

---

**SUICIDAL PATIENT PROFILE**

**M. Ramirez Dominguez<sup>1</sup>**, M. Gordillo Montaño<sup>1</sup>, C. Gonzalez Maclas<sup>1</sup>, R. Alonso Díaz<sup>1</sup>, S. Fuentes Márquez<sup>1</sup>, B. Romero Blanco<sup>1</sup>, L. Hernández González<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Psiquiatria, Hospital Juan Ramón Jiménez, Huelva, Spain

---

Introduction.

Suicide is a public health problem of the first magnitude for both its costs and its implications for the population. The attention to suicide attempts is itself one of the first reasons for psychiatric consultation, if not the first, in hospitals. Among the risk factors for suicide is the presence of mental disorders on Axis I and II, and the existence of previous attempts.

Objectives

Studying the behavior of some of the risk factors for suicide known (psychiatric history and previous attempts) in a sample from service Emergency Hospital Juan Ramón Jiménez

Methods

Performed a retrospective analysis (for a period of 6 months of 2013) of the risk factors associated with suicidal behavior of patients seen in the emergency department of our hospital for attempted suicide.

Results

In an interim analysis found that up to 50% of patients treated for attempted suicide had made ??previous attempts. Most of them had any axis I disorder (> 75%) and were or had been in outpatient psychiatric follow. Extensive treatment with psychotropic drugs performed most (> 80%)

Conclusions

The high number of cases with previous attempts provides a clear example of the problem of suicidal behavior relapse. The importance of this is increased when you consider that most were receiving or had received psychiatric treatment, reflecting the limitations in our daily clinical practice we have to control this public health problem.