
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HAZARDOUS DRINKING AND SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS AMONG MEN ATTENDING EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE SERVICE WITH SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS

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INTRODUCTION:

Suicides are influenced by substance use especially the hazardous use of alcohol. This cross-sectional study in emergency setting evaluates hazardous drinking among people who attempt suicide.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To study the prevalence of alcohol use among men who attempt suicide attending an emergency medical service at a tertiary care centre.
2. To study the association between hazardous drinking and suicidal attempts among men attending emergency medical service.
3. To assess the correlation between Intentionality and Lethality of suicide attempts and breath alcohol concentration levels.
4. To study the association between suicidal attempt and psychosocial stress, socio-demographic variables and hazardous drinking among the men with suicidal attempt.

METHODS:

Patients will be screened for CIS-R, ICMR psychosocial stress scale, AUDIT, BSIS, LSARS. Correlation will be assessed between the scales. Descriptive statistics were used for all the variables in the study. Bivariate analysis were used to assess the association between lethality and pattern of alcohol use after adjusting for other factors identified in the univariate analyses.

RESULTS:

Of the 100 men the mean age was 32 with a range (18 to 82) .Of the participant 41% were daily drinker, 20% were social drinker. No association between severity of alcohol use and lethality, Beck Suicide Intention Scale, ICMR Psychosocial Stress Scale scores could be established. Among those who consumed alcohol mortality was three (4.92%).

CONCLUSION:

Though there is no association between severity of alcohol use, psychopathology, stress and suicidal attempt. Recovery seems to be delayed among alcoholic group.