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ITESO
Universidad Jesuita
de Guadalajara

SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN YOUNG MEXICANS

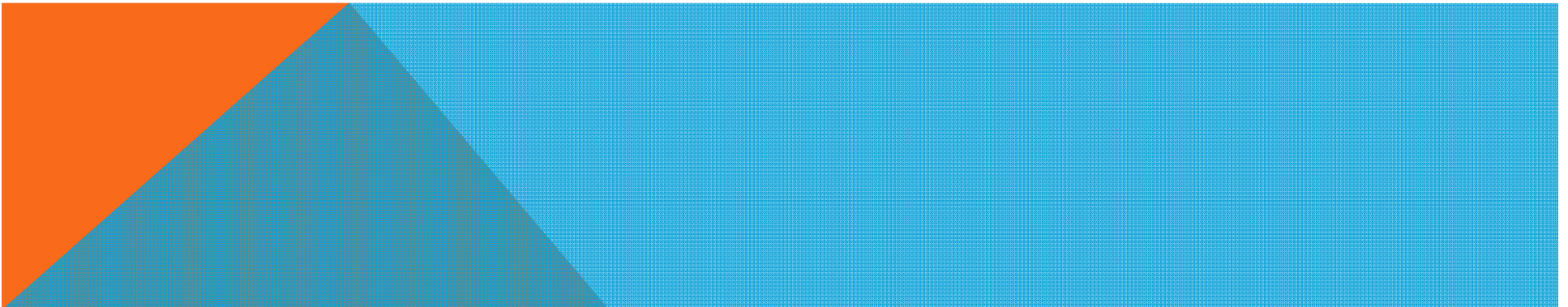
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BACKGROUND

Suicidal behaviors in young Mexicans have increased in recent decades.

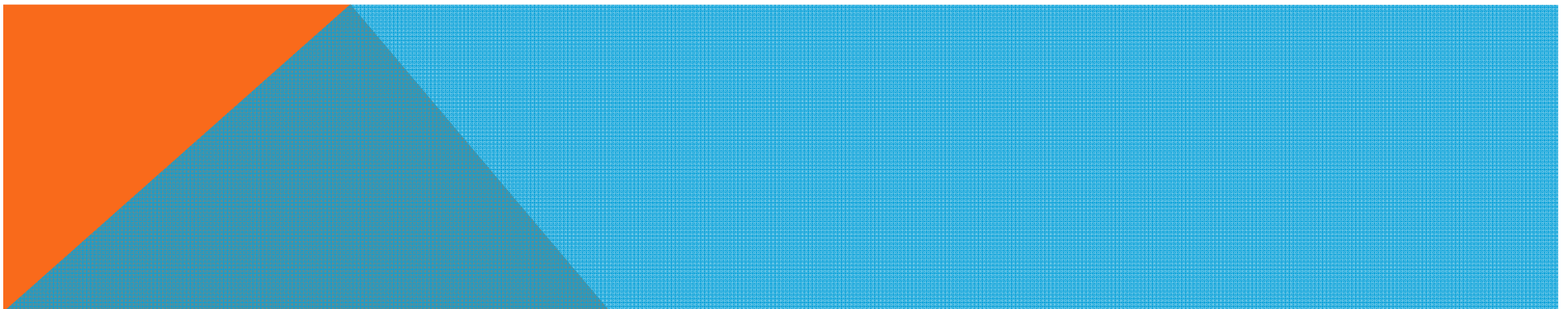
The psychological and social variables associated with suicide attempt in Mexican youngsters remain unclear.

It is important to identify risk factors associated with behaviours suicide for preventive purposes



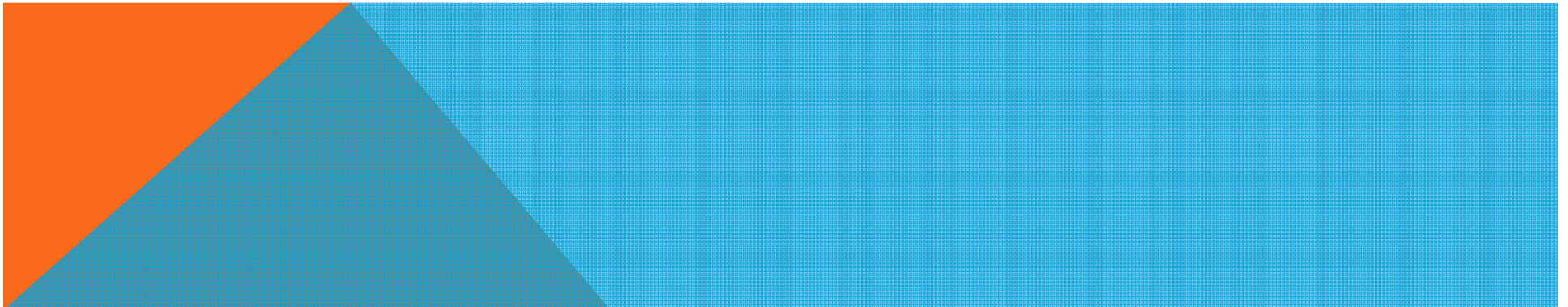
BACKGROUND II

There has been high or low levels of cortisol in people with suicide attempt (Lindqvist, Isaksson, Traskman-Bendz Brundin, 2008;) Jokinen Nordström, 2008, 2009).



BACKGROUND III

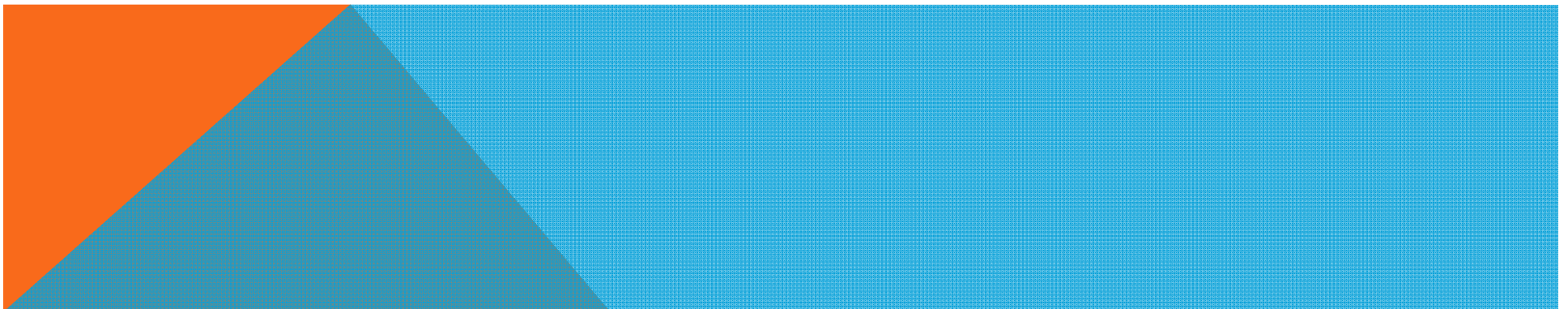
Psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and depression are factors of risk for suicidal behaviour, as well as adictions, and aggressive and impulsive personality (Barrett et al., 2010a; 2010b; Gonda, et al., 2012, Marchand, et al., 2013; Turecki, 2005)



BACKGROUND IV

Negative events as a early history of sexual abuse or other kind of maltreatment, an history of affective family disorders or have previously tried are other social risk factors (Gonda, et al., 2012; Pérez-Amezcuca, et al., 2010, Arlaes, Hernández, Alvarez & Cañizares, 1998).

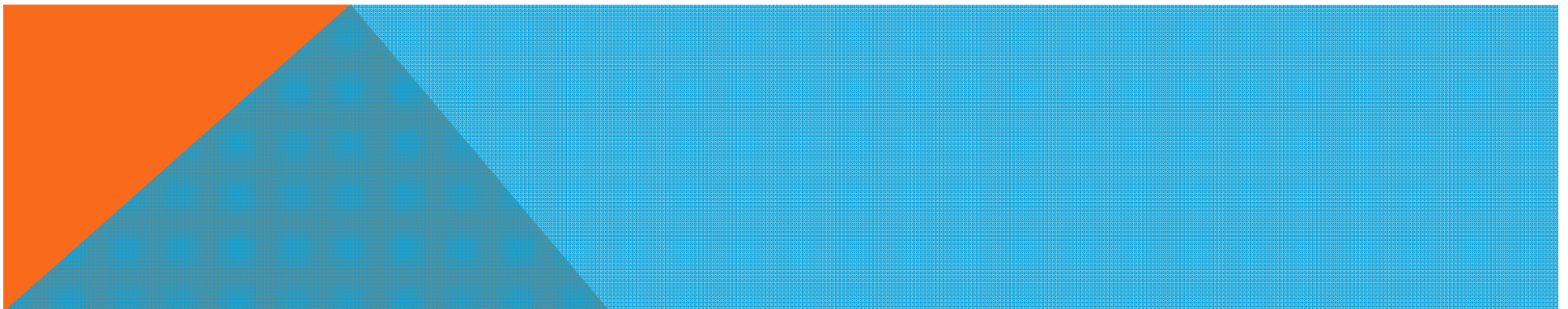
The absence of family support, the rejection of members favour the emergence of behaviours suicide, particularly in adolescents (Guilbert and del Cueto, 2003;) Martinez, et al., 1998, Borges, et al., 2009).



OBJECTIVE

Aim: To identify biological, psychological and social characteristics associated with suicide attempt in young Mexicans.

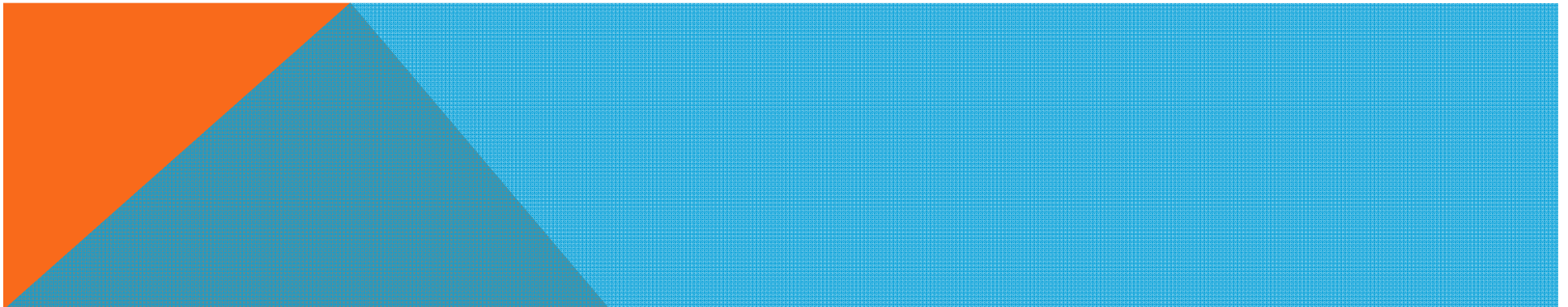
This study identifies social, psychological and biological factors associated with attempted suicide to compare a group of people who had tried to kill himself recently with a group of people without history of mental disorders or suicidal behavior.



METHOD

Design: We used a descriptive design, since only held measurement and observation of the variables related to the phenomenon of suicide, allowing to know its incidence and relationship.

Likewise, opted for a cross-sectional design of cases and controls, which were matched to contrast them with two control groups.



METHOD II

69 participants between 19 and 45 years:

Experimental group of 35 (23 women). Sampling was performed by incidence density.

Control group of 35 (22 women) matched by sex and age.

Instruments:

Beck Depression inventory

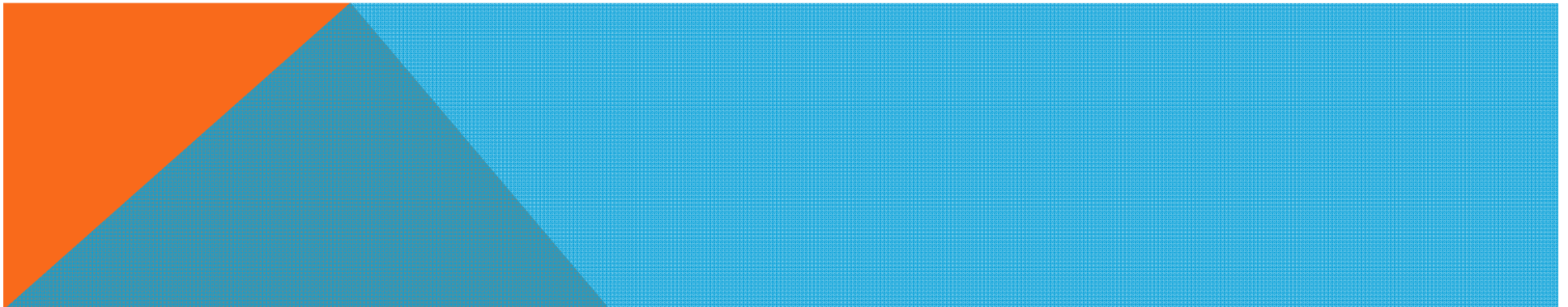
Inventory of hopelessness of Beck

Inventory of suicide risk of Plutchik

Inventory of anxiety (IDARE)

Study SUPRE-MISS of the community

Measure of salival cortisol level



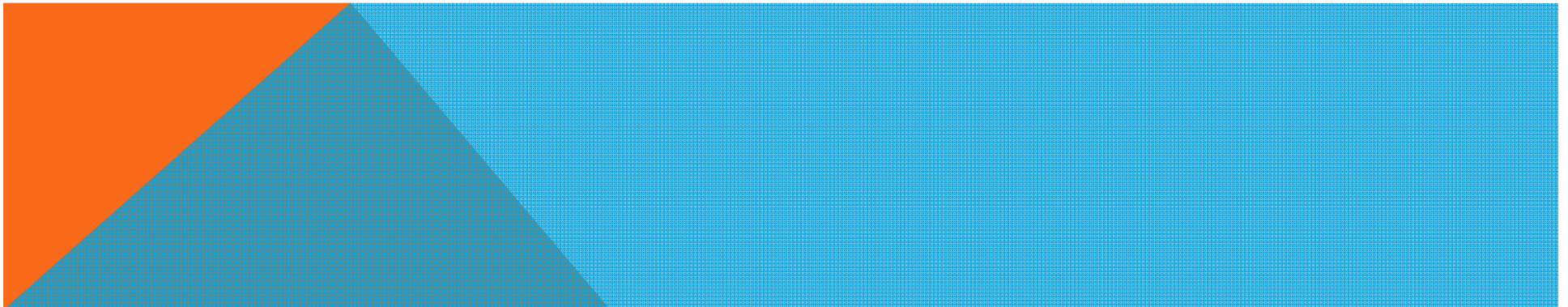
RESULTS

People with suicide attempt are older (M28.5; rango16-46) to participants in the group control (M24; rango20-29) (Z-2.97, p.003).

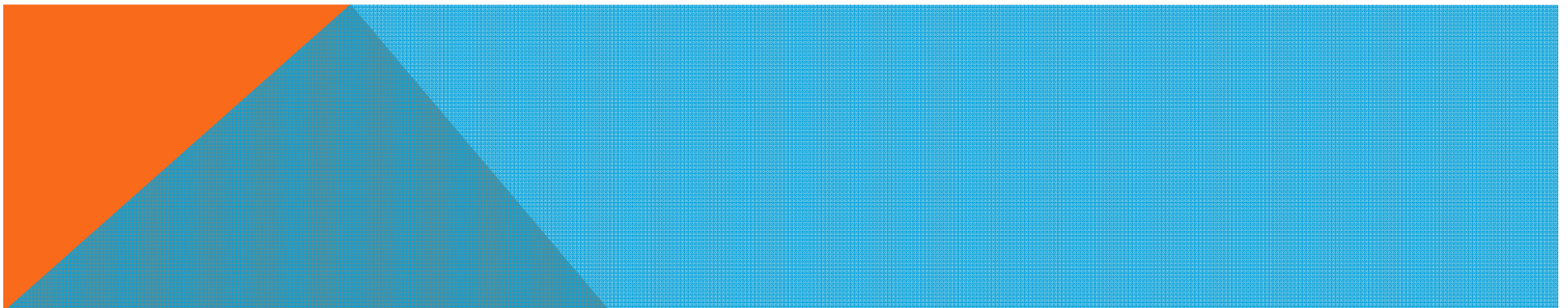
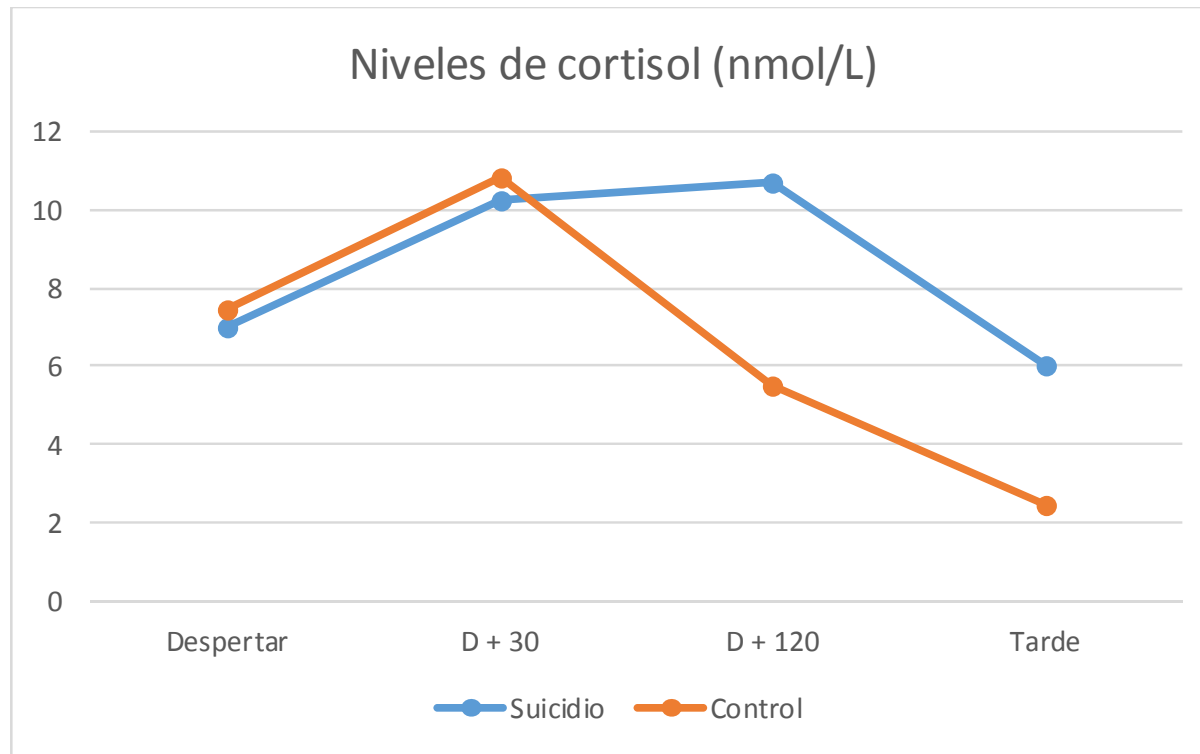
People with suicide attempt have changed partners in his life more often than people in the group control (p.0002).

People with suicide attempt abused illicit drugs most frequently not alcohol or tobacco.

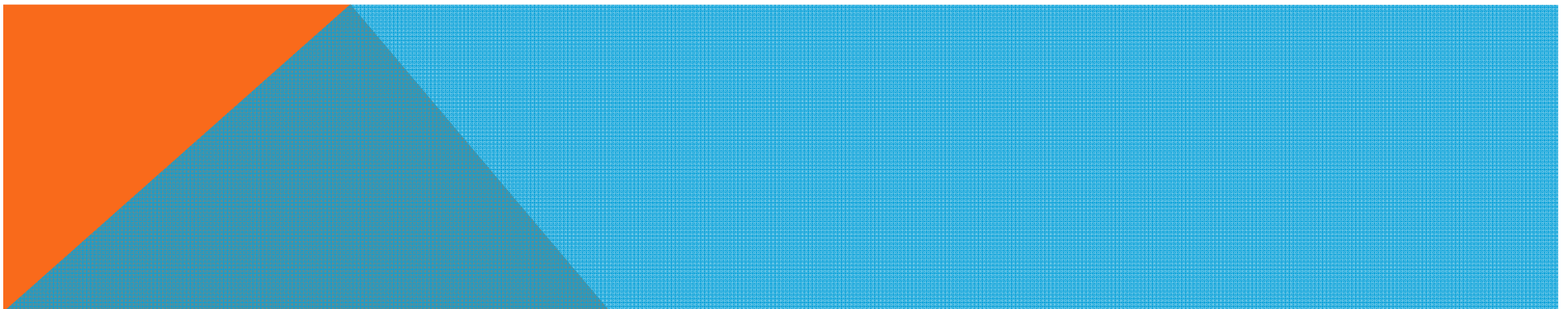
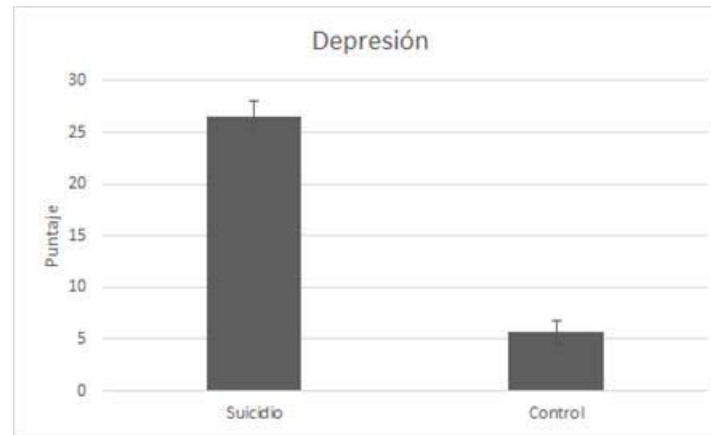
There was more violence in relationships in people with suicide attempt



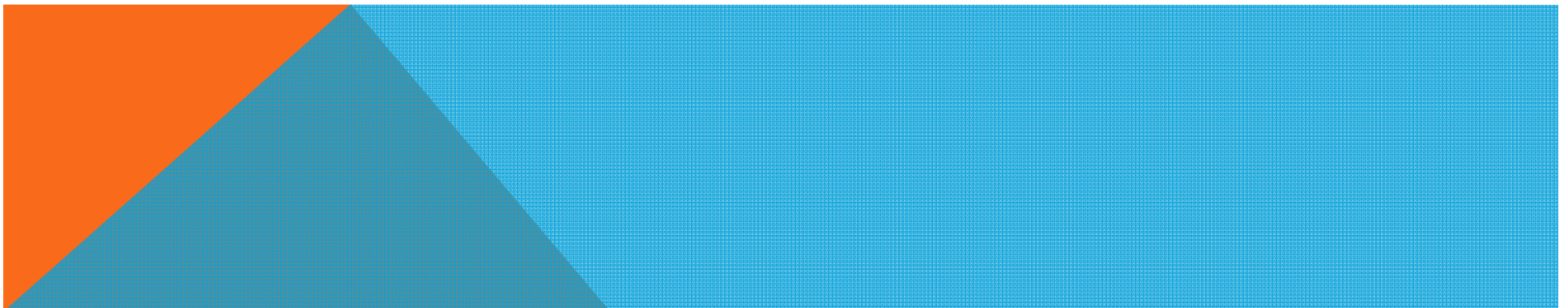
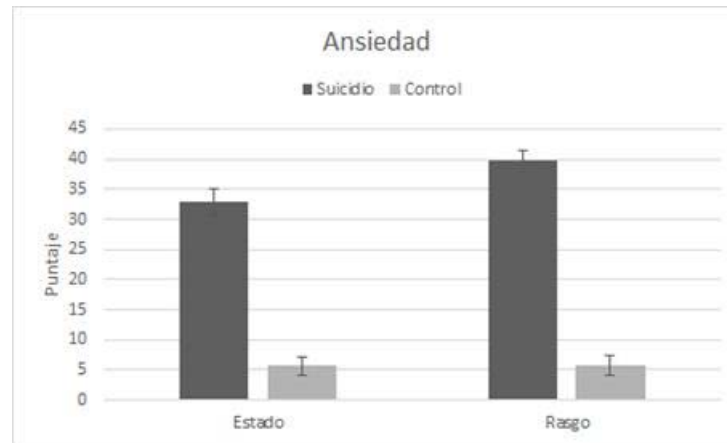
LEVELS OF CORTISOL



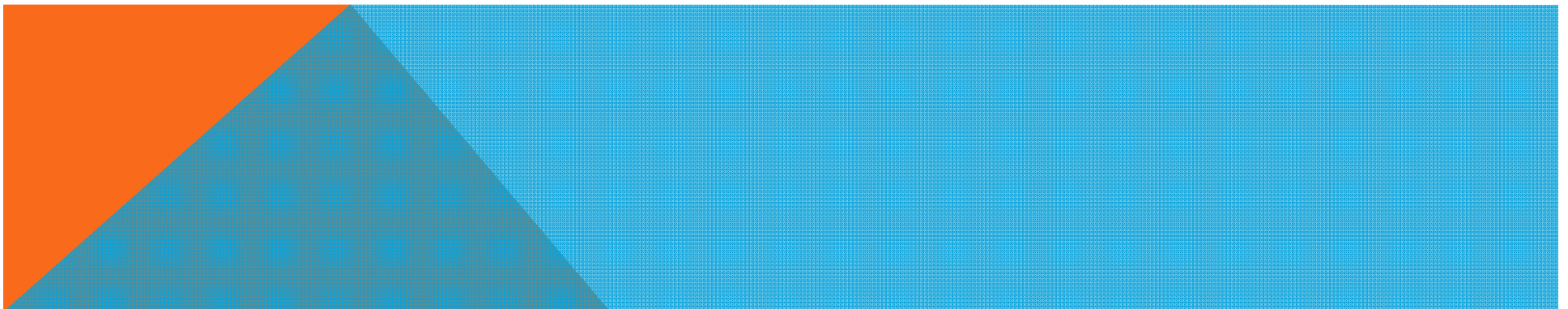
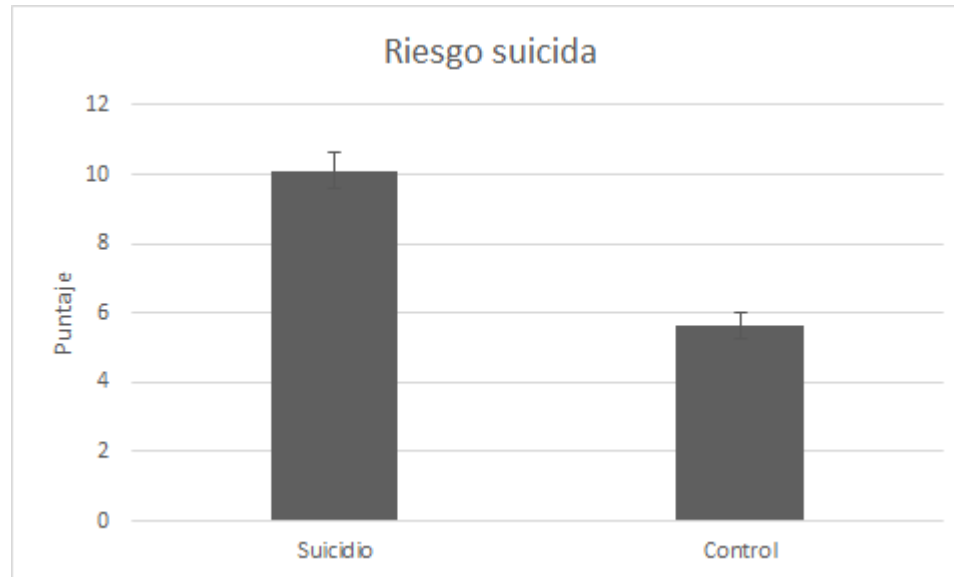
LEVELS OF DEPRESSION



LEVELS OF ANXIETY

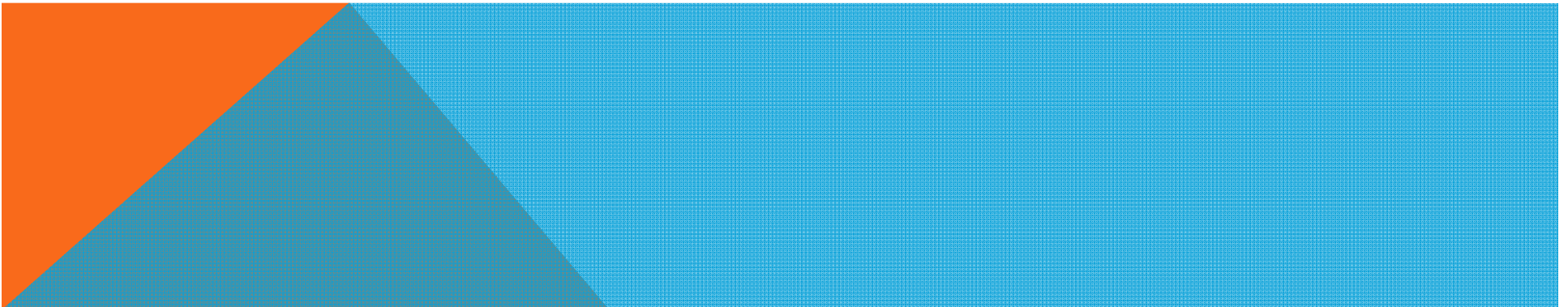


LEVELS OF SUICIDE RISK



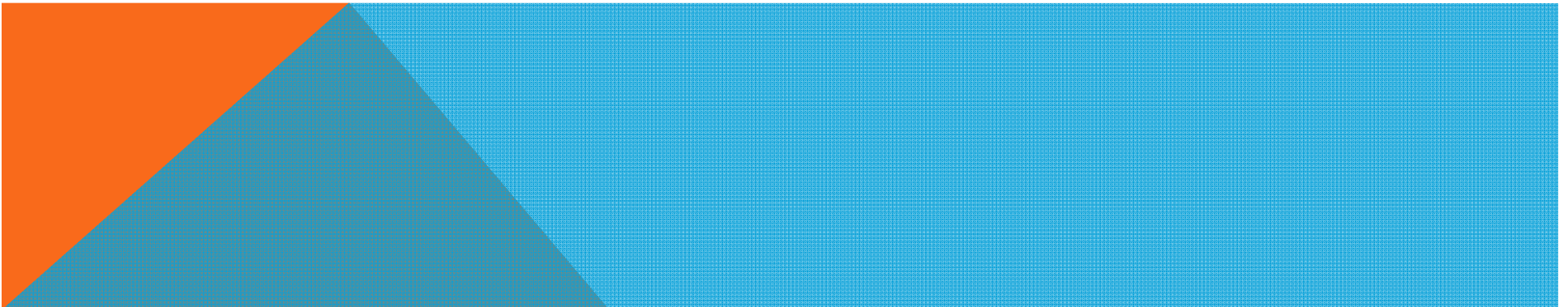
DISCUSSION

We observed in people with attempt suicide hyperactivity in the HPA axis, evidenced by high levels of cortisol after two hours after waking up. This fact is consistent with other recent research: Chatzittofis, et al. (2013).



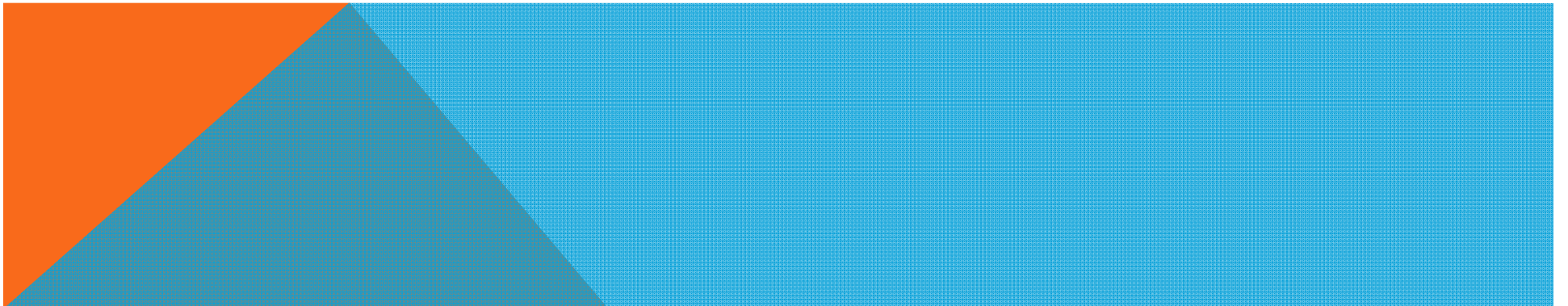
DISCUSSION II

Higher levels of depression, anxiety, suicidal risk were observed, and abuse of illicit drugs in people with suicidal attempt. The results are consistent with other studies that depressive symptomatology is considered as one of the most important risk factors for the emergence of behaviours suicide (Gómez Restrepo, et al., 2002;) Jimenez Genchi, et al., 1997)



DISCUSSION III

There was only a positive correlation between the levels of anxiety and cortisol in people with suicidal attempt. The anxiety has been associated with increased suicide risk by the increase in feelings of tension, apprehension, and increased activity of the autonomic nervous system (Guillén-Riquelme, Buela-Casal, 2011)



CONCLUSION

In the sample are observed simultaneously biological, clinical and socio-demographic differences in patients with suicidal attempt compared with people without suicidal attempt.

The recognition of these risk factors offers the opportunity to develop preventive strategies through early detection of subjects at high risk of suicidal intent and initial experiences of attempt.

