Gender differences and characteristics in mental health care patients in The Hague: 1999 to 2013

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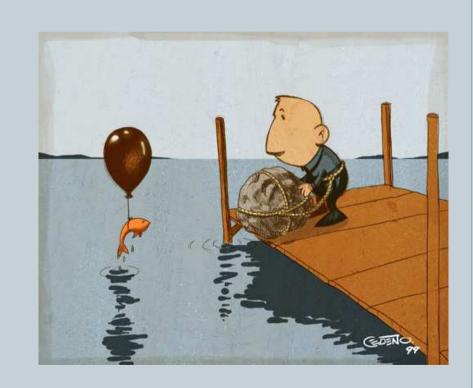


Who



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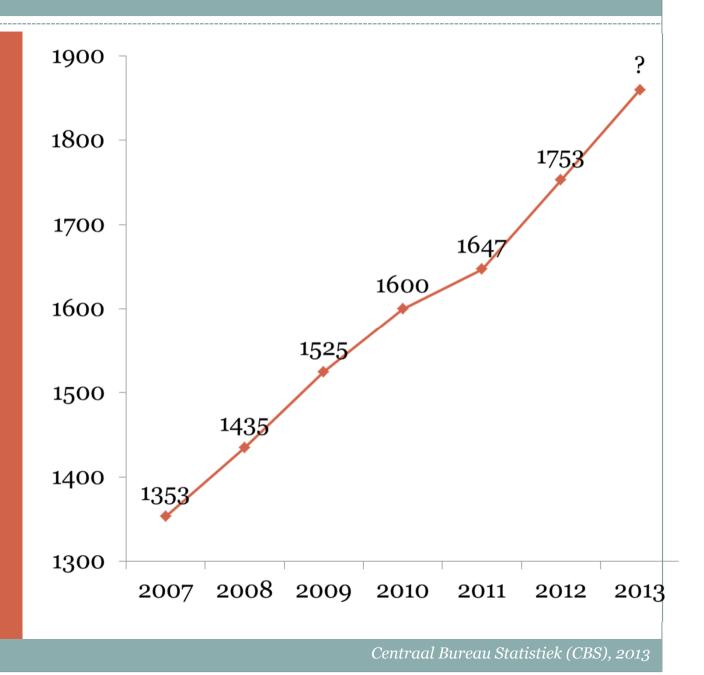
Suïcide rate in Netherlands

Suïcide rate in Netherlands

between 2007-2012 (male: female = 2.2:1)

2012 : 16.754.961)citizins

2007 : peak economy, lowest suiciderate since 1970

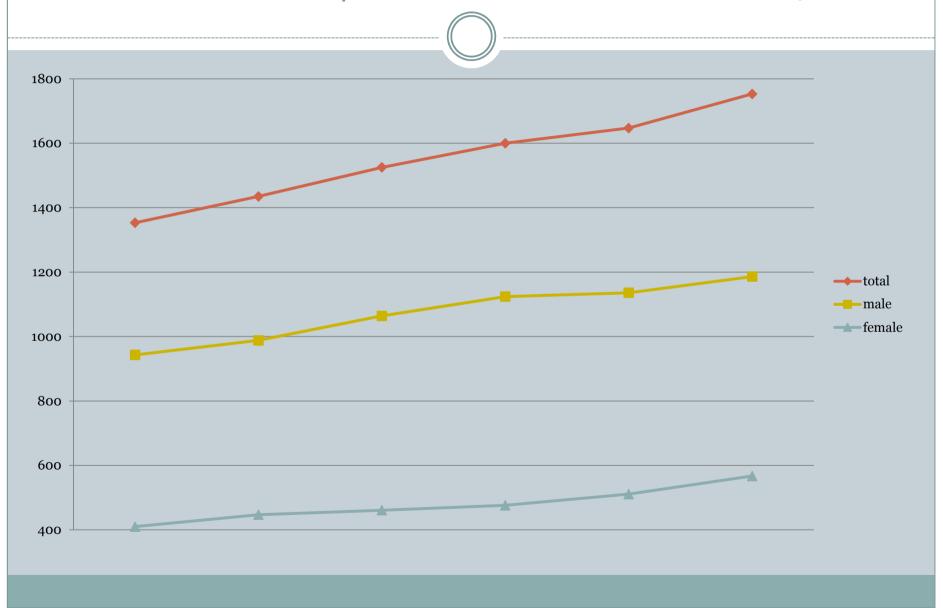


2012

•1.753 suicides

Increase 106 suicides (6.0% corrected)

Dutch men/female ratio since 2007



Suicides in the Netherlands

Total population:

• Exclusive MH patients:

• MH Patients:

10.5/100.000

≈6-7/100.000

≈80-90/100.000

Background I

Mental health population

- Of all dutch suicides 40-44% in mental health
- High risk group
- Information is detailed described (inspectorate)
- Selection of a subgroup of suicides?
- General population male: female = 2.2:1
- male: female more equal (49:51% in treatment)
- Taxation 20% "fail" in mental health

Andrés (2010) Eur. J. Public Health Ping Qin (2003) Am. J. Psychiatry Huisman (2009) Psychiatric Services Gilissen (2013) Epidemiologisch bulletin

Background II

Suicides in general population:

- Men more often single
- Men with job: protective.
- Unemployment en low income: increased risk for men
- Having (young) children protective for women vrouwen
- Female with "important job" and high income seem to have an increased risk
- Psychiatric illnes by female: increased risk

Aim

- Gaining insight about suicides in mental
- Gaining insight about a high risk group
- Description general characteristics
- Developing a gender risk profile



Methods I

- In treatment Parnassia Groep region The Hague
- "Monopolist" in region
- january 1999 january 2013
- Retrospective patient records and inspectorate reports (n = 314)
- Extensive database



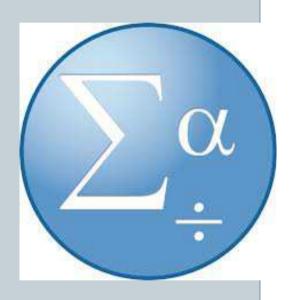
Methode II statistics

• SPSS 20

• Chi-Square Test: categorical variabels

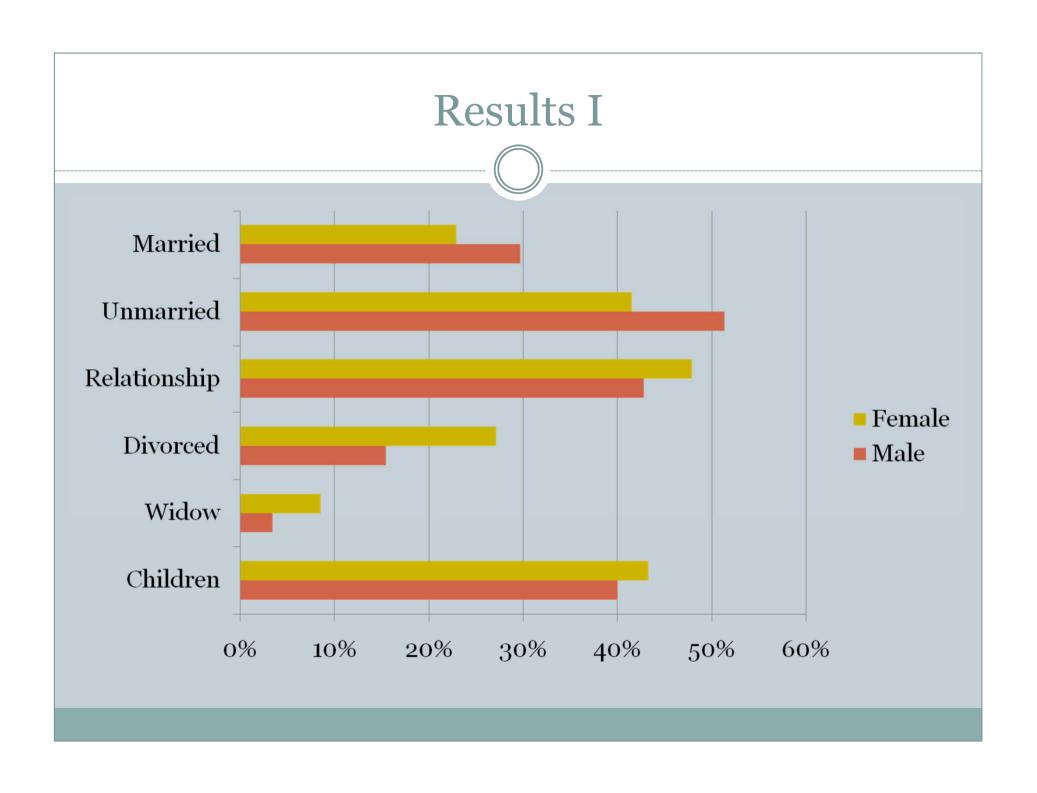
• T-tests: continues variabels.

• In case of small samples or poor distribution the Fishers's Exact test



Results I

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Ratio	1.5	1	
Number	189	125	<0.001
Average age	48.4	45.8	0.149
Relationship	42.8%	47.9%	0.731
Married	29,7%	22,9%	0.196
Unmarried	51.4%	41.5%	0.096
Divorced	15.4%	27.1%	0.014
Widow(er)	3.4 %	8.5%	0.062
Children	40.0%	43.3%	0.590

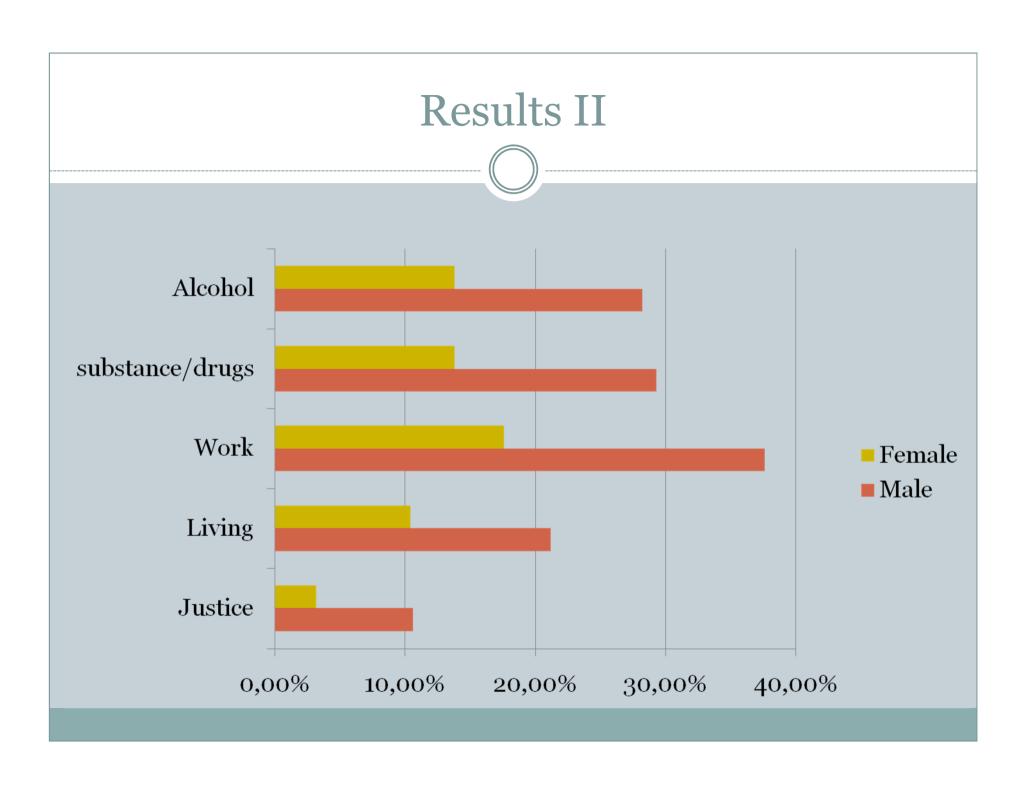


Results II

TVS#

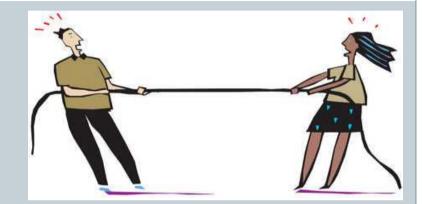
Male

- 2 times ↑ alcohol problem (p=0.002)
- 2 times \(\gamma\) drug problem (p=0.003)
- 2 times \(\gamma\) work-related problems (p< 0.001)
- 2 times \(\gamma\) living-related problems (p=0.030)
- 3 times ↑ problems with justice (p=0.038)



Results III

Female



- 3 times ↑ cluster B (p < 0.001)
- 2 times ↑ physical abuse (p=0.004)
- 7 times ↑ sexual abuse (p<0,001)
- 1,5 times ↑ emotional neglect (p=0.003)
- Treatment history (14 years vs 11 years) (p=0.007)
- † suicide attempts (71% vs 53%) (p=0.001)



Conclusion

Male:female ratio more equal in MH

Male ↑ drugs/alcohol and/or axis IV problems

• Female ↑ traumatised and/or cluster B problems

Strength & limitations

- Numbers
- Detailed & controlled information for suicides in MH
- Large MH region and exlusive in third city of

- Dutch Inspectorate for health (defensive)
- No controls general population
- Different regulations inspectorate from 2010

Discussion

 Men and Female gender ratio unknown (emergency P 51 vs 49%)

• During risk taxation, gender related risk assessment?

• Shift in taxation?

Thank you audience!!!!!!!!

And also

- Mathijs Deen M.Sc
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- Wilma Neumann MD
- Pauline Stokvis MD
- Remco de Winter MD, Ph.D
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- Bert van Hemert MD, Ph.D
- Marieke de Groot Ph.D