

P. Cano Ruiz¹, S. Cañas Fraile¹, A. Gomez Peinado¹

¹Psychiatrist, HNPS, Albacete, Spain

Introduction

According to the OMS the average of suicides has increased in the last 50 years in 60 %, especially in the countries of development. It is nowadays one of three principal reasons of death between young women from 15 to 34 years. The OMS and the AIPS (international association of the prevention of the suicide) think that the factor more predisponente is the depression, but there are great others that increase the tendency to the suicide, as the Bipolar Disorders, abuse of drugs, schizophrenia, precedents of psychiatric disease, socio-economic and educational poor contexts or a physical weak health.

Objectives

- Learn about the socio-demographic characteristics that defines the population that are treated in the emergency service of the CHUA (University Hospital of Albacete).
- To assess the existence of a possible profile of common suicide risk in patients who died by suicide.

Material and method

-Retrospective, descriptive cross-sectional study of the socio-demographic characteristics, as well as analysis of the data of both psychiatric and forensic clinical history of patients and individuals who had accomplished the suicide in the province of Albacete during 2011.

Results

Are described the different variables partner demographic (mean age, sex, marital status, prior pathology...) of the studied population

Conclusions

- Data from this study would know the profile of patients with increased suicide risk in order to perform preventive interventions appropriate in order to avoid suicide consummated in patients who come asking for urgent psychiatric help.
- New extended and comparative studies that also reduce suicide mortality are required.