Assessment of Suicidality Risk Factors and Its Management at Poison Control Center Cairo University (Adolescence suicidality)

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Abstract

This study aimed at assessing the suicidality risk factors and its management among adolescents. A descriptive correlational design was utilized in this study. Convenient sample consisted of 300 suicidal attempters was selected; who were admitted to Poison Control Center, Cairo University over a period of three months. Tools for data collection; Socio-demographic/medical data sheet, Perceived Social Support Scale, Beck Depressive Inventory Scale, Beck Suicidal Ideation Scale, Life Stressors questionnaire and Management questionnaire, Results revealed that most of attempters were female adolescents, showed a higher tendency to be single, unemployed, moderate education, resided urban areas, using drug self poisoning, showed none previous attempts, high suicidal ideation, moderate depression and the most prominent problems were family problems. Attempters found to have received low family support, high friend support and receive only medical management. Suicide attempters need social and emotional support from their significant others.

Keywords: suicide, adolescents, family problems.