One out of two schizophrenia patients has hurt him- or herself or tried to commit suicide. A new study has identified risk factors, and they turn out to be different for women and men.

In a new study, half of schizophrenia patients said that they had hurt themselves or tried to commit suicide. Psychologist Erlend Mork at the University of Oslo has identified the risk factors for these patients. “One of the factors that distinguishes this group is that they received appropriate treatment quite late, even though they were often treated for other mental problems,” Mork explains.

According to another recent study, one out of six young people said that they were troubled by thoughts of suicide in high school. Girls were shown to be more vulnerable than boys.

**Psychotic symptoms**

Erlend Mork’s study involved over 400 adults with a diagnosis of schizophrenia. They were treated at a hospital in Oslo or at Innlandet Hospital in Hamar. The average age of respondents was 30 years.

Suicide and self-harm are associated with psychotic symptoms at a young age, says Mork. A previous study shows that bullying increases the risk of self-harm.

Late treatment appeared to be a risk factor. There may be several reasons for the delay, according to the study.

Psychotic symptoms may grow slowly and gradually. Some patients have had other symptoms that may have obscured evidence of the development of psychosis. They may, for example, have been depressed.

“It seems likely that clinicians have focused on other things. It is also possible that patients have hidden their symptoms from the therapists,” says Mork.

**Two thousand suicides**

Although most patients with schizophrenia survive suicide attempts, five percent die by their own hand.

This corresponds to over 2,000 suicides during the span of each generation affected.

A unique fact about suicides in this patient group is that it is equally frequent for both men and women, according to Mork.
Finding the most vulnerable

“It is an important task to identify patients that are at risk of suicidal behaviour,” says Erlend Mork.

Schizophrenia affects one percent of the population at some point during their lifetime. This means that 50,000 people in Norway are suffering or will suffer from the disease. If the study is representative, 25,000 people with this disorder will harm themselves or attempt to take their own lives.

Another recent study shows that 100 different genes are involved in the development of schizophrenia.

Patients at risk from suicide display more depressive symptoms and more impulsive aggression. Typically, the disease starts earlier in the lives of these patients. Loneliness in childhood increases the risk, according to a Swedish study from earlier this year.

Childhood trauma is associated with suicide attempts among persons with schizophrenia.

Therapists should ask about symptoms of psychosis

“Therapists should ask patients about symptoms of incipient psychosis. In this way, they may initiate treatment earlier, to prevent self-harm and suicide attempts,” according to Mork.

Clinicians should focus on early and thorough assessment of psychotic symptoms when faced with suicide attempts or self-harm. They should also follow up closely and treat depression, suicidal thoughts and alcohol abuse.

This applies to patients of both sexes, according to Mork.

If the patient displays depressive symptoms, self-harm and impulsive aggression, it can be easy to overlook signs of psychosis, he says.

The study was not large enough to look for differences between hospitals.

Gender differences

The study revealed gender differences in behaviour associated with self-harm and attempted suicide among people with schizophrenia.

In women, impulsive aggression was associated with suicide attempts or self-harm. In men, more insight into their disorder involved the same risk.

“The results suggest that gender differences in suicidal behaviour should receive increased attention. Part of the explanation may be that men seek less social support for their mental problems,” Mork says.

The project is a collaboration between The National Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention at the University of Oslo, Research Area Psychoses at Oslo University and the New York State Psychiatric Institute at Columbia University.
In a study of patients with schizophrenia, one in two reported that they had hurt themselves or tried to commit suicide. This group generally received appropriate treatment later than other patients, the study shows. (Photo: Microstock)

Intensive schizophrenia treatment shows great promise. Schizophrenics more likely to get autoimmune diseases. Over 100 genetic loci for schizophrenia found.


Schizophrenia

- Schizophrenia is a disorder characterized by changes in thinking, perception and feelings. It leads to changes in how a person acts or experiences reality. It can be expressed as thought disorders, delusions, hallucinations or other forms of reality distortions. Some people experience these symptoms but ignore them.
- The cause seems to be a combination of vulnerability genes and environmental stress.
- Schizophrenia affects about one percent of the population at some point during lifetime. The age of onset is usually early adulthood, but the disease can occur at any time. It can be treated, and some patients are completely cured. One out of four has the diagnosis for much of his or her life, while a similar number has only one episode.
- Treatment is given in the form of medicines, psychoeducation and individual support. Psychoeducation is a form of therapy in which patients learn to cope with the disease, often in cooperation with families and in groups.
- A previous study has shown that living with both parents may be protective against suicide among young people.

Psychosis

- Psychosis occurs when actions are based on distortions of thinking or perception. It can start with delusional or paranoid beliefs, typically the idea that one’s own thoughts or actions can affect the course of world events.
- A psychotic disorder usually develops slowly and is often accompanied by depression and anxiety. In young people, it is difficult to detect that a psychosis is developing, according to previous studies.