

health in the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals and the convening of a special United Nations General Assembly High Level Meeting on Mental Health within 3 years.

Global Health Action, 2014
doi: 10.3402/gha.v7.24589

Rates of suicide and attempted suicide in Ethiopia

Most of the evidence on suicide originates from research in affluent countries; in low- and middle-income countries it is generally limited to patients attending psychiatric facilities, where selection bias is likely to be high. In a prospective study, 916 subjects with the diagnoses of major depression, bipolar disorder and schizophrenia were followed up annually for 10 years in a rural setting in Butajira, Ethiopia. High rates of attempted suicide were found in all three diagnostic groups. The cumulative risk of suicide attempts over the follow-up was 26.3% for major depression, 23.8% for bipolar I disorder and 13.1% for schizophrenia. The rates for depression are higher than the lifetime rates for suicide in clinic-based populations in high-income countries. The study's findings add to the literature reporting that although a treatable condition, depression remains not only a major cause of disability globally but also a major cause of mortality among those affected. The suicide methods most commonly found in this study were hanging, jumping from a height, drowning or using organophosphates, with understandably high rates of completed suicide at first attempt.

BMC Psychiatry, 2014, 14: 150
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Leadership stress and hubris

A conference organised by the Daedalus Trust and the British Psychological Society held at the Royal Society of Medicine in November 2014 tackled the subject of leadership stress and hubris. The term *hubris* originated in ancient Greece, where it was used to describe a man's exaggerated sense of ability and power, nearing those of a deity, hence

it was considered an insult ($\upsilon\beta\beta\rho\iota\varsigma$ = insult) to the gods of Olympus and punishable by Nemesis. Hubris according to Lord Owen is 'exaggerated pride, overwhelming self-confidence and contempt for others'. Originally focused on politicians, hubristic behaviour is now recognised in any sphere of life in anybody who misuses power. The 'hubris syndrome' – overconfidence in one's own judgement – is considered to be an acquired personality change triggered by access to power. The presence of narcissistic traits, a sycophantic entourage and possibly some other as yet unidentified factors contribute to this. If you are interested in learning more about the hubris syndrome, check the Daedalus Trust website (<http://www.daedalustrust.com>).

Forthcoming international events

28–31 March 2015

EPA 2015 – 23rd European Congress of Psychiatry

Vienna, Austria

Website: <http://www.epa-congress.org/>

The 23rd European Congress of Psychiatry (EPA 2015) will facilitate learning, discussion and exchange among psychiatrists in Europe and around the globe. Guided by the motto 'Excellence in Psychiatry across Europe: Practice, Education, Research', EPA 2015 aims to showcase research and developments in European psychiatry, while providing opportunities for networking. The European Psychiatric Association is the main association representing psychiatry in Europe. EPA's activities address the interests of psychiatrists in academia, research and practice throughout all stages of career development.

29 June–2 July 2015

Royal College of Psychiatrists' International Congress 2015

Theme: Psychiatry at the Forefront of Science
ICC, Birmingham, UK

Website: <http://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/traininpsychiatry/conferencetraining/internationalcongress2015.aspx>

With a projected attendance of over 2000 delegates from more than 50 different countries, the International Congress of the Royal College of Psychiatrists is one of the biggest events in the annual mental health conference calendar. The Congress will have over 100 hours of academic programme. Presenters over the 3½ days of the conference will include academics, physicians, psychiatrists, patients, service users, family members, carers, psychologists, social scientists, policy makers and journalists within a programme that will include plenty of opportunities for networking and socialising.

Correction

The co-author was omitted from the guest editorial in the November 2014 issue of *International Psychiatry*: Mohammad Alsuwaidan, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychiatry, Health Sciences Center, Kuwait University, Kuwait, and Divisions of Brain Therapeutics and Philosophy, Humanities and Educational Scholarship, University of Toronto, Canada.

The correct citation is therefore:

Zahid, M. A. & Mohammad Alsuwaidan, M. (2014) The mental health needs of immigrant workers in Gulf countries. *International Psychiatry*, 11, 79–81.

The online edition has been corrected post-publication, in deviation from print and in accordance with this correction.