

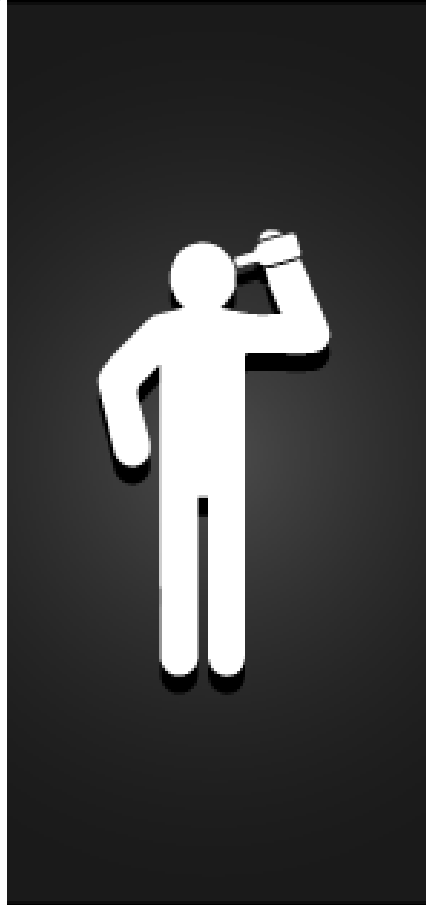
One size fits all?

The different forms of alcohol use in suicidal crisis and their associations with repeated crisis care and death

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Suicide prevention strategies often take a 'one-size-fits-all' approach to alcohol use..



Frequency?
Quantity?
Dependency?
Withdrawal?
Intoxication?
Blood Alcohol level?
Alcohol Use Disorder?

The SLaM Health-based Place of Safety provides a unique window into alcohol and suicidal crisis



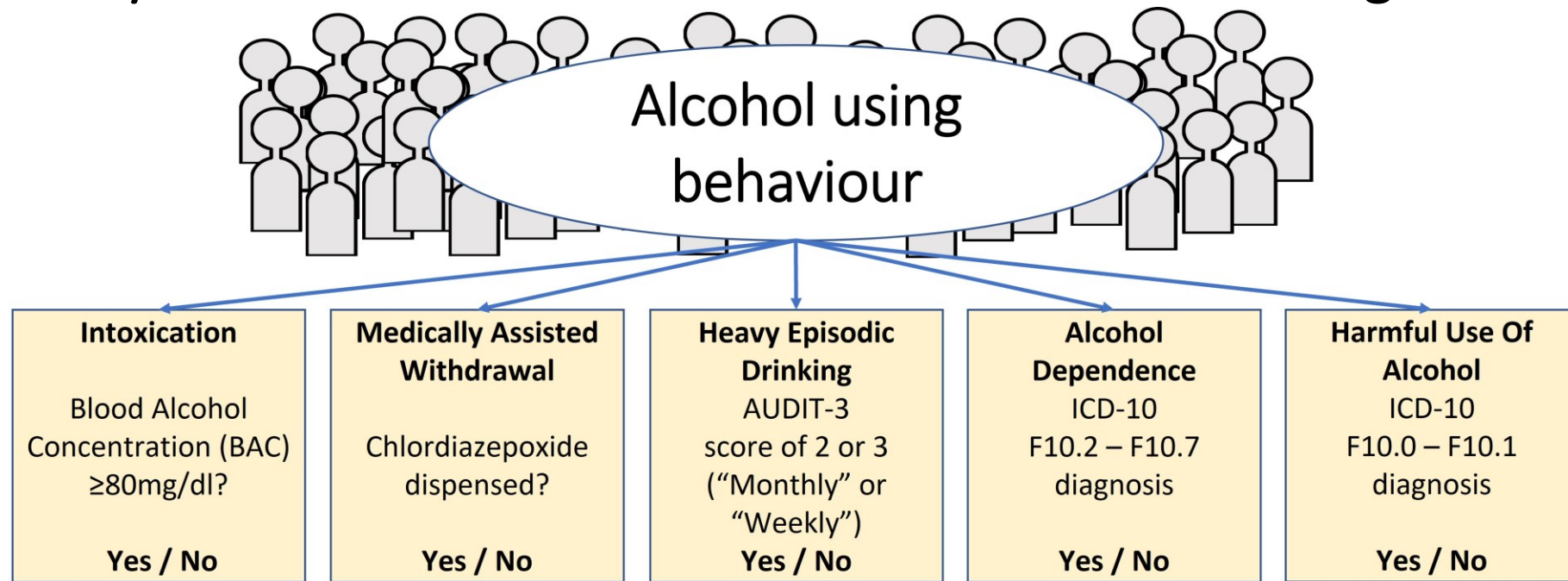
Mental Health Act 1983

92 **CLINICAL** A86G
131 **RECORDS** SM1B
B6 **INTERACTIVE** J
C0 **SEARCH** RS90M

Inclusion Criteria

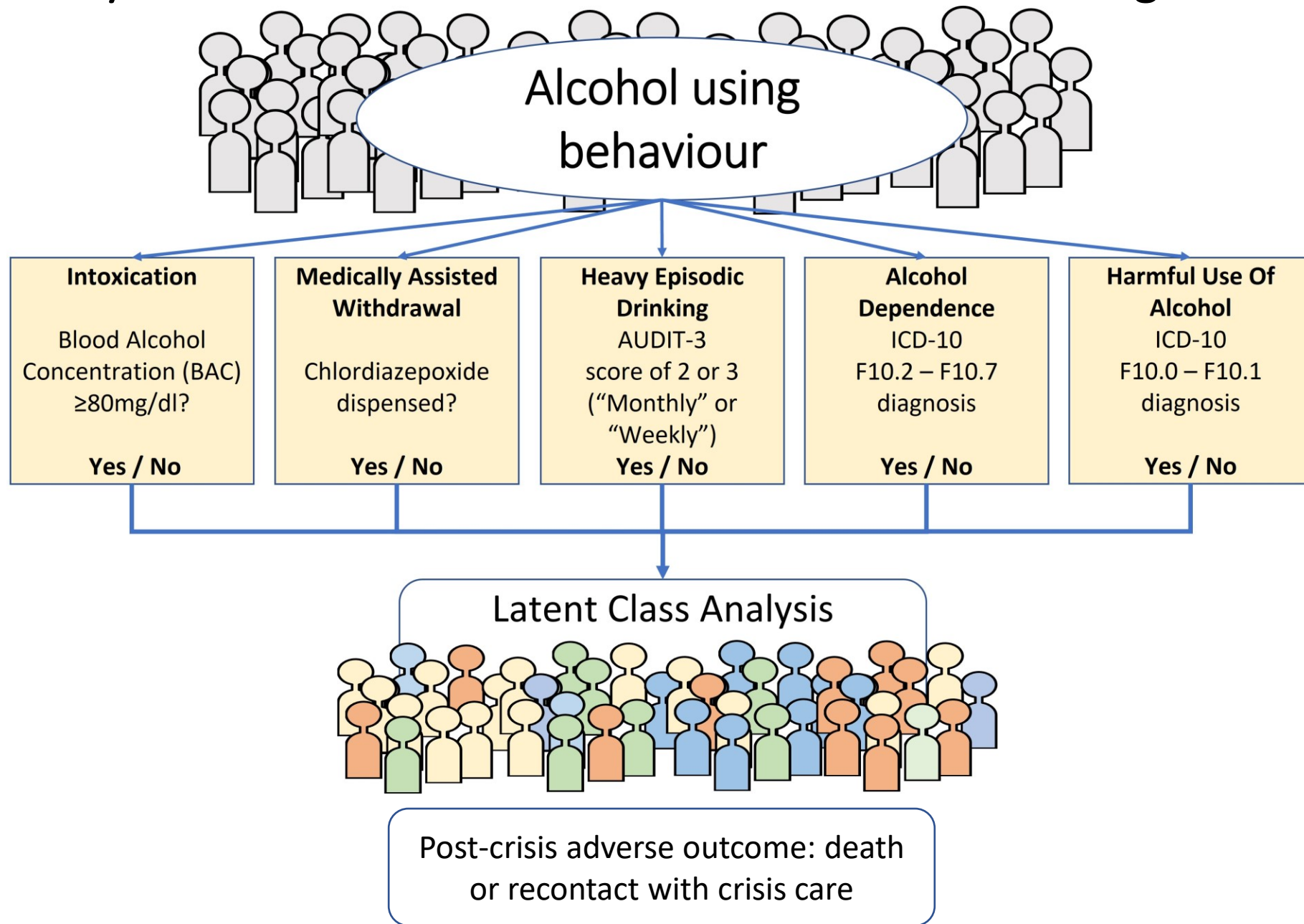
- Detained under Section 136 between 1st Feb 2017 and 4th Oct 2018
- First detention in study period
- 18+ years old
- Detained due to a suicide attempt (or a credible expression of suicide intent)
- No primary diagnosis of Learning Disability, Neurodevelopmental Disorder or Organic Disorder
- N=650

Latent Class Analysis used five variables that are measures of a single 'latent' construct



AUDIT- C Questions	Scoring system					Your score
	0	1	2	3	4	
How often have you had 6 or more units if female, or 8 or more if male, on a single occasion in the last year?	Never	Less than monthly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily	




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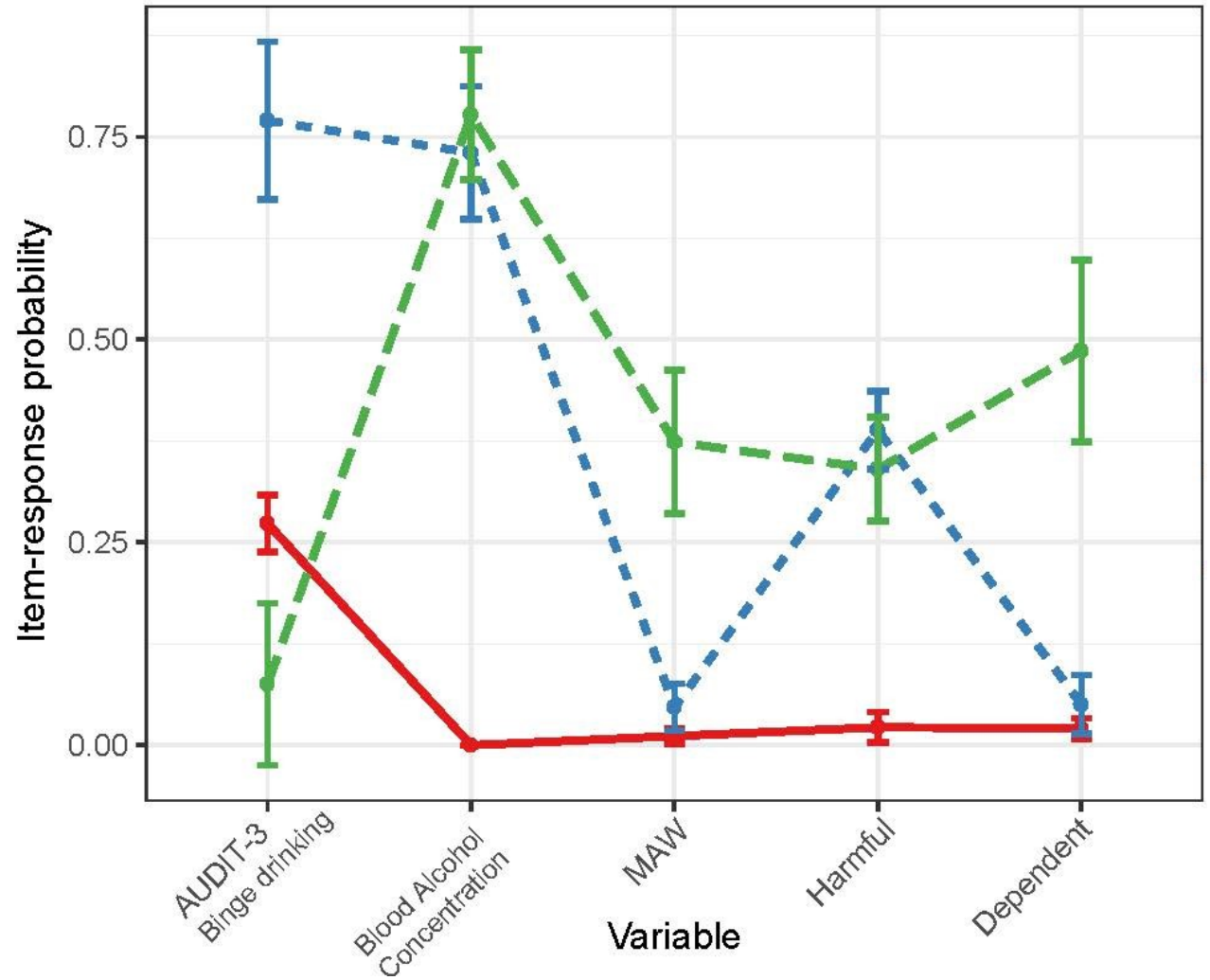


Sample characteristics

- **60.3%** (n=392) detained having drunk alcohol prior to detention
- **18.6%** (n=121) with an AUDIT score indicating possible dependence
- **59.1%** (n=384) male
- Mean age **35** (SD=11.5)
- Predominantly white ethnicity (**64.5%**, n=419)
- Psychiatric comorbidity the norm; only **26.8%** (n=174) with no mental health diagnosis.
- OUTCOME (within a median 490 days):
 - **4.9%** (n=32) died
 - **53.4%** (n=348) came back to crisis care

Low-risk drinkers, binge drinkers and dependent drinkers have distinct drinking profiles...

-  Class 1: Low-risk drinkers (57% of sample)
-  Class 2: Binge drinkers (28% of sample)
-  Class 3: Dependent drinkers (15% of sample)



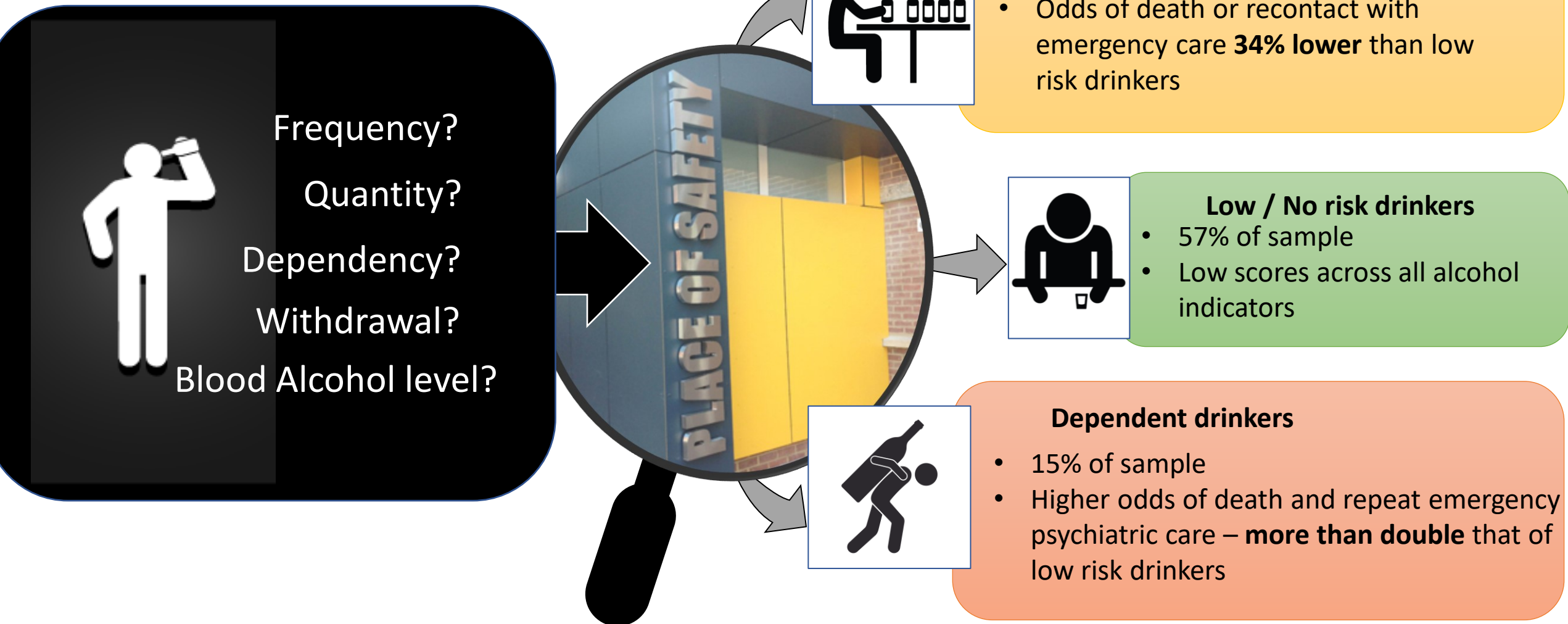
*AUDIT-3 Binge = Response of 'Weekly' or 'Monthly' to Q3 of AUDIT
BAC = Blood Alcohol Concentration ≥ 80 mg/dl
MAW = Medically Assisted Withdrawal (i.e. given chlordiazepoxide)
Harmful = ICD-10 F10.0 or F10.1 diagnosis
Dependence = ICD-10 F10.2 - F10.7 diagnosis*

... and distinct patterns of post-crisis risk

Outcome: Death or Recontact with Emergency Psychiatric Care

	AOR (95% CI)	p-value
Class 1: Low-risk drinkers	(ref.)	
Class 2: Binge drinkers	0.66 (0.53 – 0.81)	<0.001
Class 3: Dependent drinkers	2.32 (1.62 – 3.32)	<0.001
Age	1.00 (1.00 – 1.01)	0.281
Sex: Female	1.16 (0.96 – 1.41)	0.127
Psychiatric diagnosis: Yes	2.16 (1.78 – 2.64)	<0.001

Alcohol dependence and binge drinking are associated with divergent levels of risk of death or repeat crisis care after a suicide attempt. Crisis care policies should be tailored accordingly.



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Alcohol dependence and heavy episodic drinking are associated with different levels of risk of death or repeat emergency service attendance after a suicide attempt

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