

Psychosocial and biological profiles of adolescent suicide attempters in Minuofiya Governorate

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This case control study was conducted on 60 adolescents, reporting suicide attempts and 60 controls during the period from February to September 2004. The cases and controls were matched in age, sex and educational level. A prepared sheet, thorough psychiatric examination, Eysenck personality questionnaire and scale for risk assessment in attempted suicide were used. The serum level of cholesterol and 24-hour urine content of 5 H1AA were also randomly assessed. The results revealed that the attempters showed a higher tendency to be single, unemployed, poor or of low socio-economic level, of low religiosity and of moderate education. Drug overdose was the commonest method used by the low risk group, while poisoning and cutting a vital organ were the main methods used by the high risk group. High risk attempters showed more previous attempts, suicidal ideations, family history of psychiatric disorders and less feasibility compared to the low risk group.