pdf>.
32. Nock MK, Holmberg EB, Photos VI, Michel BD. Self-Injurious Thoughts and Behaviors Interview: development, reliability, and validity in an adolescent sample. *Psychol Assess*. 2007;19:309–17.
33. Hamilton M. A rating scale for depression. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*. 1960;23:56–62.
34. Beck AT, Ward C, Mendelson M, Mock J, Erbaugh J. Beck depression inventory (BDI). *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1961;4:561–71.
35. Beck AT, Steer RA, Brown GK. Beck depression inventory-II. San Antonio. 1996;78:490–98.
36. Beck AT, Kovacs M, Weissman A. Assessment of suicidal intention: the Scale for Suicide Ideation. *J Consult Clin Psychol*. 1979;47:343–52.
37. Beck AT, Steer RA, Ranieri WF. Scale for suicide ideation: psychometric properties of a self-report version. *J Clin Psychol*. 1988;44:499–505.
38. R core team. R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria 2021. <https://www.R-project.org/>.
39. van Velzen LS, Kelly S, Isaev D, Aleman A, Aftanas LI, Bauer J, et al. White matter disturbances in major depressive disorder: a coordinated analysis across 20 international cohorts in the ENIGMA MDD working group. *Mol Psychiatry*. 2020;25:1511–25.
40. Posner K, Brown GK, Stanley B, Brent DA, Yershova KV, Oquendo MA, et al. The Columbia-Suicide Severity Rating Scale: initial validity and internal consistency findings from three multisite studies with adolescents and adults. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2011;168:1266–77.
41. Jenkins LM, Barba A, Campbell M, Lamar M, Shankman SA, Leow AD, et al. Shared white matter alterations across emotional disorders: a voxel-based meta-analysis of fractional anisotropy. *Neuroimage Clin*. 2016;12:1022–34.
42. Chen Z, Cui L, Li M, Jiang L, Deng W, Ma X, et al. Voxel based morphometric and diffusion tensor imaging analysis in male bipolar patients with first-episode mania. *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry*. 2012;36:231–38.
43. Leunissen I, Coxon JP, Caeyenberghs K, Michiels K, Sunaert S, Swinnen SP. Task switching in traumatic brain injury relates to cortico-subcortical integrity. *Hum Brain Mapp*. 2014;35:2459–69.
44. Wallace EJ, Mathias JL, Ward L. The relationship between diffusion tensor imaging findings and cognitive outcomes following adult traumatic brain injury: A meta-analysis. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev*. 2018;92:93–103.
45. Jiang X, Guo Y, Jia L, Zhu Y, Sun Q, Kong L, et al. Altered levels of plasma inflammatory cytokines and white matter integrity in bipolar disorder patients with suicide attempts. *Front Psychiatry*. 2022;13:861881.
46. Colic L, Villa LM, Dauvermann MR, van Velzen LS, Sankar A, Goldman DA, et al. Brain grey and white matter structural associations with future suicidal ideation and behaviors in adolescent and young adult females with mood disorders. *JCPP Adv* 2022;2. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jcv2.12118>.
47. Chaddock-Heyman L, Erickson KI, Voss MW, Powers JP, Knecht AM, Pontifex MB, et al. White matter microstructure is associated with cognitive control in children. *Biol Psychol*. 2013;94:109–15.
48. Hu R, Stavish C, Leibenluft E, Linke JO. White Matter Microstructure in Individuals With and At Risk for Bipolar Disorder: Evidence for an Endophenotype From a Voxel-Based Meta-analysis. *Biol Psychiatry Cogn Neurosci Neuroimaging*. 2020;5:1104–13.
49. Dome P, Rihmer Z, Gonda X. Suicide risk in bipolar disorder: a brief review. *Medicina* 2019;55. <https://doi.org/10.3390/medicina55080403>.
50. Blaauw J, Meiners LC. The splenium of the corpus callosum: embryology, anatomy, function and imaging with pathophysiological hypothesis. *Neuroradiology*. 2020;62:563–85.
51. Clauss J. Extending the neurocircuitry of behavioural inhibition: a role for the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis in risk for anxiety disorders. *Gen Psychiatry*. 2019;32:e100137.
52. Harnett NG, Stevens JS, van Rooij SJH, Ely TD, Michopoulos V, Hudak L, et al. Multimodal structural neuroimaging markers of risk and recovery from post-trauma anhedonia: A prospective investigation. *Depress Anxiety*. 2021;38:79–88.
53. Bonanni L, Gualtieri F, Lester D, Falcone G, Nardella A, Fiorillo A, et al. Can anhedonia be considered a suicide risk factor? a review of the literature. *Medicina*. 2019;55:458.
54. Janelle F, Iorio-Morin C, D'amour S, Fortin D. Superior longitudinal fasciculus: a review of the anatomical descriptions with functional correlates. *Front Neurol*. 2022;13:794618.
55. Davey DK, Jurick SM, Crocker LD, Hoffman SN, Sanderson-Cimino M, Tate DF, et al. White matter integrity, suicidal ideation, and cognitive dysfunction in combat-exposed Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans. *Psychiatry Res Neuroimaging*. 2021;317:111389.
56. Pisner DA, Shumake J, Beevers CG, Schnyer DM. The superior longitudinal fasciculus and its functional triple-network mechanisms in brooding. *Neuroimage Clin*. 2019;24:101935.
57. Horwitz AG, Czyz EK, Berona J, King CA. Rumination, brooding, and reflection: prospective associations with suicide ideation and suicide attempts. *Suicide Life Threat Behav*. 2019;49:1085–93.
58. Olson IR, Von Der Heide RJ, Alm KH, Vyas G. Development of the uncinate fasciculus: implications for theory and developmental disorders. *Dev Cogn Neurosci*. 2015;14:50–61.

59. Favre P, Pauling M, Stout J, Hozer F, Sarrazin S, Abé C, et al. Widespread white matter microstructural abnormalities in bipolar disorder: evidence from mega- and meta-analyses across 3033 individuals. *Neuropsychopharmacology*. 2019;44:2285–93.
60. Kelly S, Jahanshad N, Zalesky A, Kochunov P, Agartz I, Alloza C, et al. Widespread white matter microstructural differences in schizophrenia across 4322 individuals: results from the ENIGMA Schizophrenia DTI Working Group. *Mol Psychiatry*. 2018;23:1261–9.
61. Kochunov P, Jahanshad N, Marcus D, Winkler A, Sprooten E, Nichols TE, et al. Heritability of fractional anisotropy in human white matter: a comparison of Human Connectome Project and ENIGMA-DTI data. *Neuroimage*. 2015;111:300–11.
62. DiPoce J, Guelfuat M, DiPoce J. Radiologic findings in cases of attempted suicide and other self-injurious behavior. *Radiographics*. 2012;32:2005–24.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was supported by the MQ Brighter Futures Award MQBFC/2 (LS, LC, MD, LvV, ALvH, HB) and the National Institute of Mental Health of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number R01MH117601 (LS, LvV, NJ). ALvH was funded by a MQ Brighter Futures Award MQBFC/2, a Royal Society Dorothy Hodgkin Fellowship (DH15017), an MRC MRF emerging leaders award, the Leiden University Social Resilience and Security fund, and an NWO VIDI award. HPB was supported by the MQ Brighter Futures Award MQBFC/2, the National Center for Advancing Translational Science (Grant Number: UL1TR000142), the National Institute of Mental Health (Grant Numbers: RC1MH088366, R01MH69747), Brain and Behavior Research Foundation, International Bipolar Disorders Foundation, American Foundation for Suicide Prevention SRG-1-10-119, and the John and Hope Furth Endowment. EDB is supported by the National Institute of Mental Health Intramural Research Program (ZIA MH002857). NB is supported by the Italian Ministry of Health, grant Ricerca Corrente RC 23. The University of Minnesota adolescent MDD study is supported by the National Institute of Mental Health (K23MH090421), the National Alliance for Research on Schizophrenia and Depression, the University of Minnesota Graduate School, the Minnesota Medical Foundation, and the Biotechnology Research Center (P41 RR008079 to the Center for Magnetic Resonance Research), University of Minnesota, and the Deborah E. Powell Center for Women's Health Seed Grant, University of Minnesota. FB is supported by the Italian Ministry of Health, grant PNRR-MAD-2022-12375859. BiDirect was funded by grants from the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF; Grants FKZ-01ER0816 and FKZ-01ER1506) to KB. BB and LC are supported by the Interdisciplinary Center of Clinical Research of the Medical Faculty Jena. M.C.-R. acknowledges funding support from the Consejería de Salud y Familias (Junta de Andalucía) 2020 grant, which covers his salary (RH-0081-2020). Funding for the DEPARRESTCLIN cohort was provided by a national grant (ANR SAMENTA 2012) of the Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR). BCD is funded by a NHMRC CJ Martin fellowship (1161356). BCF acknowledges this work was supported by the Instituto de Salud Carlos III (PI14/00639 and PI14/00918) and Fundación Instituto de Investigación Marqués de Valdecilla (NCT0235832 and NCT02534363). UD acknowledges this work was funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG), Udo Dannlowski (co-speaker FOR2107, DA 1151/5-1, DA 1151/5-2, grant DA1151/9-1, DA1151/10-1 and DA1151/11-1) and the Interdisciplinary Center for Clinical Research (IZKF) of the medical faculty of Münster (grant Dan3/022/22 to UD). MuensterNeuroimagingCohort: This work was funded by the German Research Foundation (SFB-TRR58, Project C09 to UD). JWE is supported by the National Institute of Mental Health Intramural Research Program (ZIA MH002857). NPF acknowledges the LTS Colorado data acquisition was supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in the United States (AG046938 and MH063207). NPF was supported by NIH grants AG046938, MH117131, MH124846, DA042742, DA046413, DA046064, and DA051018. IHG is supported by the National Institute of Mental Health Grant R37MH101495. TH acknowledges this study was supported by funding from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (103703, 106469 and 142255, 180449, 186254), Nova Scotia Health Research Foundation, Dalhousie Clinical Research Scholarship to T. Hajek, Brain & Behavior Research Foundation (formerly NARSAD); 2007 Young Investigator and 2015 Independent Investigator Awards to T. Hajek. This work was also supported by the AMED Brain/MINDS Beyond Program (JP18dm0307002) and JSPS KAKENHI (JP19K03309 and JP22H01090). TCH is supported in part by the National Institutes of Health (K01MH117442, R21MH130817, R01MH127176). YI was supported by JSPS KAKENHI (JP23K07004). FI was supported by an NHMRC EL1 Investigator Grant (GNT2018157) and the Bill and Patricia Richie Foundation Fellowship. YI was supported by JSPS KAKENHI (JP23K02956). FJ acknowledges this study was supported by an operating grant from the Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR #119288). TK acknowledges this work was funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG grants FOR2107 KI588/14-1, and KI588/14-2, and KI588/20-1, KI588/22-1 to Tilo Kircher, Marburg, Germany). Biosamples and corresponding data were sampled, processed and stored in the Marburg Biobank CBBMR. This work was funded by the German Research

Foundation (DFG grants KR 3822/5-1, KR 3822/7-2 to Axel Krug). ETCL s funded in part by the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention SRG-0-112-20. CLJ is supported by PRISMA U.T. AMM is supported by the Wellcome Trust Grants (220857/Z/20/Z, 226770/Z/22/Z, 104036/Z/14/Z, 216767/Z/19/Z), and the European Union Horizon 2020 Grant (Grant Agreement 847776). KAM acknowledges this study was funded by the National Institute of Mental Health (R01-MH103291). PBM acknowledges this study was funded by the Australian National Medical and Health Research Council (Program Grant 1037196 (PBM and MB); Investigator Grant 1177991 (PBM)), the Lansdowne Foundation, Good Talk, and the Keith Pettigrew Family Bequest (PBM). IN work is funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) grants NE2254/1-2, NE2254/2-1, NE2254/3-1, NE2254/4-1. PMP acknowledges BHRCS was supported with grants from the National Institute of Development Psychiatric for Children and Adolescent (INPD) and the Grant Fapesp 2014/50917-0 - 2021/05332-8 CNPq 465550/2014-2. FP acknowledges support for the team in Nimes, CINES grants access to HPC facilities (A0100311413). FaP is supported by the Italian Ministry of Health, grant RF-2019-12370182. FeP is supported by the Italian Ministry of Health, grant Ricerca Corrente RC 23. SP is supported by the Italian Ministry of Health, grant PNRR-MAD-2022-12375716, RF-2018-12367249. GR acknowledges this study was funded by the Australian National Medical and Health Research Council (Program Grant 1037196 (PBM and MB); Investigator Grant 1177991 (PBM)), the Lansdowne Foundation, Good Talk, and the Keith Pettigrew Family Bequest (PBM). RRG was supported by EMERGIA Junta de Andalucía program (EMERGIA20_00139), the VII Plan Propio of the University of Seville, the Plan de Consolidación (CNS2023-143647) and the Proyecto de Generación de Conocimiento (PID2021-122853OA-I00) from the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation. MDS is supported by the National Institute of Mental Health (Project Number R01MH125850); Brain and Behavior Research Foundation (Grant Number 28972). HRS was supported by a grant from the National Institutes of Health in the United States (DA051018). JCS acknowledges this work was partially supported by NIMH (1R01MH085667-01A1), John S. Dunn Foundation (Houston, Texas), and Pat Rutherford Chair in Psychiatry (UTHealth Houston). GS is supported by the Italian Ministry of Health, grant Ricerca Corrente RC 23. JDS is supported by the grants MRC (MR/S010351/1, MR/W002388/1, MR/W002566/1) and EPSRC (EP/Y017544/1). The DCHS cohort is funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation [INV-006732]. DJS is funded by the South African Medical Research Council. BS acknowledges this work was funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG grant as part of FOR2107: STR1146/18-1 to Benjamin Straube, Marburg, Germany). MW is supported by German Center for Mental Health (DZPG); FKZ: 01EE2103; and NeuroMarKet: Neuroimaging and Blood Markers as Indicators of Ketamine Efficacy in Treatment Resistant Depression; BMBF-EU-EraNet-Neuron, FKZ: 01EW2010A. HCW acknowledges this work is supported by the Chief Scientist Office of the Scottish Government Health Directorates [CZD/16/6], Scottish Funding Council [HR03006], Wellcome Trust [216767/Z/19/Z] & Wellcome Trust (Wellcome Trust Strategic Award “STratifying Resilience and Depression Longitudinally” (STRADL) Reference 104036/Z/14/Z). CAZ is supported by the National Institute of Mental Health Intramural Research Program (ZIA MH002857). TTY is supported by the National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH) R21AT009173, R61AT009864, and R33AT009864 to TTY; by the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (CTSI), National Institutes of Health, through UCSF-CTSI UL1TR001872 to TTY; by the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention (AFSP) SRG-1-141-18 to TTY; by UCSF Weill Institute for Neurosciences to TTY; by UCSF Research Evaluation and Allocation Committee (REAC) and J. Jacobson Fund to TTY; by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) R01MH085734 and the Brain and Behavior Research Foundation (formerly NARSAD) to TTY. PMT is supported by NIH grants R01AG058854, R01MH116147 and R01MH129742. NJ is supported by R01MH134004. MER receives Fellowship support from the Rebecca L Cooper Medical Research Foundation (F20231230).

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

LSvV, LC, ZC, MRD, and LMV, as well as PMT, HPB, ALvH, MER, NJ and LS, contributed to the conception and design of the study, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data, drafting and critically revising the manuscript, and approved the final version of the manuscript. All other authors made substantial contributions to data acquisition, critically revised the manuscript for important intellectual content, and approved the final version of the manuscript.

COMPETING INTERESTS

ALvH receives consultancy fees from the Augeo foundation. CAZ is a full-time US government employee. He is listed as a co-inventor on a patent for the use of ketamine and its metabolites in major depression and suicidal ideation. Dr. Zarate has assigned his patent rights to the U.S. government but will share a percentage of any royalties that may be received by the government. HPB has consulted to the Milken Institute, Lilly and Boehringer Ingelheim, and received an honorarium from Aetna. MW is a member of the following advisory boards and gave presentations to the

following companies: Bayer AG, Germany; Boehringer Ingelheim, Germany; and Biologische Heilmittel Heel GmbH, Germany. MW has further conducted studies with institutional research support from HEEL and Janssen Pharmaceutical Research for a clinical trial (IIT) on ketamine in patients with MDD, unrelated to this investigation. IA received speakers honorarium from Lundbeck. IBH is the Co-Director, Health and Policy at the Brain and Mind Centre (BMC) University of Sydney. The BMC operates an early-intervention youth services at Camperdown under contract to headspace. He is the Chief Scientific Advisor to, and a 3.2% equity shareholder in, InnoWell Pty Ltd which aims to transform mental health services through the use of innovative technologies. AC reports being currently an employee of the Regeneron Genetics Center, and may own Regeneron stock or stock options. JCS acknowledge to be related with the next companies ALKERMES (Advisory Board), BOEHRINGER Ingelheim (Consultant), COMPASS Pathways (Research Grant), JOHNSON & JOHNSON (Consultant), LIVANOVA (Consultant), RELMADA (Research Grant), SUNOVION (Research Grant), Mind Med (Research Grant). PMP received payment or honoraria for lectures and presentations in educational events for Sandoz, Daiichi Sankyo, Eurofarma, Abbot, Libbs, Instituto Israelita de Pesquisa e Ensino Albert Einstein, Instituto D'Or de Pesquisa e Ensino. All other authors report no biomedical financial interests, disclosures or potential conflicts of interest.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Supplementary information The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41398-025-03602-1>.

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Laura S. van Velzen.

Reprints and permission information is available at <http://www.nature.com/reprints>

Publisher's note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2025

¹Orygen, Parkville, VIC, Australia. ²Centre for Youth Mental Health, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia. ³Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, USA. ⁴Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Jena University Hospital, Jena, Germany. ⁵DZPG (German Center for Mental Health), partner site Halle/Jena/Magdeburg, Halle/Jena/Magdeburg, Germany. ⁶QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute, Brisbane, QLD, Australia. ⁷School of Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia. ⁸Institute for Mental Health, School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK. ⁹Department of Psychiatry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK. ¹⁰Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre, Department of Psychiatry, The University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. ¹¹Department of Psychology, Education and Child Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, the Netherlands. ¹²School of Psychology, Deakin University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia. ¹³Imaging Genetics Center, Mark and Mary Stevens Neuroimaging and Informatics Institute, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Marina del Rey, CA, USA. ¹⁴Department of Psychiatry, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada. ¹⁵Norwegian Centre for Mental Disorders Research (NORMENT), Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway. ¹⁶Department of Psychiatric Research, Diakonhjemmet Hospital, Oslo, Norway. ¹⁷Centre for Psychiatry Research, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, & Stockholm Health Care Services, Region Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden. ¹⁸Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany. ¹⁹Center for Mind, Brain, and Behavior (CMBB), University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany. ²⁰Department of Psychiatry, Marqués de Valdecilla University Hospital, IDIVAL, School of Medicine, University of Cantabria, Santander, Spain. ²¹Experimental Therapeutics and Pathophysiology Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA. ²²Laboratory of Neuropsychiatry, Clinical Neuroscience and Neurorehabilitation Department, Santa Lucia Foundation IRCCS, Rome, Italy. ²³Institute for Translational Psychiatry, University of Münster, Münster, Germany. ²⁴Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, MN, USA. ²⁵Clinic for Radiology, University Hospital Münster, Münster, Germany. ²⁶Division of Neuroscience, Psychiatry and Psychobiology Unit, IRCCS San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy. ²⁷Institute of Epidemiology and Social Medicine, University of Münster, Münster, Germany. ²⁸Institute of Behavioral Sciences, Feinstein Institutes for Medical Research, Manhasset, NY, USA. ²⁹Instituto de Biomedicina de Sevilla (IBIS)/HUVR/CSIC/Universidad de Sevilla. CIBERSAM (ISCIII), Seville, Spain. ³⁰Mental Health Service, Hospital Universitario Virgen del Rocío, Sevilla, Spain. ³¹Department of Medical Sciences, Psychiatry, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden. ³²MOODS Team, INSERM 1018, CESP, Université Paris-Saclay, Faculté de Médecine Paris-Saclay, Service Hospitalo-Universitaire de Psychiatrie de Bicêtre, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, Hôpitaux Universitaires Paris-Saclay, Hôpital de Bicêtre, Le Kremlin Bicêtre F-94275, France. ³³Department of Biomedical Sciences, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, USA. ³⁴Department of Emergency Psychiatry and Acute Care, Lapeyronie Hospital, CHU Montpellier, Montpellier, France. ³⁵IGF, Univ. Montpellier, CNRS, INSERM, Montpellier, France. ³⁶Institute for Molecular Bioscience, the University of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD, Australia. ³⁷Sorbonne University, Paris Brain Institute - ICM, CNRS, Inria, Inserm, AP-HP, Hôpital de la Pitié Salpêtrière, F-75013 Paris, France. ³⁸Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Salud Mental, Instituto de Salud Carlos III (CIBERSAM), Madrid, Spain. ³⁹Institut d'Imagerie Fonctionnelle Humaine, I2FH, Department of Neuroradiology, Gui de Chauliac Hospital and University of Montpellier, Montpellier, France. ⁴⁰Department of Neuroradiology, Gui de Chauliac Hospital and University of Montpellier, Montpellier, France. ⁴¹Center for Neurobehavioral Genetics, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Behavior David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ⁴²Research Group in Psychiatry GIPSI, Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universidad de Antioquia, Medellín, Colombia. ⁴³Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, USA. ⁴⁴Institute for Behavioral Genetics and Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, USA. ⁴⁵Department of Psychology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA. ⁴⁶Department of Psychiatry & Neuroscience Institute, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa. ⁴⁷Department of Psychological & Brain Sciences, Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, USA. ⁴⁸The University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia. ⁴⁹Research Center for Child Mental Development, Chiba University, Chiba, Japan. ⁵⁰United Graduate School of Child Development, Osaka University, Kanazawa University, Hamamatsu University, Chiba University and University of Fukui, Fukui, Japan. ⁵¹Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ⁵²Brain Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ⁵³Department of Cognitive Behavioral Physiology, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Chiba, Japan. ⁵⁴Østfold University College Department of Education, ICT and Learning, Halden, Norway. ⁵⁵Universidade Federal de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil. ⁵⁶Faculty of Medicine, University Paris-Saclay, Le Kremlin-Bicêtre, France. ⁵⁷Clinical Department of Psychiatry and Addictology, Paul Brousse Hospital, APHP, Villejuif, France. ⁵⁸Department of psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, Canada. ⁵⁹Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Bonn, Bonn, Germany. ⁶⁰Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Dell Medical School, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, USA. ⁶¹University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, USA. ⁶²Department of Health and Functioning, Western Norway University of Applied Sciences, Bergen, Norway. ⁶³Division of Psychiatry, Centre for Clinical Brain Sciences, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK. ⁶⁴Ballmer Institute for Children's Behavioral Health, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, USA. ⁶⁵Department of Psychology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA. ⁶⁶Institute for Translational Neuroscience, University of Münster, Münster, Germany. ⁶⁷Discipline of Psychiatry and Mental Health, School of Clinical Medicine, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia. ⁶⁸Louis A. Failace, MD, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, McGovern Medical School, The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Houston, TX, USA. ⁶⁹UTHealth Houston School of Behavioral Health Sciences, Houston, TX, USA. ⁷⁰MIPA, Université de Nîmes, Nîmes, France. ⁷¹Division for clinical research and innovation, University Hospital Center of Nîmes, Nîmes, France. ⁷²Institute for Behavioral Genetics, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, USA. ⁷³Meditation Research Program, Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA. ⁷⁴Child Mind Institute, New York, NY, USA. ⁷⁵Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre - Porto Alegre, Porto Alegre, Brazil. ⁷⁶Aberdeen Biomedical Imaging Centre, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, UK. ⁷⁷Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden. ⁷⁸Institute for Cognitive Science, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, USA. ⁷⁹Division of Imaging Science and Technology, Medical School, University of

Dundee, Dundee, UK. ⁸⁰SAMRC Unit on Risk & Resilience in Mental Disorders, Department of Psychiatry & Neuroscience Institute, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa. ⁸¹Institut du Cerveau et de la Moelle épinière, ICM, Inserm U 1127, CNRS UMR 7225, Sorbonne Université, Paris, France. ⁸²Centre de Neuro-Imagerie de Recherche, CENIR, ICM, Paris, France. ⁸³Center for Intervention and Research on adaptive and maladaptive brain Circuits underlying mental health (C-I-R-C), Jena-Magdeburg-Halle, Jena, Germany. ⁸⁴Generation Scotland, Centre for Genomic and Experimental Medicine, Institute of Genetics and Molecular Medicine, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK. ⁸⁵Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Weill Institute for Neurosciences, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA. ⁸⁶National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA. ⁸⁷Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium. ⁸⁸Department of Psychiatry, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands. ⁸⁹Leiden Institute for Brain and Cognition. Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands. ⁹⁰Department of Radiology and Biomedical Imaging, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, USA. ⁹¹Child Study Center, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, USA. ⁹²Education and Child Studies, Leiden University, Leiden, the Netherlands. ⁹³Present address: Regeneron Genetics Center, Tarrytown, NY, USA. [✉]email: laurasvanvelzen@gmail.com

ENIGMA SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND BEHAVIOURS CONSORTIUM

Laura S. van Velzen^{1,2}, Lejla Colic^{3,4,5}, Zuriel Ceja^{6,7}, Maria R. Dauvermann^{8,9}, Luca M. Villa³, Hannah S. Savage^{2,10}, Yara J. Toenders^{1,2,11}, Niousha Dehestani^{10,12}, Alyssa H. Zhu¹³, Adrian I. Campos^{6,7,93}, Lauren E. Salminen¹³, Martin Alda¹⁴, Ingrid Agartz^{15,16,17}, Nina Alexander^{18,19}, Rosa Ayesa-Arriola²⁰, Elizabeth D. Ballard²¹, Nerisa Banaj²², Carlotta Barkhau²³, Zeynep Başgöze²⁴, Jochen Bauer²⁵, Francesco Benedetti²⁶, Klaus Berger²⁷, Bianca Besteher^{4,5}, Katharina Brosch^{18,19,28}, Manuel Canal-Rivero^{29,30}, Simon Cervenka^{17,31}, Romain Colle³², Colm G. Connolly³³, Emmanuelle Corruble³², Philippe Courtet^{34,35}, Baptiste Couvy-Duchesne^{36,37}, Benedicto Crespo-Facorro^{29,30,38}, Kathryn R. Cullen²⁴, Udo Dannlowski²³, Jeremy Deverdur^{39,40}, Ana M. Diaz-Zuluaga^{41,42}, Lorielle M. F. Dietze¹⁴, Jennifer W. Evans²¹, Negar Fani⁴³, Kira Flinkenflügel²³, Naomi P. Friedman⁴⁴, Ian H. Gotlib⁴⁵, Nynke A. Groenewold⁴⁶, Dominik Grotegerd²³, Tomas Hajek¹⁴, Alexander S. Hatoum⁴⁷, Marco Hermesdorf²⁷, Ian B. Hickie⁴⁸, Yoshiyuki Hirano^{49,50}, Tiffany C. Ho^{51,52}, Yuki Ikemizu^{49,53}, Frank Iorfino⁴⁸, Jonathan C. Ipser⁴⁶, Yuko Isobe^{49,50}, Andrea P. Jackowski^{54,55}, Fabrice Jollant^{56,57,58}, Tilo Kircher^{18,19}, Melissa Klug²³, Sheri-Michelle Koopowitz⁴⁶, Anna Kraus²³, Axel Krug^{18,59}, Emmanuelle Le Bars^{39,40}, Elisabeth J. Leehr²³, Meng Li^{4,5}, Elizabeth T. C. Lippard^{60,61}, Carlos Lopez-Jaramillo⁴², Ivan I. Maximov^{15,62}, Andrew M. McIntosh⁶³, Katie A. McLaughlin^{64,65}, Sean R. McWhinney¹⁴, Susanne Meinert^{23,66}, Elisa Melloni²⁶, Philip B. Mitchell⁶⁷, Benson Mwangi^{68,69}, Igor Nenadić^{18,19}, Stener Nerland^{15,16}, Emilie Olie^{34,35}, Victor Ortiz-García de la Foz²⁰, Pedro M. Pan⁵⁵, Fabricio Pereira^{70,71}, Fabrizio Piras²², Federica Piras²², Sara Poletti²⁶, Andrew E. Reineberg⁷², Gloria Roberts⁶⁷, Rafael Romero-García^{9,29}, Matthew D. Sacchet⁷³, Giovanni A. Salum^{74,75}, Anca-Larisa Sandu⁷⁶, Carl M. Sellgren^{17,77}, Eiji Shimizu^{49,50,53}, Harry R. Smolker⁷⁸, Jair C. Soares^{68,69}, J. Douglas Steele⁷⁹, Frederike Stein^{18,19}, Dan J. Stein⁸⁰, Benjamin Straube^{18,19}, Lea Teutenberg^{18,19}, Florian Thomas-Odenthal^{18,19}, Paula Usemann^{18,19}, Romain Valabregue^{81,82}, Johanna Valencia-Echeverry⁴², Gerd Wagner^{4,83}, Gordon Waiter⁷⁶, Martin Walter^{4,5}, Heather C. Whalley^{63,84}, Mon-Ju Wu^{68,69}, Tony T. Yang⁸⁵, Carlos A. Zarate²¹, Andre Zugman⁸⁶, Giovana B. Zunta-Soares^{68,69}, Kees van Heeringen⁸⁷, Sanne J. H. van Rooij⁴³, Nic van der Wee^{88,89}, Steven van der Werf^{88,89}, Paul M. Thompson¹³, Hilary P. Blumberg^{3,90,91} and Anne-Laura van Harmelen^{9,92}, Miguel E. Rentería^{6,7}, Neda Jahanshad¹³ and Lianne Schmaal^{1,2}