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RISK AND SUICIDE BEHAVIOR OF HOSPITALIZED OFFENDERS IN FORENSIC SETTING CLINIC OF PSYCHIATRY -IN KOSOVA

N.F. Ibishi¹, V. Kola², V.N. Ramiqi¹, N.R. Musliu¹

¹University Clinic Center Kosovo, Prishtina, ²University Hospital Center of Tirana, Tirana, Albania

Purpose: Media reports and the official statistics published after the war in Kosova demonstrate a rising trend of suicide in general population. In the past in our clinic have been little interest in whether suicidal risk and behavior has been documented and whether these signs of risk and suicide behavior is associated with Mental disorder and PTSD.

Methods: 134 offenders hospitalized in period time 2007-2009 were included. We used DSM-IV criteria , SBQ-R and assessed risk of suicide factors.

Results: 31,9% were diagnosed with personality disorder, 21,3% were psychotic, 8,5% were drug abusers, 21,3 were depressed with PTSD signs of trauma war, and 17% of them without diagnosis. Risk factors such are abnormal behavior, isolation, hopelessness, depression or other mental disorder , family problems or personal loss and drug or alcohol intoxication were important risk factors for suicidal behavior in 73% of them. 12,8 % reported attempt of suicide, 14,9% of them reported that have had a plan to kill themselves, 40% reported that have told someone that are going to commit suicide, and 23,4% reported that they are likely to attempt suicide someday. Suicidal thoughts and attempts were commoner in forensic setting than in general population and were significantly associated with Personality disorder, Psychosis and PTSD.

Conclusion: Suicide behavior and its significant association with mental disorder play an important role and should include training programs in recognition of offenders at high risk behavior and preventive programme management in forensic settings in our country.