

A study on psycho-social factors related to children's suicide attempt in Iran

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Goal: given that suicide is considered a psychiatric emergency, its known tensions, side effects and related factors are worth identifying. The present study tries to discuss socio-psychological factors related to children's suicide. **Materials and methods:** Using existing information, 292 files of children (239 girls and 53 boys) aged 6-15 who were diagnosed as attempted suicide and referred to Loghman Hakim Medical Center between 2005-2008 were retrospectively studied. Children Suicide Questionnaire (CSQ) with Cronbach a coefficient=64% was applied. The questionnaire included overall personal information, living place, the season and time of suicide, drugs taken, mental, and physical history, and generally psychological information. **Findings:** The study showed that girls aged between 6-13 attempted suicides more than boys (88.8% and 18.2% respectively). Besides most of these children (43%) belonged to poor socio-economic areas. Suicide was found to be attempted at home (95.5%) in the spring (29.1%) between 6-12 pm. (55.5%) primarily via drugs such as benzodiazpines (21%) antiepileptic (21%) and antidepressant (17%). Depression and epilepsy were among the most common physical and mental problems reported **Results:** As is derived from this study, suicide among children under 15 years old must be regarded as a serious problem. It's also noticed that factors related to suicide are indeed of socio- psychological-environmental matter. The study suggests collaboration of teams including pediatrician, Psychiatrists and psychologists in order to control suicide is necessary.