

P02-25 - THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DEPRESSION AND SUICIDAL BEHAVIOUR - PILOT'S STUDY

D. Breznoscakova, J. Dragasek

1st Dept. of Psychiatry, University of P. J. Safarik, Kosice, Slovak Republic

Introduction: Depression seems to be an important clinical risk factor for the prediction of suicide attempts, similar to risk factors such as substance use disorders and borderline personality disorder. All of these factors share the same diathesis for increased impulsivity and suicidal ideation, which could explain comorbidity and suicidal behaviour (Pezawas L et al., 2002). Insufficient treatment of depression is one of the most important causes of suicide (Althaus D et al., 2007).

The aim of study:

- The occur of suicidal behaviour (thoughts or attempts) - with focus on type of depressive disorder, age, gender, treatment and changes in the frequency of suicidal behaviour compared to a baseline
- The number of suicidal behaviour (thoughts or attempts) during depression

Patients and methods:

- Outpatient's files with depression from all Slovakia regions during 3 months in comparison with past
- Depressive disorder, n = 2570 (female 1800, male = 770) (DSM-IV), average age = 49 years
- 3090 questionnaires from 200 psychiatrists

Results:

- Every third patient with depression - suicidal thoughts and every tenth patient
- suicidal attempt (male more as female, NF)
- We observed the most frequent suicidal behaviour in patients with depression: 41 - 60 years (21 - 20 years)
- It was interesting: decreasing of consumption of hypnotics - decreasing of suicidal behaviour (SF), increasing of consumption of antidepressants - decreasing of suicidal behaviour (NF)