

**Article: 0299**

**Topic: EPO02 - e-Poster Oral 02: Cultural Psychiatry, Epidemiology and Social Psychiatry, Forensic Psychiatry and Neuroimaging**

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### **Higher Rate of Death and Imprisonment Rate Among Male Psychiatric Inpatients**

**S. Steingrímsson<sup>1</sup>, H.K. Carlsen<sup>2</sup>, M.I. Sigurdsson<sup>2</sup>, A. Magnusson<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Centre of Ethics Law and Mental Health (CELAM), Sahlgrenska Academy, Gothenburg, Sweden ; <sup>2</sup>Faculty of Medicine, University of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland ; <sup>3</sup>Mental Health Services, Landspítali - The National University Hospital, Reykjavik, Iceland

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**Introduction:** Admission to a psychiatric hospital is a strong predictor for future adverse outcome such as imprisonment and death. There exists a large gender gap for this relationship for men and women.

**Aim:** To study sex difference in the time from admission to psychiatric hospital and time to imprisonment or death.

**Methods:** All patients over 18 years of age admitted for the first time to psychiatric in-patient care in a nationwide population were found through administrative registers in Iceland. A Cox proportional hazard ratio was calculated for a composite outcome variable of either imprisonment or death for 10 years following admission.

**Results:** During a 27-year period, a total of 4,459 individuals were admitted to psychiatric services in Iceland out of which 2,303 were men (51.6%). The average age at first admission was  $25.9 \pm 5.7$  for men and  $25.8 \pm 5.8$  for women ( $p=0.64$ ). Substance use disorder was the most common discharge diagnosis in 46% of admissions, mood disorder in 35.6%, personality disorder in 12.8% and schizophrenia and related disorders in 7.9%. A Cox proportional hazard model showed a hazard ratio (HR) of adverse outcome for men 2.52 (95%-confidence interval (95%-CI): 1.87-3.39,  $p<0.001$ ). HR for substance use disorder was 3.08 (95%-CI: 2.31-4.11), personality disorders HR = 1.85 (95%-CI: 1.34-2.55), whereas older age at admission was protective HR 0.96 (95%-CI: 0.93-0.98,  $p=0.003$ ) as was admission later in the period HR 0.96 (95%-CI: 0.93-0.98).

**Conclusion:** Men have a statistically worse prognosis when looking at hard endpoints such as imprisonment and death.