Introduction
The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the suicide phenomenon as a problem of public health. This is because the suicide phenomenon as a problem of public health due to alarming increases in suicides observed globally. The suicide phenomenon is a problem of public health to remove the lifetime. In our country, one study points that suicide attempts with pharmaceutical products are frequent in teenagers. In Chile, the Poison Information Centre of the Catholic University (CITUC) is the national agency toxicological reference material, being recognized as such by the Health Ministry from 2009. The purpose of this study is to contribute to the knowledge of the suicide phenomenon in Chile and contribute evidence to the generation of public policies for the prevention of this problem.

Objective
The aim of this work was to epidemiologically describe cases of poisonings associated with suicide attempts in adolescents in the Chilean population received by the Centro de Información Toxicológica de la Universidad Católica (CITUC) during the 2006–2015 period.

Methods
A descriptive and retrospective study. They were analyzed by suicide called intentional poisoning in adolescents CITUC received during the period 2006–2015. The data collection instrument was the registration form prepared by the IPCS INTOX program and validated by WHO. The case definition used was: any record of exposure or potential exposure of an individual to a agent, including the period 2006 and 2015.

Results

Intentional distribution of cases by sex and age group.

Figure 2. Intentional distribution of cases by sex and age, reported to CITUC in 2006–2015. Registered cases with unknown age and sex have been excluded in this chart, n=76,627.

Discussion
A study in our country shows that 60% of adolescents aged 14–20 years old had at least one suicidal ideation and one third of this group has attempted suicide. In Chile, the percentage of those who attempt suicide is increasing and the results show similarity to several studies conducted at national and international level. Most drugs used for this purpose are those that act on the nervous system.

Conclusion
Pharmaceutical products were the main agent specially those acting at the central nervous system level. The main risk group was adolescents and females.