
Psychiatric Diagnosis as Risk Factor of Suicide Behavior in Hospitalized Adolescents

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It is important to determine whether patients with different psychiatric diagnoses after attempting suicide differ by selected risk factors of suicide, including NSSI.

Material and method: Out of the patient record of the Department of Adolescent Psychiatry in Łódź (N = 1,243: 754 girls [60.7%] and 489 boys [39.3%]) we selected a group of patients after suicide attempts. Using regression analysis we determined significant risk factors for SA associated with the diagnosis: schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders (F20-29) depressive disorders (F30-39), reactive depression (F 43.2), eating disorders (F 50) and conduct disorders (F90-92).

Results: Within the population of patients hospitalized in the past 7 years, 36.3% (N = 452) confirmed SA. In the SA group the sex ratio girls:boys was 3:1, where 45% girls and 23% boys (p = 0.000) had the history of SA. Highest percentage of SA occurred in patients with a diagnosis of depressive disorders: 52%, then in the following groups – conduct disorders 45%, reactive depression 43%, personality disorders 33%, substance abuse 27%, eating disorders 21% and psychoses 21% (p = 0.000). In all selected groups of psychiatric diagnoses the risk of suicide was highest in case of coexistence with NSSI (odds ratio, OR > 5). In addition, in the group of patients diagnosed with depression, a significant risk factor was the experience of physical violence (OR = 2.96) and in the group of psychoses - the number of hospitalizations (OR = 1.22).
Conclusions: NSSI are major risk factor for suicidal behavior among psychiatrically hospitalized youth irrespective of diagnosis.