عنوان مقاله:

Depressive disorder rate and related factors in suicide attempters using drugs or toxins

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Suicide is a complicated phenomenon which is influenced by the interaction of psychological and environmental factors. The aim of the present study was to investigate the rate of depressive disorder in suicide attempters using drugs or toxins.Methods: In the present cross-sectional descriptive study, Beck Depression standardized questionnaire and demographic/socioeconomic information form were filled by ۲۴۸ admitted suicide attempters.Results: Based on EAT-۲۶ scores, ۱۵۳ (۲۴.۷%) students had eating attitude disorders. There was no relationship between abnormal eating attitudes and both individual and socioeconomic factors (P>۰.۰۵). Logistic regression analysis demonstrated that eating attitude disorders were significantly associated with depression [OR=۱.۸ (۱.۲-۲.۸), P=۰.۰۰۷], anxiety [OR=۱.۶ (۱.۱-۲.۴), P=۰.۰۴], and perception of body shape as overweight [OR=۲.۷ (۱.۷-۴.۳), P<۰.۰۰۱]. In the present study, from among ۲۴۸ cases hospitalized due to suicide attempt with drugs or toxins, ۸۷.۲% were diagnosed with depressive disorders. Chi۲ analysis revealed statistically significant associations between depression disorders and marital status (p=۰.۰۰۱), housewife (P=۰.۰۰۲), family monthly income below ۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۰ Rials (P=۰.۰۰۵), and substance use (P=۰.۰۰۱). In full model multiple logistic regression analysis, significant associations were found between depressive disorder and gender, woman (P=۰.۰۳, OR=۶.۲, ۹۵%CI=۱.۳۳-۳.۴۴), age ۲۵-۱۵ years (P=۰.۰۰۲, OR=۲۲.۷, ۹۵%CI=۳.۱۶-۱۵۴.۹), marital status (P=۰.۰۰۷, OR=۱۰.۲, ۹۵% CI=۱.۸۷-۵۵.۵), worker (P=۰.۰۲, OR=۱۵.۶۶, ۹۵%CI=۱.۴۱-۱۷۲.۲۵), self-employment (P=۰.۰۲, OR=۱۴.۹۷, ۹۵%CI=۱.۳۲-۱۶۲.۵), and family monthly income below ۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۰ Rails (P ۰.۰۰۱, OR=۱۱.۳۰, ۹۵%CI=۳.۱۶-۴۰.۸. Also, family monthly income below ۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۰ Rials (P ۰.۰۰۱, OR=۵.۳۴, ۹۵%CI=۲.۰۵-۱۳.۹۱), marital status and divorced or widowed (P ۰.۰۰۱, OR=۳.۹۳, ۹۵%CI=۱۱.۵-۳۳.۷۴), (P=۰.۰۱, OR=۳.۲۷, ۹۵%CI=۱۶.۵۷-۸۳.۷۱), and age ranges ۱۵-۲۵ and ۲۶-۳۵ (P=۰.۰۲, OR=۹.۱۵, ۹۵%CI=۲.۳۲-۳۶.۰۸), (P=۰.۰۱, OR=۵.۳۴, ۹۵%CI=۱.۳۶-۲۱.۰۳) were observed to be predictor factors to suicide attempt in depressive disorder. Conclusion: Future planning should focus on solving risk factors associated with depressive disorder to prevent suicide.

کلمات کلیدی:

Depressive Disorder; Drug or Toxins; Suicide; Risk Factors