

GENDER INFLUENCE ON RELATION OF SUICIDAL INTENTS TO CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTERS

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Objective: To evaluate severity of suicide intents and its connection to some clinical characteristics in men and women.

Methods: Clinical examination, The Pierce Suicide Intent Scale (SIS), Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS), Beck Suicide Ideation Scale (SSI), Beck Hopelessness Scale (BHS), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), The Symptom Checklist 90 Revised (SCL 90 R), Global Quality of Life Self - Rating Scale.

Object of study: Suicide attempters over 15 years admitted to the psychiatric hospital within one month after parasuicide (N=264; 114 men, 149 women).

Results: Based on SIS rating of intent to die patients were divided into three groups (low, intermediate, high intent). The scores of hopelessness (BHS), depression (BDI), SCL-90-R in general, suicide ideations (SSI) and intensity of psychosis (BPRS) increased with the severity of intent to die in the whole sample not taking into account gender.

In women separately general SCL-90-R score, suicide ideations (SSI) and intensity of psychosis (BPRS) correlated positively with increase of intent to die score. Besides, only in women elder age was associated with stronger intent to die.

Exceptionally in the sample of men the lower quality of life was associated with the higher scores on SIS scale. Other characteristics (general SCL-90-R score, suicide ideations and intensity of psychosis) were significantly higher in men with the stronger intent to die.

Conclusion: Our findings confirm that socioeconomic status is connected to men's pattern of suicidality. Psychiatric disorders together with the strong suicide ideation bring people to more dangerous suicide attempts.