

## SUICIDE ATTEMPT PREDICTION IN A CONTROLLED STUDY OF CASE MANAGEMENT IN THE PREVENTION OF RECURRENT SUICIDAL BEHAVIOUR

P. Burón<sup>1</sup>, S. Al-Halabi<sup>1,2</sup>, M. Garrido<sup>1</sup>, J. Rodríguez-Revuelta<sup>1,3</sup>, L. García-Álvarez<sup>1,2</sup>, L. González-Blanco<sup>1,3</sup>, P. García-Portilla<sup>1,2</sup>, P.A. Sáiz<sup>1,2</sup>, J. Bobes<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Area de Psiquiatría, Universidad de Oviedo, <sup>2</sup>Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Salud Mental - CIBERSAM,

<sup>3</sup>Servicio de Salud del Principado de Asturias - SESPA, Oviedo, Spain

**Introduction:** Information about the perception of suicide attempters regarding prevention of their suicide attempt may be helpful in implementing preventive strategies.

**Aim:** To examine:

- (i) sociodemographic profile,
- (ii) distribution of the Suicide Intent Scale, and
- (iii) differences according to the gender in the sample of participants in a controlled study to determine the effectiveness of case management programme in the prevention of recurrent suicidal behaviour.

**Method:** 106 suicide attempters who attended the Emergency Room of the Hospital of Asturias from July- 2011 to October-2012 were included in the study [33% males; mean age (SD)= 41.82 (13.16)]. Instruments: Ad hoc Sociodemographic-Questionnaire; Suicide Intent Scale (SIS); SAD-PERSON Scale; Medical Damage Scale; List of Threatening Experiences; Hamilton Depression Rating Scale.

**Results:** *Profile:* 45-54 years old (30.4%), married (34%), with bachelor's degree (42.5%), unemployed (29.2%), with children (61.3%) and living with partner (34.9%). 36.2% of the sample had the intention to repeat at the time of the suicide attempt (SA), while 22.6% actually repeated it. The intention to repeat the SA was associated with the commission of SA at 12-months follow-up ( $p=.002$ ). *SIS data:* mean total score (SD)=15.99(4.71); mean objective score (SD)=5.69(2.48); mean subjective score (SD)=10.28(3.29). Significant differences in SIS scores were found by gender ( $p=.007$ ), men scoring higher. Repetition of the SA was related with higher scores ( $p=.002$ ).

**Conclusions:** SA severity and its repetition at 12-months follow-up was related with the intention of repetition; nevertheless we didn't find relation between the SA severity and the repetition of SA one year later.