

Clinical Profile of Suicide among Adolescent Psychiatric Inpatients in Iran

Saeed Shoja Shafti*¹, Alireza Memarie², Masomeh Rezaie² and Masomeh Hamidi²

Professor of Psychiatry, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences (USWR), Razi Psychiatric Hospital, Tehran, Iran

²Razi Psychiatric Hospital, Iran

*Corresponding author: Saeed Shoja Shafti, Professor of Psychiatry, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, (USWR), Razi Psychiatric Hospital, Tehran, Iran



ARTICLE INFO

Received: 📅 May 11, 2019

Published: 📅 May 15, 2019

Citation: Shoja Shafti S, Memarie A, Rezaie M, Hamidi M. Clinical Profile of Suicide among Adolescent Psychiatric Inpatients in Iran. Biomed J Sci & Tech Res 18(1)-2019. BJSTR. MS.ID.003093.

Keywords: Child and adolescent; Psychiatric disorders; Suicide; Suicide attempt; First admission; Recurrent admission; Bipolar disorder; Conduct disorder; Substance abuse disorder

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Suicidal behavior is seen in the context of a variety of mental disorders and while many believe that, in general, first episode psychosis is a particularly high-risk period for suicide, no general agreement regarding higher prevalence of suicide in first episode psychosis is achievable. In the present study, suicides and suicide attempts among child and adolescent psychiatric in-patients has been evaluated to assess the general profile of suicidal behavior among native psychiatric inpatients.

Methods: All child and adolescent psychiatric inpatients with suicidal behavior (successful suicide and attempted suicide, in total), during the last five years (2013-2018), had been included in the present investigation.

Results: Among 748 child and adolescent psychiatric patients hospitalized in razi psychiatric hospital during a sixty months' period, 14 suicide attempts, without any successful suicide, had been recorded by the safety board of hospital. The most frequent mental illness was bipolar I disorder (50%), followed by conduct disorder (42.85%), and substance abuse disorder (7.14%), with no significant difference among them. In addition, no significant difference was evident between the first admission and recurrent admission inpatients, totally and separately.

Conclusion: While in the present study the suicidal behavior was non-significantly more evident in bipolar disorder in comparison with other psychiatric disorders, no significant difference was evident between first admission and recurrent admission child and adolescent psychiatric inpatients.

Introduction

The WHO report "Preventing suicide: a global imperative" published in 2014 estimates that over 800,000 people die by suicide, and more than 20 million attempt suicide each year. This implies that every 40 seconds, a person dies by suicide somewhere on the globe, and every 1.5 seconds, someone will attempt to take his/her own life. However, those numbers are underreported, as not all countries in the world report suicide mortality to the WHO. Globally, suicides account for 52 percent of all violent deaths in men and 71 percent of all violent deaths in women. In high-income countries, 79 percent of violent deaths in both males and females are caused by suicide. Suicide occurs in all regions of the world and

throughout the life span, and it accounts for 1.4 percent of all deaths worldwide, by that, ranking as the 15th leading cause of death [1]. Suicide is rare in childhood and early adolescence and becomes more frequent with increasing age. The latest mean worldwide annual rates of suicide per 100 000 were 0.5 for females and 0.9 for males among 5-14-year-olds, and 12.0 for females and 14.2 for males among 15-24-year-olds, respectively.

In most countries, males outnumber females in youth suicide statistics. Although the rates vary between countries, suicide is one of the commonest causes of death among young people. Due to the growing risk for suicide with increasing age, adolescents are

the main target of suicide prevention. Reportedly, less than half of young people who have committed suicide had received psychiatric care, and thus broad prevention strategies are needed in healthcare and social services. Primary care clinicians are key professionals in recognizing youth at risk for suicide [2]. In ten years follow up of eighty-eight subjects with adolescent-onset psychotic disorders, mainly schizophrenia and affective disorders, 4.5% of subjects had died from suicide while another 25% of the subjects had attempted suicide [3]. In the context of suicide, there is a growing body of evidence showing that exposure to early-life maltreatment can affect molecular mechanisms involved in the regulation of behavior through methylation and histone modification, supposed to induce behavioral deviations during the early development, and possibly later in life, affect genes involved in crucial neural processes.

This mechanism is called epigenetics. Childhood abuse and other detrimental environmental factors seem to target the epigenetic regulation of genes involved in the synthesis of neurotrophic factors and neurotransmission [4]. On the other hand, some scholars believe that People with first episode psychosis (FEP) are at increased risk of premature death, in particular suicide [5]. According to the findings of a study, the rate of attempted suicide among young people undergoing treatment for first episode psychosis was around 12%. Of these 72.6% attempted suicide on one occasion. 85.3% of attempts occurred when patients were treated as outpatients and were in regular contact with the service. 77.6% of suicide attempts tended to be impulsive triggered by interpersonal conflict or distress due to psychotic symptoms. Two thirds involved self-poisoning, usually by overdose of prescribed medications. All inpatient suicide attempts were by hanging or strangulation [6]. So, Individuals with a first episode of psychotic illness are known to be at high risk of suicide, yet little is understood about the timing of risk in this critical period. Suicide risk was highest in the first month of treatment, decreasing rapidly over the next 6 months and declining slightly thereafter [7].

In this regard, longer duration of untreated psychosis, greater symptoms of depression, and positive symptoms of psychosis were found to increase the odds of experiencing suicidal ideation in first episode psychosis [8]. While according to some studies depressive symptoms during the index psychotic episode and comorbidity with stimulant abuse at baseline were relevant predictive factors for suicidal behavior during the first years of first affective and non-affective psychotic episodes [9], more depressive symptoms, higher insight, and negative beliefs about psychosis increase the risk for suicidality in FEP [10]. Impulsive behavior such as self-harm, as well as having a family history of severe mental disorder or substance use, have been stated as important risk factors for suicide in FEP [11,12]. Furthermore, low levels of cholesterol have been described in suicide behavior including among those individuals who have an increased tendency for impulsivity [13,14]. While, as a kind of psychological explanation, some scholars believe that young men in the early stages of their treatment are seeking to find meaning for frightening, intrusive experiences with origins which often

precede psychosis, and these experiences invade personal identity, interactions and recovery [15], some suggests that personality characters, specifically, passive-dependent traits can be a predictor of first suicide attempts FEP [16].

On the other hand, no general agreement regarding higher prevalence of suicide in FEP is so far achievable. For example, while researchers like Nordentoft [17], Bornheimer LA [8], Fedyszyn [7], and Cohen [18] have stated that FEP is a particularly high-risk period for suicide, with a risk as high as 10-60% during the first year of treatment, other scholars like Preti [19], Pompili [20], Crumlish [21], and Addington [22] have expected a lower risk or stated that suicide rates are difficult to measure in FEP patients, even in carefully defined samples. In the present study, suicides and suicide attempts among child and adolescent psychiatric inpatients, during the last five years, in Razi psychiatric hospital, as the largest national psychiatric hospital in Iran and region, has been evaluated to assess the general profile of suicidal behavior among native child and adolescent psychiatric inpatients, and comparing first admission with recurrent admission patients.

Methods

Child and adolescent section of the Razi psychiatric hospital was the field of the present assessment. For valuation, all inpatients with suicidal behavior (successful suicide and attempted suicide, in total), during the last sixty months, had been included in the current retrospective study.

Statistical Analyses

Difference of suicidal behavior between first admission and recurrent admission patients, had been analyzed by 'comparison of proportions. Statistical significance as well, had been defined as p value ≤ 0.05 . MedCalc Statistical Software version 15.2 was used as statistical software tool for analysis.

Results

As said by the results, among 748 child and adolescent psychiatric patients hospitalized in razi psychiatric hospital, during a sixty months period (2013-2018), 14 suicide attempts, without any successful one, had been recorded by the security board of hospital (Table 1). Six of suicide subjects were male and 8 of them were female, with no significant difference with regard to quantity (Table 2). The most frequent mental illness was bipolar I disorder (50%), which was significantly more prevalent among female patients ($z=2.72$, $p<0.007$, CI 95%:0.19, 1.23), followed by conduct disorder (42.85%), and substance abuse disorder (7.14%). In this regard, no significant difference was evident among psychiatric disorders (Table 3). Moreover, no significant difference was evident between the first admission and recurrent admission child and adolescent inpatients, totally ($p<0.44$) and separately (Table 3) (Figure 1). The annual incidences of suicidal behavior in both groups were comparable, and they were around 0.21% and 0.16%, in first admission and recurrent admission psychiatric inpatients, respectively (Table 1).

Table 1: Comparing suicidal behavior between first admission and recurrent admission child and adolescents' psychiatric patients in Razi psychiatric hospital thru 2013-2018.

Total Number of Patients	First Admissions	%	Annual Incidence	Recurrent Admissions	%	Annual Incidence	Z	P	CI
748	N=8	1.06	0.21	N=6	0.80	0.16	0.755	0.449	-0.22,0.51

Table 2: Gender difference in child and adolescent suicidal behavior.

Suicidal Cases	Male	Female	z	P	CI
N= 14	6	8	0.755	0.449	-0.22,0.51

Table 3: Frequency of psychiatric disorders among child and adolescent suicidal patients.

Psychiatric Disorders	First Admission	Recurrent Admission	z	P	CI
Bipolar I disorder	4	3	0.534	0.593	-0.38,0.66
Conduct disorder	3	3	0.000	1.000	--0.56,0.56
Substance abuse	1	0	1.414	0.157	-0.38,2.38
Total	8	6	0.755	0.449	-0.22,0.51

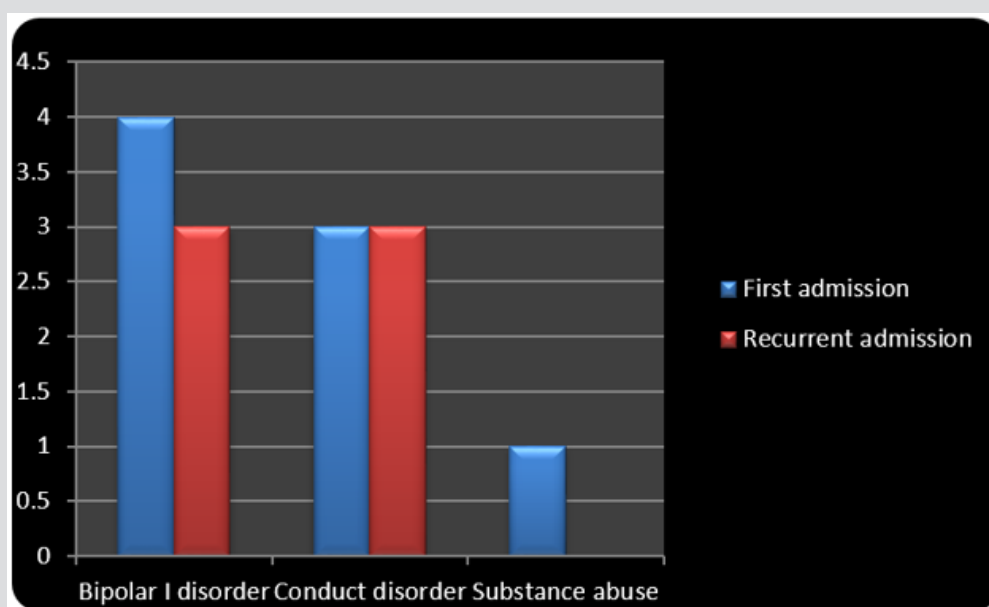


Figure 1: Pictorial illustration of prevailing psychiatric disorders among suicidal subjects.

Discussion

Suicidal behavior is the most common reason for an emergency evaluation in adolescents. Despite the minimal risk for a complete suicide in a child less than 12 years of age, suicidal ideation or behavior in a child of any age must be carefully evaluated, with particular attention to the psychiatric status of the child and the ability of the family or the guardians to provide the appropriate supervision. The assessment must determine the circumstances of the suicidal ideation or behavior, its lethality, and the persistence of the suicidal intention. An evaluation of the family's sensitivity, supportiveness, and competence must be done to assess their ability to monitor the child's suicidal potential [23]. Also, the most important risk factors for late school-age children and adolescents, as established by scientific research in this domain

were: mental disorders, previous suicide attempts, specific personality characteristics, genetic loading and family processes in combination with triggering psychosocial stressors, exposure to inspiring models and availability of means of committing suicide [24]. In addition, violent method and mental disorder increase the 1-year suicide risk in young male self-harm patients. Further, violent method increases suicide risk within 1 year in all age and gender groups except the youngest females. Repeated self-harm may increase the long-term risk more in young patients.

These aspects should be accounted for in clinical suicide risk assessment [25]. So, clinicians should consider the substantially increased risk of suicide among self-harm patients with psychotic disorders [26]. As suicide is a relatively rare event in psychotic disorders, general population-based prevention strategies may

have more impact in this vulnerable group as well as the wider population [27,28]. While the immediate post-discharge period is a time of marked risk, rates of suicide remain high for many years after discharge and patients admitted because of suicidal ideas or behaviors and those in the first months after discharge should be a particular focus of concern [29]. Back to our discussion and according to the findings of the present study, the most common principal diagnoses among the suicide subjects were bipolar disorder and conduct disorder, which was somewhat similar to the findings of Pelkonen [2], since there was no subject with diagnosis of schizophrenia and a remarkable number with diagnosis of conduct disorder in our study, which was not evident in the above survey. Also, our results were in harmony with the conclusions of Berkol with respect to higher prevalence of female gender in bipolar patients with suicide attempts [30]. Also, in keeping with the results, while the annual incidences of suicidal behavior in both groups were comparable, they were lower than assessments of Jarbin [3] and Fedyszyn [6], and higher than approximations of Li [31], which could be stemmed from cultural, instrumental, diagnostic and methodical differences.

Also, in accordance with the outcomes of the present assessment, no significant difference was evident between the first admission and recurrent admission inpatients, totally and separately, particularly with respect to psychotic disorders. Such an outcome is clearly incongruous with the findings of Nordentoft [17], Bornheimer LA [8], Fedyszyn [7], and Cohen [18] who have stated that first episode psychosis is a particularly high-risk period for suicide and first-episode psychotic disorder, in general, has seemed to be a high-risk population for suicidal behavior during the first year of treatment. On the other hand, our findings are compatible with the stances of Preti [19], Pompili [20], Crumlish [21], and Addington [22], who have estimated a lower risk or indicated that suicide rates are difficult to measure in FEP patients, and there is relatively little specific information about the risk of suicide at illness onset or retrospectively concerning the untreated psychotic period. Anyhow, disregard to outcomes of the present study and its similarities or differences with comparable studies, elements of an inclusive prevention policy can be grouped under five items: securing the hospital environment, optimization of the care of the patients at suicidal risk, training of the medical teams in the detection of the risk and in the care of the suicidal subjects, involvement of the families in the care and implementation of post-event procedures following a completed suicide or an attempt [32].

Also, to reduce the number of suicide attempts among individuals treated for FEP, psychiatric services could consider: restricting the amount of medication prescribed per purchase; individualized suicide risk management plans for all newly admitted patients, including those who do not appear to be at risk; stringent reviews of inpatient psychiatric units for potential ligature points; providing information and psycho-education for significant others

in recognition and response to suicide risk; fostering patients' problem solving and conflict resolution skills; and regular risk assessment and close monitoring of patients, particularly during the high risk period of 3 months after a suicide attempt [17]. Also, along with enhancement of insight, coping strategies should be boosted with a goal of minimizing depression and preventing suicidality [33]. Absence of post-discharge following program, deficiency of documented data regarding the suicidal behavior or its idea before admission, were among the weaknesses of the present assessment. In spite of remarkable findings of the current study, more methodical and comprehensive investigations in future, with taking into account the above shortages, can improve the quality and amendment of mental health services for proper response to patients' unavoidable problems.

Conclusion

While in the present study the suicidal behavior was non-significantly more evident in bipolar disorder in comparison with other psychiatric disorders, no significant difference was evident between first admission and recurrent admission child and adolescent psychiatric inpatients.

References

1. Fleischmann A, Bertolote JM, Belfer M, Beautrais A (2005) Completed suicide and psychiatric diagnoses in young people: a critical examination of the evidence. *Am J Orthopsychiatry* 75(4): 676-683.
2. Pelkonen M, Marttunen M (2003) Child and adolescent suicide: epidemiology, risk factors, and approaches to prevention. *Paediatr Drugs* 5(4): 243-265.
3. Jarbin H, Von Knorring AL (2004) Suicide and suicide attempts in adolescent-onset psychotic disorders. *Nord J Psychiatry* 58(2): 115-123.
4. Apter A, Gvion Y (2016) Adolescent suicide and attempted suicide. In: Wasserman D, ed. *Suicide: An Unnecessary Death*. 2nd (edn.). Oxford University Press, London, UK.
5. Robinson J, Harris M, Cotton S, Hughes A, Conus P, et al. (2010) Sudden death among young people with first-episode psychosis: An 8-10-year follow-up study. *Psychiatry Res* 177(3): 305-308.
6. Fedyszyn IE, Harris MG, Robinson J, Edwards J, Paxton SJ (2011) Characteristics of suicide attempts in young people undergoing treatment for first episode psychosis. *Aust N Z J Psychiatry* 45(10): 838-845.
7. Fedyszyn IE, Robinson J, Matyas T, Harris MG, Paxton SJ (2010) Temporal pattern of suicide risk in young individuals with early psychosis. *Psychiatry Res* 175(1-2): 98-103.
8. Bornheimer LA (2018) Suicidal Ideation in First-Episode Psychosis (FEP): Examination of Symptoms of Depression and Psychosis Among Individuals in an Early Phase of Treatment. *Suicide Life Threat Behav* 49(2): 423-431.
9. González Pinto A, Aldama A, González C, Mosquera F, Arrasate M, et al. (2017) Predictors of suicide in first-episode affective and nonaffective psychotic inpatients: five-year follow-up of patients from a catchment area in Vitoria, Spain. *J Clin Psychiatry* 68(2):242-247.
10. Barrett EA, Sundet K, Faerden A, Agartz I, Bratlien U, et al. (2010) Suicidality in first episode psychosis is associated with insight and negative beliefs about psychosis. *Schizophr Res* 123(2-3): 257-262.
11. Björkenstam C, Björkenstam E, Hjern A, Bodén R, Reutfors J (2014) Suicide in first episode psychosis: a nationwide cohort study. *Schizophr Res* 157(1-3): 1-7.

12. Beckman K, Mittendorfer Rutz E, Lichtenstein P, Larsson H, Almqvist C, et al. (2016) Mental illness and suicide after self-harm among young adults: long-term follow-up of self-harm patients, admitted to hospital care, in a national cohort. *Psychol Med* 46(16): 3397-3405.
13. Shrivastava A, Johnston M, Campbell R, De Sousa A, Shah N (2017) Serum cholesterol and Suicide in first episode psychosis: A preliminary study. *Indian J Psychiatry* 59(4): 478-482.
14. Ayesa Arriola R, Canal Rivero M, Delgado Alvarado M, Setién Suero E, González Gómez J, et al. (2018) Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol and suicidal behaviour in a large sample of first-episode psychosis patients. *World J Biol Psychiatry* 19(Suppl3): 158-161.
15. Gajwani R, Larkin M, Jackson C (2018) "What is the point of life?": An interpretative phenomenological analysis of suicide in young men with first-episode psychosis. *Early Interv Psychiatry* 12(6): 1120-1127.
16. Canal Rivero M, Barrigón ML, Perona Garcelán S, Rodríguez Testal JF, et al. (2016) One-year follow-up study of first suicide attempts in first episode psychosis: Personality traits and temporal pattern. *Compr Psychiatry* 71: 121-129.
17. Nordentoft M, Madsen T, Fedyszyn I (2015) Suicidal behavior and mortality in first-episode psychosis. *J Nerv Ment Dis* 203(5): 387-392.
18. Cohen S, Lavelle J, Rich CL, Bromet (1994) Rates and correlates of suicide attempts in first-admission psychotic patients. *Acta Psychiatr Scand* 90(3): 167-171.
19. Preti A, Meneghelli A, Pisano A, Cocchi A; Programma 2000 Team (2009) Risk of suicide and suicidal ideation in psychosis: results from an Italian multi-modal pilot program on early intervention in psychosis. *Schizophr Res* 113(2-3): 145-150.
20. Pompili M, Serafini G, Innamorati M, Lester D, Shrivastava A, et al. (2011) Suicide risk in first episode psychosis: a selective review of the current literature. *Schizophr Res* 129(1): 1-11.
21. Crumlish N, Whitty P, Kamali M, Clarke M, Browne S, et al. (2005) Early insight predicts depression and attempted suicide after 4 years in first-episode schizophrenia and schizophreniform disorder. *Acta Psychiatr Scand* 112(6): 449-455.
22. Addington J, Williams J, Young J, Addington D (2004) Suicidal behaviour in early psychosis. *Acta Psychiatr Scand* 109(2): 116-120.
23. Nordentoft M, Mortensen PB, Pedersen CB (2011) Absolute risk of suicide after first hospital contact in mental disorder. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 68(10): 1058-1064.
24. Bilsen J (2018) Suicide and Youth: Risk Factors. *Front Psychiatry* 9: 540.
25. Tidemalm D, Beckman K, Dahlin M, Vaez M, Lichtenstein P, Långström N, et al. (2015) Age-specific suicide mortality following non-fatal self-harm: national cohort study in Sweden. *Psychol Med* 45(8): 1699-1707.
26. Beckman K, Mittendorfer Rutz E, Lichtenstein P, Larsson H, Almqvist C, et al. (2016) Mental illness and suicide after self-harm among young adults: long-term follow-up of self-harm patients, admitted to hospital care, in a national cohort. *Psychol Med* 46(16): 3397-3405.
27. Dutta R, Murray RM, Allardyce J, Jones PB, et al. (2011) Early risk factors for suicide in an epidemiological first episode psychosis cohort. *Schizophr Res* 126(1-3): 11-19.
28. Dutta R, Murray RM, Hotopf M, Allardyce J, Jones PB, et al. (2010) Reassessing the long-term risk of suicide after a first episode of psychosis. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 67(12): 1230-1237.
29. Chung DT, Ryan CJ, Hadzi Pavlovic D, Singh SP, Stanton C, et al. (2017) Suicide Rates After Discharge from Psychiatric Facilities: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. *JAMA Psychiatry* 74(7): 694-702.
30. Berkol TD, İslam S, Kırılı E, Pınarbaşı R, Özyıldırım İ (2016) Suicide attempts and clinical features of bipolar patients. *Saudi Med J* 37(6): 662-667.
31. Li J, Ran MS, Hao Y, Zhao Z, Guo Y, et al. (2008) Inpatient suicide in a Chinese psychiatric hospital. *Suicide Life Threat Behav* 38(4): 449-455.
32. Martelli C, Awad H, Hardy P (2010) In-patients suicide: epidemiology and prevention. *Encephale* 36(Suppl2): 83-91.
33. Flanagan P, Compton MT (2012) A comparison of correlates of suicidal ideation prior to initial hospitalization for first-episode psychosis with prior research on correlates of suicide attempts prior to initial treatment seeking. *Early Interv Psychiatry* 6(2): 138-144.

ISSN: 2574-1241

DOI: 10.26717/BJSTR.2019.18.003093

Saeed Shoja Shafti. Biomed J Sci & Tech Res



This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License

Submission Link: <https://biomedres.us/submit-manuscript.php>**Assets of Publishing with us**

- Global archiving of articles
- Immediate, unrestricted online access
- Rigorous Peer Review Process
- Authors Retain Copyrights
- Unique DOI for all articles

<https://biomedres.us/>