



Self-harm data, 2017 CHO Area 5

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

		Persons	Age-standardised rate per 100,000
Carlow/ Kilkenny	Male	122	197
	Female	137	221
Tipperary South	Male	91	219
	Female	130	308
Waterford	Male	117	201
	Female	139	237
Wexford	Male	119	182
	Female	167	240
CHO Area 5	Male	449	198
	Female	573	246

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, 449 male and 573 female residents of CHO Area 5 presented to EDs with an act of self-harm. Taking into account the population, the rate of persons presenting to hospital following self-harm was 198 and 246 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.



National Self-Harm Registry Ireland

Table 2: Presentations by age and gender

	<20yrs	20-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-44yrs	45-54yrs	55+yrs	Total
Male	90	112	147	92	74	46	561
Female	195	138	142	118	123	61	777

In 2017, there were 561 male and 777 female presentations of self-harm. Over half (56%) of all presentations were made by those aged 20-44 years.

Table 3: Method of self-harm

Drug overdose	Alcohol*	Poisoning	Attempted Hanging	Attempted drowning	Self-cutting
867 (65%)	404 (30%)	17 (1%)	106 (8%)	31 (2%)	392 (29%)

*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 65% of presentations (n=867). Alcohol was involved in 30% of presentations (n=404). Self-cutting was the only other common method, involved in 29% of presentations (n=392). There were 106 (8%) presentations involving attempted hanging while 17 (1%) presentations involved poisoning and 31 (2%) involved attempted drowning.

Table 4: Repeat presentations by residents

	Male	Female	Total
Number of persons	449	573	1022
Number who repeated	65	95	160
% repeating	14%	17%	16%

There were 1022 individuals treated for 1338 self-harm presentations in 2017. This implies that one in four (316, 24%) of the presentations in 2017 were due to repeat presentations. Based on persons, the rate of repetition was slightly higher for men than women (14% and 17% respectively).



Table 5: Repeat presentations by method

	Drug overdose	Alcohol*	Poisoning	Attempted Hanging	Attempted drowning	Self-cutting
Number of individuals treated	692	318	14	89	27	268
Number repeating	103	49	<10	<10	<10	52
Percentage repeating	15%	15%	-	-	-	19%

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, alcohol and self-cutting were associated with a 15%, 15% and 19% rate of repetition, respectively.

Table 6: Presentations to hospital in region

	Residents	Non-residents	Total
University Hospital Waterford	420	15	435
St. Luke's General Hospital, Kilkenny	344	41	385
Wexford General Hospital	254	10	264
South Tipperary General Hospital	257	42	299

The four main hospital residents from this area presented to were University Hospital Waterford, St. Luke's General Hospital, Kilkenny, Wexford General Hospital and South Tipperary General Hospital. For all self-harm patients seen in University Hospital Waterford (n=435) 420 were residents of this area, while 344 residents presented to St. Luke's General Hospital, Kilkenny. For all self-harm patients seen in Wexford General Hospital due to self-harm (n=264), 254 were residents while 257 residents presented to South Tipperary General Hospital.

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

	Number	Percentage
General admission	423	32%
Psychiatric admission	92	7%
Left without being seen/ against medical advice	146	11%
Not admitted	677	51%
Total	1338	100%

Overall, 11% of presentations left the emergency department before a next care recommendation could be made. Of all self-harm presentations, 32% resulted in admission to a ward of the treating hospital and 7% were admitted for psychiatric inpatient treatment from the emergency department. Most commonly, 51% of presentations were discharged following treatment in the emergency department.

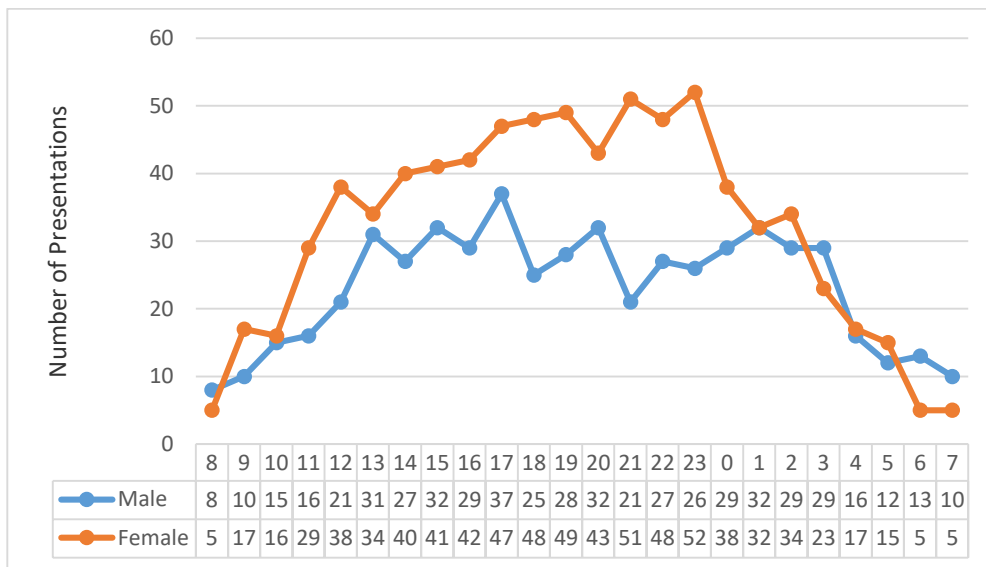


Figure 1: Self-harm presentations by time of attendance

There was a 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. Men peaked at 5pm while the peak for women was 9pm and 11pm.



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	135	106	121	121	131	135	118	113	85	98	94	81	1338

Table 8 presents number of presentations in each calendar month. The monthly average number of self-harm presentations to hospitals in 2017 was 112. In 2017, January and June saw more self-harm presentations than any other month while December 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: evgriffin@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 evgriffin@ucc.ie or Niall McTernan, Email niall.mcternan@ucc.ie | Tel +353 21 420 5551