
DIFFERENCE IN CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MEN AND WOMEN COMMITTED PARASUICIDE

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Objective: To evaluate and compare clinical characteristics of men and women who were admitted to psychiatric hospital after parasuicide.

Methods: Clinical examination, The Pierce Suicide Intent Scale, Beck Suicide Ideation Scale, Beck Hopelessness Scale, Beck Depression Inventory, The Symptom Checklist 90 Revised, Global Quality of Life Self - Rating Scale, The Barratt Impulsiveness Scale, The Toronto Alexithymia Scale.

Object of study: Suicide attempters over 15 years admitted to the psychiatric hospital within one month after parasuicide (N=264; 114 – men and 149 – women).

Results: Level of depression according to the Beck Depression inventory was higher in women (M=19,1; SD=13,1) than in men (M=12,9; SD=9) with $p<0,001$. The scores of general psychopathological state were higher in women (M=87,7; SD=68,1) than in men (M=69,1; SD=49,7), $p<0,04$. There were no statistical differences in the level of hopelessness according to Beck Hopelessness Scale, impulsivity according to The Barratt Impulsiveness Scale, alexithymia according to The Toronto Alexithymia Scale and perception of quality of life according to the Quality of Life Self-Rating Scale. There was no difference in the level of suicide ideation according to the Beck Suicide Ideation Scale and suicide intention according to The Pierce Suicide Intent Scale.

Conclusion: There weren't considerable difference of parasuicide risk factors between men and women hospitalized because of mental disorders. At the same time women more often percept their psychological state as more severe.