

## CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH SUICIDE ATTEMPTS IN EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

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**Introduction:** Suicidal rating Russia is one of the highest in the world. Only few publications are devoted to psychopathological characteristics of suicide subjects in emergency hospital.

**Objectives:** Clinical characteristics of emergency hospital patients with suicide attempts were studied.

**Methods:** Interview together with specially elaborated formalized card were used. Patients were diagnosed up to ICD-10 criteria. 970 patients (320 male, 650 female; mean age - 40±16) hospitalized to I.I. Dzhanlidze Institute of Emergency Medical Care (St. Petersburg) in 2011 due to the suicide attempt were investigated.

**Results:** The majority of patients were diagnosed as anxiety disorders (35,5%) and substance use disorders (SUD) (30,8%). Affective disorders (F30-F39) were diagnosed in 90 (9,3%), and schizophrenia in 4,1% cases. Self-poisoning was found the absolutely preponderant (87,1%) suicide mode. Chemical substances were used in 3,7 %, psychoactive drugs in 2,1 %, other medical products in 81,3 %. Blood alcohol level higher than 1 ‰ was found in 45,2 % patients. Suicidal patients have demonstrated low psychosocial level. Fulltime employment and permanent income was only in 20,8%. The first hospital care was carried out by resuscitators, surgeons, toxicologists, etc. After their recommendations patients were consulted by psychiatrist or psychotherapist.

**Outcomes:** 70,2 % were discharged, in 13,6% out-patient psychiatrist supervision was recommended, 10,4 % were transferred to psychiatric hospital, 5,8% died.

**Conclusions:** The majority of suicidal patients in emergency hospital have anxiety disorders or SUD and used self-poisoning mode. Alcohol as a provoking factor was found in nearly half of subjects.