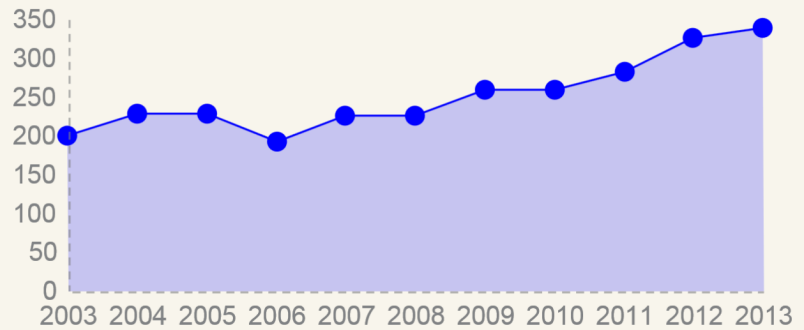
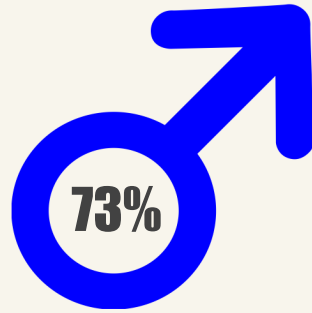


National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide and Homicide by People with Mental Illness

Key Findings - Annual Report 2015

Suicide in male patients

There has been a 73% increase in suicides in male patients aged 45-54 in the UK since 2006.



Pressures on acute mental health care



There is continuing concern over suicide in acute care, particularly the increase in deaths under crisis resolution / home treatment teams in England.

Patient suicide in acute care in England



9%
In-patients



14%
Crisis Resolution /
Home Treatment



17%
Recently discharged
patients

Suicide by opiate overdose



Opiates are the most common type of drug taken in fatal overdose in the UK.

Number of patient suicide by opiates in the UK



2003



2013

Stranger homicides

7% of stranger homicides are committed by mental health patients. The figure has fallen from a peak in 2006.



7%

Percentage of stranger
homicide committed by mental
health patients in the UK

National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide and Homicide by People with Mental Illness

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Working with families



Families could play a greater part in suicide prevention.

Families and carers are an under used resource

Staff told us closer contact with patient's families in their view could have reduced risk in:



14%

Patient suicides



18%

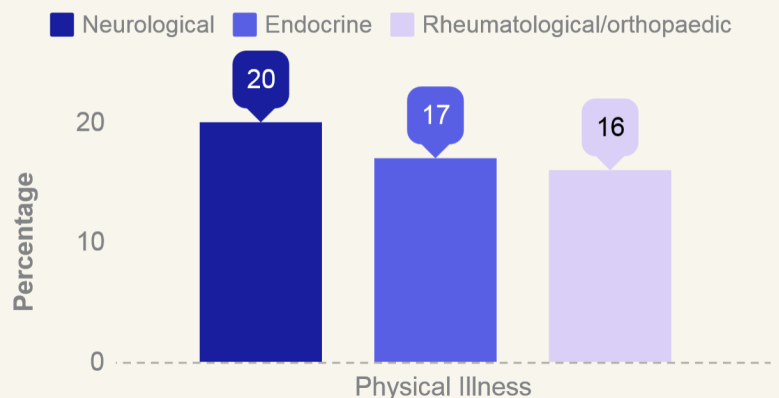
Patient homicides

Physical illness



In the UK around a quarter of patients who die by suicide have a major physical illness.

Most common physical illness



Sudden Unexplained Death in In-patients in England and Wales



Most SUDs in younger patients (<45 years) have a lower rate of known physical illness and a higher rate of polypharmacy.

9 sudden unexplained deaths per year in patients <45 years



24%

Cardiovascular disease



20%

Respiratory disease



13%

Epilepsy