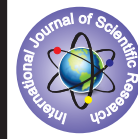


## PUBLIC HEALTH PERSPECTIVE OF SUICIDES- IN A RURAL AREA OF KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT TAMILNADU



### Medical Science

KEYWORDS:

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### ABSTRACT

#### Aim:

Suicidal deaths and suicide attempt rates seem to be increasing in Tamil Nadu as well as in other parts of the country for various reasons across all age group of people. This study was conducted to know the morbidity pattern, sufferings of the victim, financial burden bestowed upon the stake holders and other factors associated with it.

#### Objectives:

1. To determine the causative factors for suicide.
2. To know the suicide pattern among victims.
3. To know the expenditure during hospitalization.
4. To assess the mentality of the subject after treatment.

#### Methodology:

Sample Size: 100

Study subjects: Suicide victims getting admitted in the emergency care unit of our hospital.

Study location: A tertiary care hospital

Inclusion criteria: patients who are getting admitted in the wards and ICU.

Exclusion criteria: patients who are not willing to participate in the study and patients without attenders.

#### Introduction:

Suicide is an act of deliberately killing oneself. Over 8 lakh people die every year because of suicide. Suicide is the second leading cause of death among 15-29 years. 75% of global suicides occur in low- and middle-income countries. Ingestion of pesticides, hanging and firearms are among the most common methods of suicide globally<sup>[1]</sup>.

#### Tables:

**Table No: 1**-Baseline Characteristics:

Age	N=100
13-19	49
20-26	23
27-33	18
34-40	10
Sex	
Male	23
Female	77
Occupation	
Student	35
On Daily wages	24
Own enterprise	14
IT sector	17
Medical field	10
Income/month	
<10 k	68
10k -20k	24
>20k	8

On seeing the age groups of the people involved in suicide are between 13 to 40 years of age in which 49% of the victims were teen agers and the next large chunk of patients 23% are in the age group between 20 to 26 years followed by 18% of the patients were in the age group of 27 to 33 and the least among the study group are between the age group of 34-40 accounting for 10%.

**Table No: 2**- Suicide Modality

Modality	N=100
OPC	40
Sleeping pills	23
Drug overdose (excluding sedatives)	17
Oleander seeds	9
Rat killer poison	8
Hanging	2
Self cutting	0
Self fall height	0
firearm	1

On seeing the suicide pattern 40% of the victims have consumed organo-phosphorus compound followed by sleeping pills consumption in 23% of the victims. Drug overdose other than sedatives accounted for 17% and the consumption of oleander seeds have been seen in 9% of the victims. Rat killer poisoning is seen in 8% of the victims and the least modality used is hanging accounting for 2% of the victims. Only 1% of the victims used firearm as the tool.

**Table No: 3**- Expenditure during Hospitalization (atleast 5 days)

Expense in Rs.	N=100
<5000/day	56
5k – 10k /day	34
>10k /day	10

While seeing the expenditure for hospitalization among the victims 56% of the have spend less than Rs.5000/day followed by 34% of the victims have spent between Rs.5000 to 10000/day and the remaining 10% of the victims have spent more than 10000 rupees per day.

**Table No: 4**-Mentality of the subject after treatment

Mentality	N=100
I should have died	76
Never repeat	10
Will repeat	14

When analyzing the mentality of the subject 76% of the subject felt

that they must have died; 10% of the victims felt that they shouldn't repeat again and about 14% of the victims told that they will repeat again.

**Table No:5-Causes for Suicide**

Causes	N=100
Love failure	32
Parents scolded	25
Work place stress	10
Educational stress	8
Parents not accepting love	20
Other causes	5

On seeing the causes for suicide 32% of the victims reported as love failure followed by 25% of the victims reported as their parents scolded for various reasons; 10% of the cases as work place stress; 20% have committed suicide as their parents not accepted their love and educational stress as a cause among teen agers in 8% of the victims.

### Discussion:

In the study by S.Agarwal et al in 2015 it is understood that suicides are more common among men in the age group of 30 to 44 years followed by 45-49 age group people. In the women it is more common among 15-29 years of age and then followed by 30-44 years of age. On seeing the factors responsible for suicide family problem stands first among all causes in both groups followed by love affairs. Dowry is found to be one of the major causes for suicide among women group. In this study it is also portrayed as hanging 28% and 33% as the most common method of suicide followed by insecticide poisoning 18% and 19% in both the groups. On seeing the method of suicide burns are found common among men accounting for 17%[2]. In another study by Manoranjitham et al it was found that 59% of the cases were male and the remaining was female. It was clear that suicides are more common among married individuals; on seeing the occupation of the victims' labourers. Alcohol dependence, ongoing stress lack of confidence, break in steady relationship [3]. In another study by Sachil Kumar et al it is evident that most suicides were seen in the age group of 20-30 years of age. On seeing the cause of death it was found 31% of the victims have consumed toxins followed by hanging as the common method accounting for 26%. Firearm was taken as a tool by 16% of the victims and fall from height by 6%.[4] In a study by Srivastava et al it is evident that more number of suicides are seen among males within the age group of 25-29 years accounting for 30.8% and 44.5% females are in the age group of 14-19 years of age. When seeing the marital status of the victims it is reported as 56.2% of the victims were married where as remaining 43.8% of the victims were in unmarried status. The study also mentioned that unemployment nearly 46% has contributed to suicide.[5] Whereas in our study 49% of the victims i.e. nearly half of victims were in the age group of 13 to 19 years followed by 23% in the age group of 20 to 26 years. In our study when seeing the sexuality of the victims 77% of the victims were female. On seeing the nature of work about 35% of the victims students followed by people who are on daily wages. Following the above groups around 17% of the victims were from IT sector. Here another finding which is evident is people living with monthly family income less than 10k is largely affected accounting for 68%. On seeing the method of suicide OPC poisoning was the most common method of poison, followed by consumption of sleeping pills and drug overdose. On calculating the expenditure following hospitalization it is derived that around 10% of the victims has spent more than 10k per day. After seeing the mentality of the victims 14% felt that they should repeat. When coming to the important risk factor or cause for the suicide it was found out that 32% of the victims notified as love failure followed by as a result of getting scolding 25% from parents and the most important factor being parents not accepting love in about 20% of the cases.

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