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RETROSPECTIVE - SUICIDES IN „EAST MOSTAR“ REGION IN THE PERIOD 1999 TO 2009. IS THERE A REASON FOR CONCERN?

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Introduction: Suicide represents act of conscious and intentional taking of own life.

According to ICD10 and DSMIV - suicidality and suicidal situations are a part of pathology within different diagnostic categories - most frequently PTSD, mood disorder, schizophrenia, dementia, addiction disease - with common attribute - loss or deterioration of vital instincts.

Fifteen years after the war in B&H rise of suicides is evident.

Aim: determine number, characteristics, age/sex distribution and specifics of suicidal behaviour of population of subject region, and provide recommendations for preventive action.

Methods: it's a retrospective study of 10-year long monitoring of hospitalization by

Psychiatry department of RMC Dr S. Mujić in Mostar, under a diagnosis of Tentamen suicidii.

Results: Rise of suicide attempts is evident, especially in the period 2007-2009. In the period 2004- 2009 threefold increase in share of men, whereby 6,9% pertains to ages 0-19, 37.6% to ages 20-34, 23,5% to ages 35-44, and only 4.7% to ages 65+. Intoxication by medicaments is a leading mean.

Statistical processing - Microsoft Excell.

Conclusion: „East Mostar“ region is an artificial creation, result of war, segregations, migrations, of predominantly Muslim population, which carries air of specific war trauma and after-war hopelessness, material and spiritual impoverishment, unfulfilled expectations and lack of perspective, and characteristics of suicidal behaviour of its population are therefore - specific.

It's necessary to conduct comprehensive research on state level, form centers with educated teams. Media and influence of religious communities can be critical in the segment of coping strategies.