Childhood adversity, mental health and suicide (CHASE control linked data study of lifetime inpatient records): Objectives

Childhood adversity (CA) carries an increased risk of developing later mental health (MH) problems and suicidal behaviour. This study aimed to summarise lifetime hospital attendances for CA and MH in young people who later died by suicide.

Approach

This study is a retrospective longitudinal case control study. Lifetime Scottish inpatient acute and psychiatric records were linked to death records and summarised for individuals born since 1981 who died by suicide in the period 1991-2017 (cases), and controls (1:10) matched on sex, age, and postcode. Relevant records were coded MH (including self-harm) and/or CA. Descriptive statistics and odds ratios (OR) were computed.

Results

Data for 2,477 and 24, tracted, of whom 2,106 (55%) had lifespan hos cases was 23.7 (SD=4.9 records represented 11.6 controls, respectively. For the age range 10 codes were recorded for 1 trols, corresponding to (compared with MH at controls and OR=6.5 (justed ORs were for sel hospital with aORmale= male=6.87 (95%CI: 4.95