

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE PREDICTIVE FACTORS: A CASE CONTROL STUDY

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Aim and methods: The aim of the study is to evaluate risk factors for attempted suicide in psychiatric patients.

We compared three groups: psychiatric patients who attempted suicide, patients with the same diagnosis and no history of attempted suicide and healthy controls, through the administration of the following tests: TCI, SCL-90, WHOQOL, SASS, SF 36 and IIP.

The subjects were matched for sociodemographic characteristics (sex, age, level of education, field of employment and role, marital status) with a 1:1:1 ratio.

Results: We obtained statistically significant differences between patients who attempted suicide and patient who didn't in subscales: *harm avoidance* (TCI, $p = 0.021$) and *environment area* (WHOQOL, $p = 0.021$).

We also underline we were able to discriminate healthy subjects from patients, but we didn't obtain statistically significant differences between controls and patients who attempted suicide in the subscales *egocentricity* (IIP, $p=0.051$), *aggressiveness* (IIP, $p=0.057$) and *self-transcendence* (TCI, $p=0.255$).

Conclusion: These results underline the importance of caring, with preventing purpose, about personal history data such as socioeconomic status, living environment perceived safety, different tendency to inhibit own behaviors (correlated to previous suicide attempts), closure to external relations and aggressiveness.