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**A STUDY ON PSYCHO-SOCIAL FACTORS RELATED TO IRANIAN CHILDREN'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE**

**T.B. Seghatoleslam, O. Rezaee, F. Sajadfar, S. Sadr**

*Psychiatry, Shahid Beheshti Medical University, London, UK*

**Aim:** This paper describes the findings from cases of Iranian children between the age of 6-15 who were attempted suicide.

**Materials and Method:** This retrospective study was carried out using data from 292 cases (239 girls and 53 boys) aged 6-15 who attempted suicide and were referred to the Loghman Hakim Medical Centre poison Centre in Tehran, Iran between 2005 and 2008. The Children Suicide Questionnaire was applied.

**Findings:** The study showed that the percentage of girls who attempted suicide was 81.8% against 12.2% for boys. Most of them attempted suicide between the age of 12-14 years. Approximately half (43%) of the children came from a poor socio-economic background, and 95% of suicide attempts took place in the home, and 55.5% between 6.00pm and 12.00 pm. 41% of the respondents reported cases of mental illness in their family. The study also showed that 41.6% of the children had attempted suicide before, and 36.6% of them attempted suicide after a family argument. Depression (28%) and epilepsy (27%) were the most cited cases of personal problems. The means used were antiepileptic drugs (23%), benzodiazepine (23%), and antidepressants (20%).

**Results:** This study suggests the collaboration between paediatricians, psychiatrists and psychologists are necessary.

**Keywords:** children, suicide, Children's Suicide Questionnaire CSQ.