

Article: 1794

Topic: EPV35 - e-Poster 35: Suicidology and suicide prevention

Contemporary Patterns of Formation of Suicidal Behavior in Patients with Depressive Disorders

H. Kozhyna¹, V. Korostiy¹, K. Zelenska¹

¹Psychiatry narcology and medical psychology, Kharkov National Medical University, Kharkov, Ukraine

Aims. The research was designed to study the contemporary patterns of suicidal behavior in patients with depressive disorders.

Objectives. It was conducted comprehensive examination of 155 patients of both genders, aged 18–35 years with an established diagnosis of depressive disorders which contained various forms of suicidal behavior.

Methods. Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HRSD), the Montgomery–Åsberg Depression Rating Scale and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, Biochemical tests.

Results. Symptoms of phobia and anxiety which correlated with affective disorders (dysthymia, recurrent depressive episode) and posttraumatic stress disorder in men potentiated the risk of suicidal behavior.

The results of biochemical tests showed that patients with suicidal behavior have an increase of the concentration of serotonin in the blood, reducing the level of melatonin in the plasma and the decrease of the rate of excretion of adrenaline and norepinephrine in the night and day periods.

In patients with high levels of depression according to the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression and other scales of depression were found the maximum increase of the concentration of serotonin in the blood and the lowest level of melatonin in the plasma.

It can be concluded that the neuroendocrine regulation of suicidal behavior is triggered by a reduction of melatonin, which leads to a decrease of catecholamine excretion.

Conclusions. The present study allowed us to develop a comprehensive pathogenetic based complex system of correction of suicidal behavior during the acute stress reactions, which includes the combined use of medication and psychotherapy.