

THE RISK FACTORS OF SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS
(Bindhu.T, Chaithra.M.S., Chinchu Prem.L., Dr. Leela Itty Amma)

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE:

Suicide is an important public health problem not only because of the loss of over 30,000 lives/yr in the world, but also because of the devastating effect on the lives of those left behind. Among other state of India, Kerala has the highest suicidal rate. DSH in 8-20 times more than completed suicide and approximately nearly 14% attempt suicide per hour in one state prevention is possible only when the individual starts showing the warning signs.

OBJECTIVE:

To find out the risk factors associated with suicidal attempts among housewives

METHODOLOGY:

Case-control study among (30 cases) and housewives between 20-55 yrs. Who attempts suicide and attending suicidal clinic and control method for age and sex (60)

RESULTS:

Association between suicide and accessibility to lethal agent shows P value(0.00) and odds ratio of 14.47 also physical torture. Association between suicide and previous attempt of suicide with odds – 3.6 and P value <0.05. Family history of suicide has 10.5 odds and P value – 0.001. Family history of psychiatric illness had a odds of 3.5 & P Value of 0.05. Alcohol abuse had a odds of 12.25 & P Value (0.00). Housewives experiencing mental torture have 11.00 odds risk. There is association between suicide and maternal loss.(Odd-3.9, PVALUE-0.003) Paternal loss with (odds 5-3 and P value – 0.001) Divorce or separation from the spouse increased risk of (odds 4.5 P value – 0.006%. Inter personal conflict is statistically significant and p value (odds – 13.00 P value – 0.000).
