

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS IN SUICIDE ATTEMPTS REFERRED TO LIAISON PSYCHIATRY SERVICE IN GNH ST. PANTELEIMON

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Introduction: The role of general hospital in dealing with patients following suicide attempt has been discussed considerably lately.

Aim: Of the present study is the epidemiological record of referrals characteristics following suicide attempt.

Material: 36 of 256 patients referred to the specialist liaison team of the Psychiatric Department, 16-62(M=33.6 ±14.5) years old.

Method: Psychiatric interview and record of demographic characteristics of the sample was used. Statistics analysis was undertaken using SPSS.16.

Results: 13 men and 26 women. 36 were pathological cases with drug poisoning, 1 deliberate self-harm case with the use of sharp object, 1 fall and 1 deliberate self-harm with the use of gun. 15 diagnoses by ICD10 were recorded, with the majority of the patients suffering from adjustment disorder (47.8%), while 7, 9% had no psychopathology. 5 were admitted in the psychiatric ward, 8 needed psychiatric follow up, 5 psychological support, 2 were prescribed combination therapy, 4 pharmacotherapy, 2 were transferred to outpatient special unit, to 5 no treatment was recommended, and 6 refused admission. There was statistically significant difference ($t=3.756$ $p=.001$), between average ages of individuals committing suicide attempt with psychopathology ($M=42.1\pm13.5$) and no psychopathology ($M=26.8\pm11.5$), but not between genders ($t=-.355$ $p=.725$). Gender is irrelevant to psychopathology existence ($\chi^2= 9.506$ $p=.301$) and treatment ($\chi^2=4.625$ $p=.201$). Increased attempts were observed for both genders and psychopathology existence but not statistically significant ($\chi^2=.056$ $p=.832$) and ($\chi^2=.165$ $p=.303$) respectively.

Conclusions: The major percentage of adjustment disorders agrees with the common percentages of bibliography. The wide range of interventions reflects the psychosocial model.