

A ONE-YEAR RETROSPECTIVE EXAMINATION OF THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WHO ADMITTED TO THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF KARABÜK TRAINING AND RESEARCH HOSPITAL DUE TO SUICIDAL IDEAS OR ATTEMPTS

Dilanur Cinkavuk, Nefise Demir, Zülal Bulan

Karabük Training and Research Hospital, Türkiye

BACKGROUND AND AIM: Suicidal behavior is a complex behavioral pattern affecting the individual, their environment, and society, involving a combination of biological, psychological, and social factors. Evaluating mental disorders and sociodemographic data in individuals exhibiting suicidal behavior is crucial for understanding and preventing it. Our study aimed to determine the rates of admissions to Karabük Training and Research Hospital due to suicidal ideation or attempts, and to identify clinical and sociodemographic variables in suicidal ideation or behavior.

METHODS: (Karabük University Non-interventional Clinical Trials Ethics Committee Approval No: 2026/2712)

Consultation requests of 222 individuals, 126 of whom (56.8%) were male, between January 1, 2025 and January 1, 2026 were retrospectively examined through the patient record system. In the study, sociodemographic data, stressful life events, history of self-harm, method of suicide attempt, whether hospitalization was recommended, and diagnosis after evaluation were analyzed.

RESULTS: There was no significant difference in mean age between women (32.97 ± 12.902) and men (33.09 ± 11.072).

55% of those who attempted suicide had depressive disorder, 19.8% had anxiety disorder, and 13.5% had conduct disorder. Regarding the gender distribution of diagnoses, depressive disorder was more common in women and conduct disorder was more common in men than expected ($p=0.001$).

Men were more likely to attempt suicide by sharp objects, firearms, or hanging, while women were more likely to attempt suicide by taking medication ($p<0.001$).

A history of self-harm behavior and alcohol or substance use was more common in men ($p<0.05$).

A history of experiencing stressful events was more common in women ($p=0.033$).

CONCLUSIONS: Our study is consistent with general literature data, showing that suicide attempts are more frequent in single individuals and those with a history of psychiatric treatment. It also aligns with findings that women more often attempt suicide using medication, while men more often attempt suicide by hanging, stabbing, or shooting.

Keywords: Emergency department, suicide attempt, consultations