

SUICIDE POISONINGS IN ADOLESCENTS: REPORT FROM THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY POISON INFORMATION CENTER 2006-2015



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Introduction

The Word Health Organization (WHO) has declared the suicide phenomenon as a problem of public health has declared the suicide phenomenon as a problem of public health due to alarming increase in suicides observed a global level, where if estimates that by 2020 I.5 million characters try 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 her Ministry of Health 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 politics for the prevention of this problem.

Objetive

The aim of this work was to epidemiologically describe cases of poisonings associated to suicide attempt in adolescents in the Chilean population received by the Centro de Información Toxicologica 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 an agent , including the period 2006 and 2015.

Results

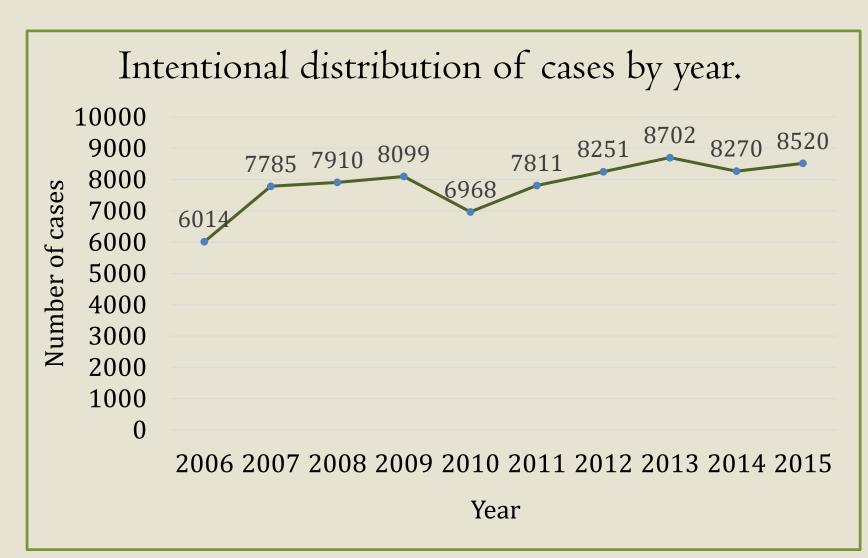


Figure I*. Distribution of anual cases international circumstances, recorded in ten years CITUC. n=78.330.

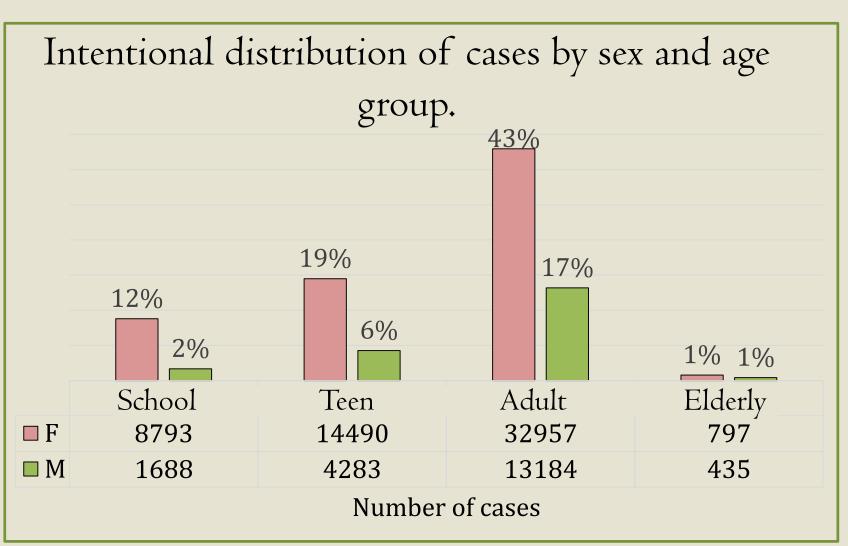


Figure 2*. Intentional distribution of cases by sex and age, reported to CITUC in 2006-2015. Registred cases with unknown age and sex have been excluded in this chart. n=76.627.

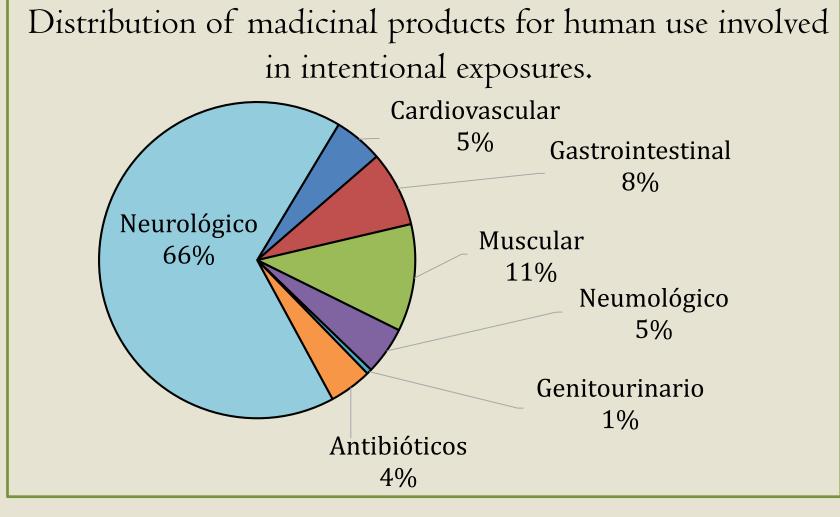


Figure 3*. Percentage of drugs according to use, used in suicide attempts, registred in CITUC. Period 2006-2015. n=117.506.

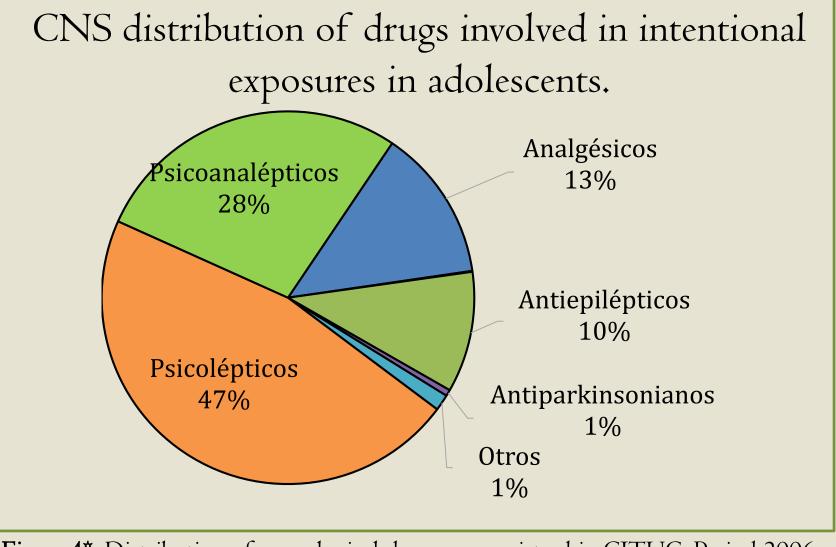
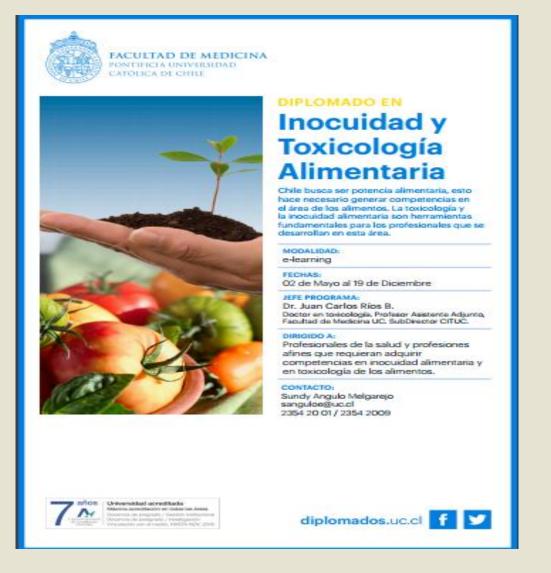
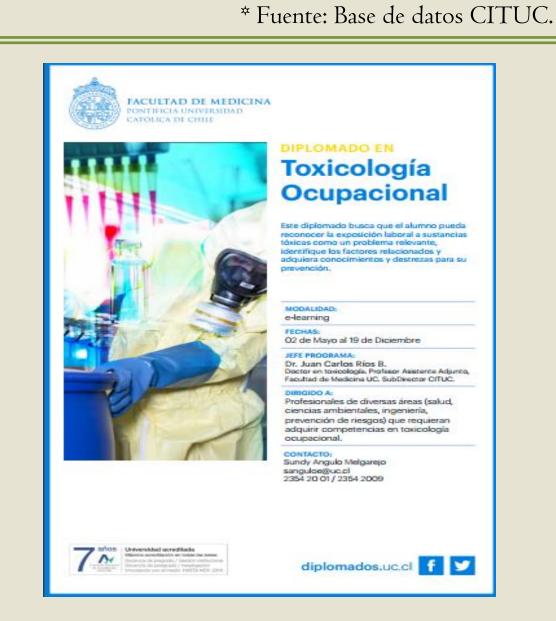


Figure 4*. Distribution of neurological drugs use, registred in CITUC. Period 2006-2015. n= 77.554.

Female adolescents had a 3.5 times higher risk for suicide attempts than males (OR: 3.5; $CI_{95\%}$: I.45-I.52; p <0.001).







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 teens 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.

