



Self-harm data, 2017 CHO Area 4

Table 1: Number of residents and person-based European age-standardised rates (EASR) per 100,000

		Persons	Age-standardised rate per 100,000
Kerry	Male	131	204
	Female	112	173
Cork North Lee	Male	217	234
	Female	233	261
Cork South Lee	Male	213	213
	Female	178	174
Cork North	Male	63	161
	Female	56	138
Cork West	Male	35	131
	Female	33	133
CHO Area 4	Male	659	204
	Female	612	189

For the period from 1 January to 31 December 2017, the Registry recorded 11,600 self-harm presentations to hospital that were made by 9,103 individuals nationally. In 2017, 659 male and 612 female residents of CHO Area 4 presented to EDs with an act of self-harm. Taking into account the



National Self-Harm Registry Ireland

population, the rate of persons presenting to hospital following self-harm was 204 and 189 per 100,000 for males and females respectively. Nationally, the rate of self-harm for males and females was 181 and 218 per 100,000 respectively.

Table 2: Presentations by age and gender

	<15yrs	15-19yrs	20-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-44yrs	45-54yrs	55+yrs	Total
Male	14	105	148	182	126	101	99	775
Female	26	154	121	146	111	90	67	715

In 2017, there were 775 male and 715 female presentations of self-harm. Almost three-quarters (73%) of all presentation were made by those aged 15-44 years.

Table 3: Method of self-harm

Drug overdose	Alcohol*	Poisoning	Attempted Hanging	Attempted drowning	Self-cutting
950 (64%)	181 (12%)	25 (2%)	76 (5%)	21 (1%)	331 (22%)

*This includes presentations where alcohol was involved (not just as the main method of self-harm)

Drug overdose was the most common method of self-harm, involved in 64% of presentations (n=950). Alcohol was involved in 12% of presentations (n=181). Self-cutting was the only other common method, involved in 22% of presentations (n=331). There were 76 (5%) presentations involving attempted hanging while 25 (2%) presentations involved poisoning and 21 (1%) involved attempted drowning.

Table 4: Repeat presentations by residents

	Male	Female	Total
Number of persons	659	612	1271
Number who repeated	67	72	139
% repeating	10%	12%	11%





National Self-Harm Registry Ireland

There were 1271 individuals treated for 1490 self-harm presentations in 2017. This implies that 15% (n=219) of the presentations in 2017 were due to repeat presentations. Based on persons, the rate of repetition was slightly higher in women than men (12% vs. 10%).

Table 5: Repeat presentations by method

	Drug overdose	Alcohol*	Poisoning	Attempted Hanging	Attempted drowning	Self-cutting
Number of individuals treated	818	152	22	67	18	272
Number repeating	79	22	<10	11	<10	36
Percentage repeating	10%	14%	-	-	-	13%

The rate of repetition varied with the method of self-harm involved in the self-harm act (Table 5). Of the commonly used methods of self-harm, drug overdose, self-cutting and alcohol were associated with a 10%, 13% and 14% rate of repetition, respectively.

Table 6: Presentations to hospital in region

	Residents	Non-residents	Total
Cork University Hospital	551	45	596
Mercy University Hospital	587	126	713
University Hospital Kerry	278	14	292
Bantry General Hospital	51	0	51

The four main hospital residents from this area presented to were Cork University Hospital, Mercy University Hospital, University Hospital Kerry and Bantry General Hospital. For all self-harm patients seen in Cork University Hospital (n=596) 551 were residents of this area while 45 residents presented to Mercy University Hospital. For all self-harm patients seen in University Hospital Kerry (n=292) 278 were residents while 14 residents presented to Bantry General Hospital.



Table 7: Recommended next care for hospital-treated self-harm by residents of area

	Number	Percentage
General admission	408	27%
Psychiatric admission	101	7%
Left without being seen/ against medical advice	135	9%
Not admitted	846	57%
Total	1490	100%

Overall, 9% of presentations left the emergency department before a next care recommendation could be made. Of all self-harm presentations, 27% resulted in admission to a ward of the treating hospital and 7% were admitted for psychiatric inpatient treatment from the emergency department. Most commonly, 57% of presentations were discharged following treatment in the emergency department.

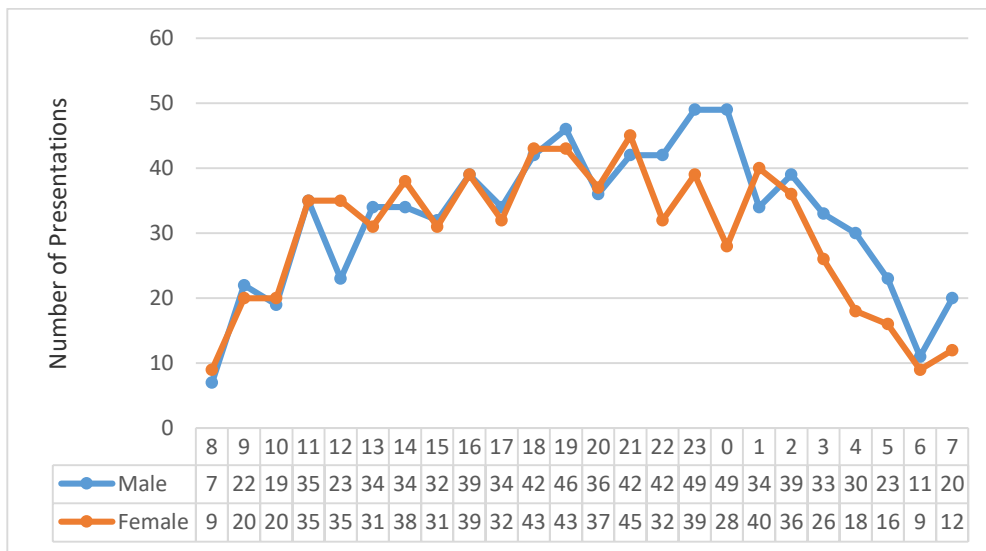


Figure 1: Self-harm presentations by time of attendance

There was a striking pattern in the number of self-harm presentations seen over the course of the day in 2017. The numbers for both men and women gradually increased during the day. The peak time for men was 11pm and midnight, while the peak time for women was 9pm.



National Self-Harm Registry Ireland

Table 8: Self-harm presentations by month of attendance

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Number	104	114	133	128	144	108	123	121	139	121	125	130	1490

Table 8 presents number of presentations in each calendar month. The monthly average number of self-harm presentations to hospitals in 2017 was 124. In 2017, September saw more self-harm presentations than any other month while January and June saw the fewest presentations for the year.

*To reference this data, please use the following citation: Griffin, E, Dillon, CB, McTernan, N, Arensman, E, Williamson, E, Perry, IJ, Corcoran, P, (2018). National Self-Harm Registry Ireland Annual Report 2017. Cork: National Suicide Research Foundation. For further information, please contact Eve or Niall: evegriffin@ucc.ie +353 21 420 5551 | www.nsrif.ie



This data is provided via the National Self-Harm Registry, Ireland. For further information, please contact: Eve Griffin, Email evegriffin@ucc.ie or Niall McTernan, Email niall.mcternan@ucc.ie | Tel +353 21 420 5551