INPATIENT SUICIDE RISK ASSOCIATION WITH DEPRESSION, ANXIETY DISORDERS AND PHARMACOGENETIC TESTING

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Introduction: National and international research has shown the association between depression and anxiety disorders with the risk of planned and impulsive suicidal behavior. Patients with depression may have severe anxiety or agitation associated with their depression with or without comorbid additional anxiety disorder diagnoses.

Objectives:

1. Evaluate differences between self rated overall suicide risk of inpatients on a treatment resistant depression unit based on presence or absence of comorbid anxiety disorder.

2. Evaluate association of pharmacogenetic testing results with self-ratings of suicide risk.

Aims:

1. To determine if suicide risk of psychiatric inpatients is higher in patients with depression and comorbid anxiety disorder.

2. To determine utility of pharmacogenetic testing with suicide risk assessment and patterns of use in patients with treatment resistant depression at a large academic medical center.

Methods: This is a retrospective records review study of a sample of over 700 inpatients on a treatment resistant depression unit at the Mayo Clinic. Patients overall suicide risk self-assessments will be analyzed for differences in suicide risk assessment controlling for diagnoses, age, and sex. Pharmacogenetic testing results, including serotonin transporter and p450 2D6 testing results, will be analyzed for their association with suicide risk.

Results: Statistical analyses results are pending at time of abstract submission.

Conclusions: At a population level, the interplay between anxiety disorders and depressive symptoms is felt to be key to understanding the progression from suicidal ideation to suicidal behavior. Factors complicating this at an individual patient level along with results of research study will be discussed.