# Northern New England Poison Center

1-800-222-1222

www.nnepc.org

Text POISON to 85511



# Objectives

- Overview of the Northern New England Poison Center
- Review national, regional and local trends
- Highlight recent suicide and self poisoning research
- Discuss poison center data regarding suspected suicide attempt cases
- Discuss prevention efforts



# Northern New England Poison Center 1-800-222-1222

- American Association of Poison Control Centers Certified Regional Center
  - Serves Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont- 3.5 M population
  - Federal, State and Local Funding
- Free, confidential 24/7 Hotline
- 330 calls a day
  - Medication #1 poisoning
- Highly trained staff
  - Nurses certified in poison information
  - Doctors & Doctors in Pharmacy boarded in toxicology
  - Other specifically trained health care professionals
  - Poison prevention educators





### Mission

Prevents poisonings

Minimizes the effects of poisonings

Reduces health care costs

#### **Provides**

- 24 x 7 Hotline
- Consultation services
- Education
- Surveillance
- Research

National Poison Data System is a valuable tool for evaluating epidemiology of suspected suicide by self-poisoning



### **National Data**

- Suicide 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause of death in 10—24 year olds
- Self poisoning leading cause of suicide attempts and 3<sup>rd</sup> leading cause of suicide in adolescents
- Females have higher rates for attempts and suicide
- Rate tripled for girls 10- 14 year old girls
- 56% increase from 2007 to 2016 among 10-19 year olds - Rate had been decreasing before 2007
- 2017 YRBS reports 17.2% of high school students consider suicide in a given year



Clinical Research

# Repetition of intentional drug overdose: a population-based study

Yaron Finkelstein ☑, Erin M. Macdonald, Simon Hollands, Marco L. A. Sivilotti, Janine R. Hutson, Muhammad M. Mamdani, ...show all Pages 585-589 | Received 29 Nov 2015, Accepted 04 Apr 2016, Published online: 12 May 2016

#### **Original Investigation**

June 2015

### Risk of Suicide Following Deliberate Self-poisoning

Yaron Finkelstein, MD, ABCP(Dip)<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>; Erin M. Macdonald, MSc<sup>5</sup>; Simon Hollands, MSc<sup>5</sup>; et al

» Author Affiliations | Article Information

JAMA Psychiatry. 2015;72(6):570-575. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2014.3188

#### Epidemiology Research

Trends in self-poisoning and psychotropic drug use in people aged 5—19 years: a population-based retrospective cohort study in Australia 8

Rose Cairns<sup>1, 2</sup>, Emily A Karanges<sup>3</sup>, Anselm Wong<sup>4</sup>, Jared A Brown<sup>1</sup>, Jeff Robinson<sup>5</sup>, Sallie-Anne Pearson<sup>3</sup>, Andrew H Dawson<sup>1, 6</sup>, Nicholas A Buckley<sup>1, 7</sup>

Author affiliations +



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- First episode of deliberate self-poisoning is a strong predictor of subsequent suicide and premature death.
- Suicide accounts for roughly 1 in 4 fatalities in the decade following self-poisoning

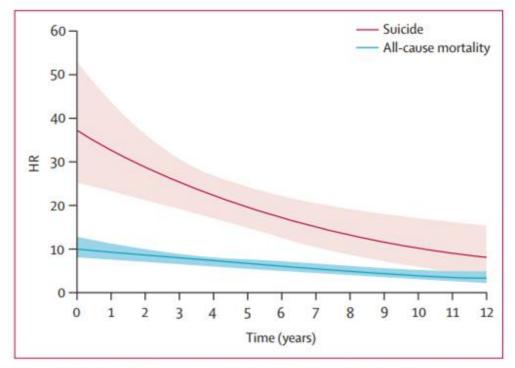


Figure 1: Suicide and all-cause mortality following self-poisoning Instantaneous HRs (95% CIs) for suicide and all-cause mortality after a first episode of self-poisoning over follow-up. HR=hazard ratio.





### Sex- and Age-specific Increases in Suicide Attempts by Self-Poisoning in the United States among Youth and Young Adults from 2000 to 2018

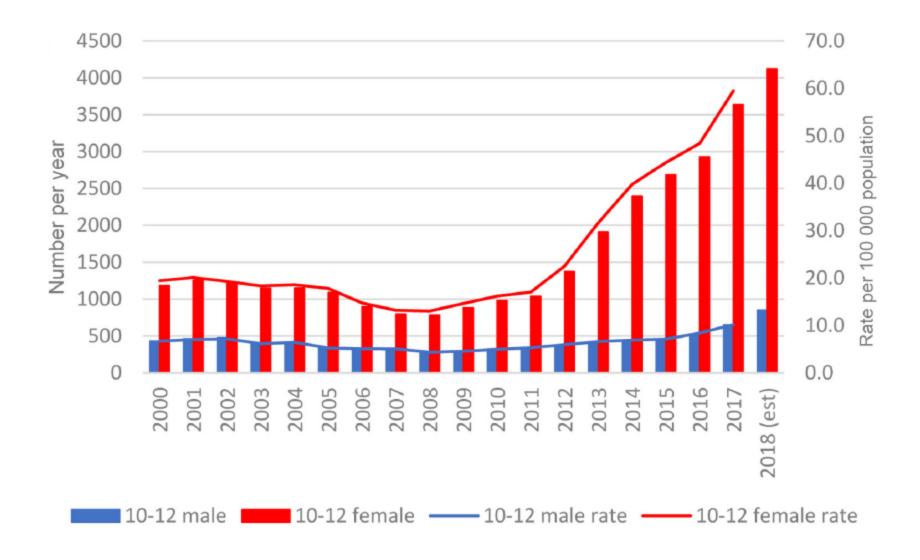
Henry A. Spiller, MS, DABAT<sup>1,2</sup>, John P. Ackerman, PhD<sup>3,4</sup>, Natalie E. Spiller, BS<sup>5</sup>, and Marcel J. Casavant, MD<sup>1,2</sup>

**Objective** To evaluate the incidence and outcomes from intentional suspected-suicide self-poisoning in children and young adults ages 10-24 years old from 2000 to 2018.

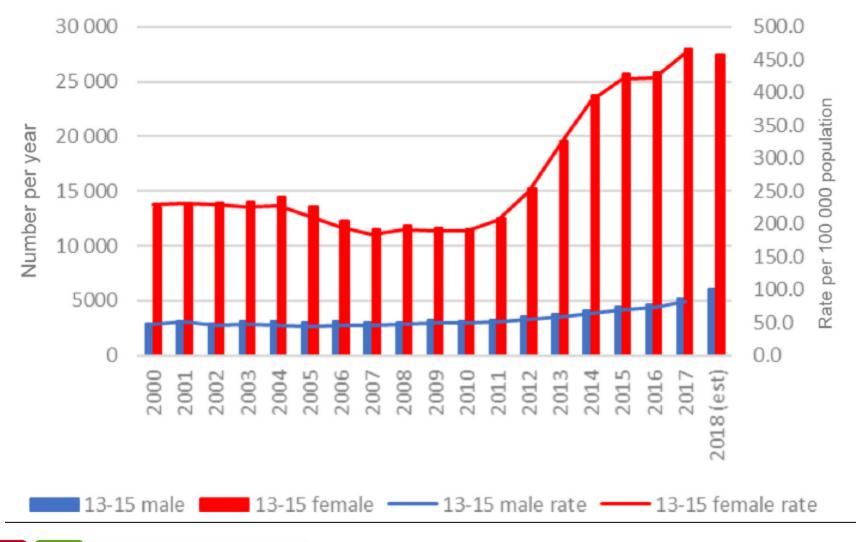
**Study design** Retrospective review of intentional suspected-suicide self-poisoning cases reported to the National Poison Data System from US poison centers from 2000 to 2018 for patients 10-24 years old. For comparison of annual rates, population data by year of age were obtained from the US Census Bureau. We evaluated changes in the annual incidence, the annual rate per 100 000 population, and the medical outcome by patient age and sex. **Results** There were 1 627 825 intentional suspected-suicide self-poisoning cases, of which 1 162 147 (71%) were female. In children 10-15 years old from 2000 to 2010, there was a decrease in number and rate per 100 000 population followed by a significant increase (from 125% to 299%) from 2011 to 2018. In children 10-18 years old, the increase from 2011 to 2018 was driven predominantly by females. In 19-24 years old age groups, there was a temporal delay and reduced increase in slope compared with the younger groups. There were 340 563 moderate outcomes, 45 857 major outcomes, and 1404 deaths. The percentage of cases with a serious outcome, major effect, or death increased over time and with age.

**Conclusions** The incidence and rate of suicide attempts using self-poisoning in children less than 19 years old increased significantly after 2011, occurring predominantly in young girls. There has been an increase in the severity of outcomes independent of age or sex. (*J Pediatr 2019*; 1-8).

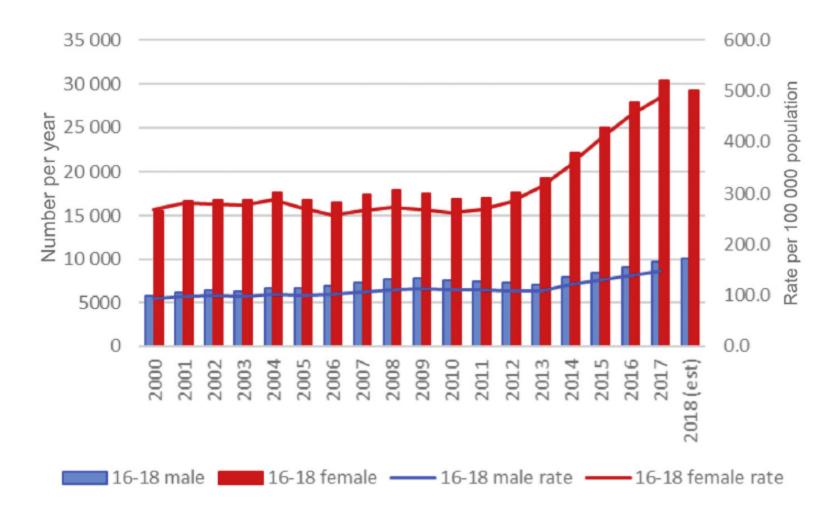




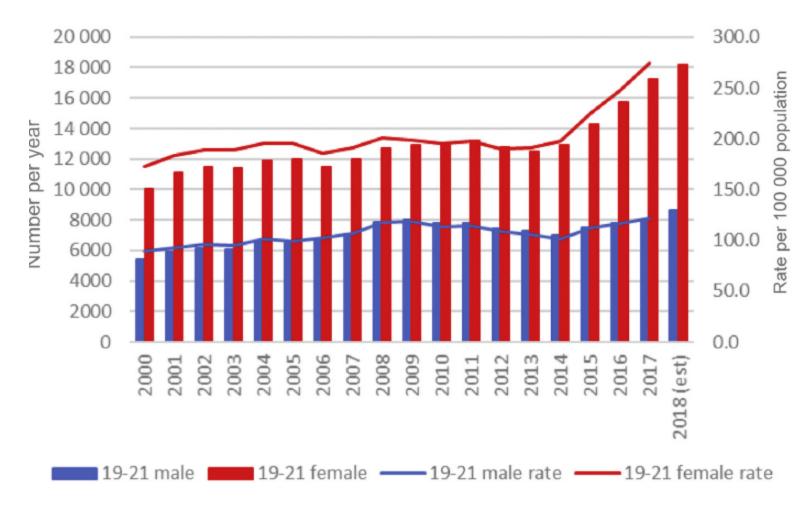




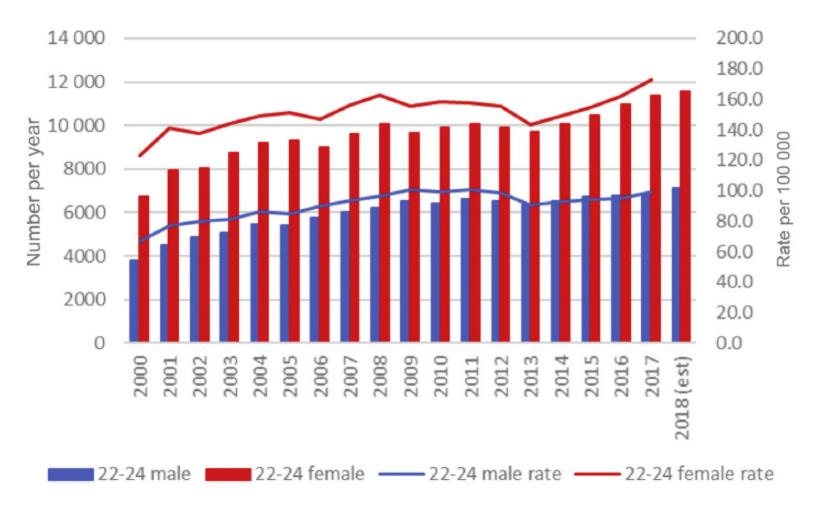














### National Poison Center Data

- Number of cases per year with serious outcomes increased
- Greatest increase in rate and number occurred in 10-15 year olds
- Highest number of cases in 13-18 yrs.
- % of cases per age group with serious outcome, major effect or death increased with age
- Children <19 yrs. the annual suicide attempts by selfpoisoning doubled from 2000 to 2018
- Serious outcomes increased 235%



Source: Spiller, 2019

## **National Trends**

- Overall suicide attempt rates are increasing
- Suicide attempt by self-poisoning driven by girls
- Significant rate of increase less than 18 years
- Increase in severity of suicide attempts independent of age or sex
- One third of intentional suicide patients having serious outcome
- No causal explanation
  - Psychosocial, technological, economic factors



# National Poison Center Reason for Human Exposure Cases Intentional - 2017

- Suspected suicide 13%
- Misuse 2.7%
- Abuse 2.3%
- Unknown .9%

18.9% Intentional

American Association of Poison Control Center's Annual Report 2017



## National Poison Center Fatalities Intentional Suicide - 2017

### 702 cases

- 96% were 20 years or older (n=671)
- -4% were 13 to 19 years (n= 25)
- < 1% were 6 to 12 years (n=3)

American Association of Poison Control Center's Annual Report 2017



# VT Suicide Attempt Cases 2009-2018

- 5,459 Vermont suicide-attempt cases
- 23 resulting in death (0.4%).

$$-20s - 4$$

$$-30s - 1$$

$$-40s - 6$$

$$-50s - 6$$

$$-60s - 4$$

$$-70s - 1$$

$$-80s - 1$$



### **NNEPC** Trends

- Suspected suicide attempts remain a significant concern, accounting for 15% of exposures (n = 708) and increasing for the sixth straight year.
- Cases are up 50% from the 2011-12 grant year, with increases among teenagers of particular concern.
- This was a 10% increase in suicide attempt cases over the previous grant year and marked the sixth consecutive grant year with an increase.
- Patients attempting suicide were more often female.

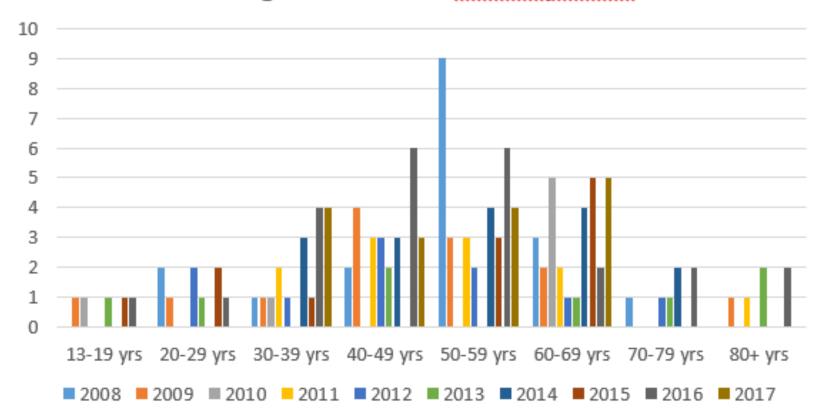


# Trends-NNEPC Suicide Attempt Cases

- Patients attempting suicide most often take substances easily available to them, either over-thecounter medications or their own psychiatric medications.
- The NNEPC also appears to be seeing an increase in suicide attempts among adults involving their own cardiovascular medications



### NNEPC Suicide Attempt Cases Resulting in Major Effect or Death Involving Beta Blockers, Calcium Antagonists and/or Antiarrythmic

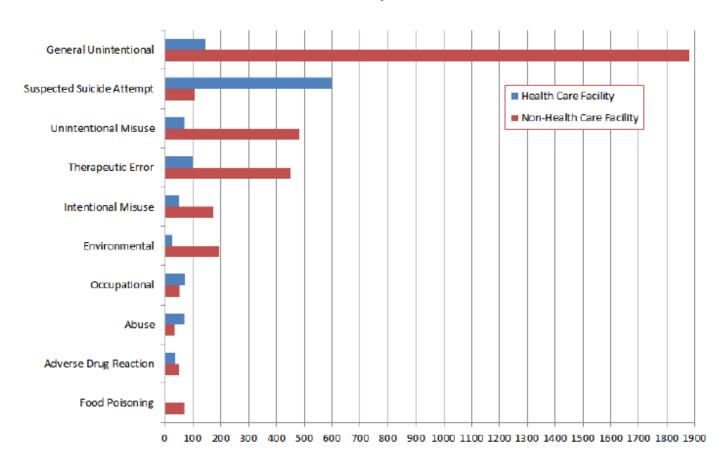




ME/NH/VT Cases

### Top Reasons for Exposure by Caller Site

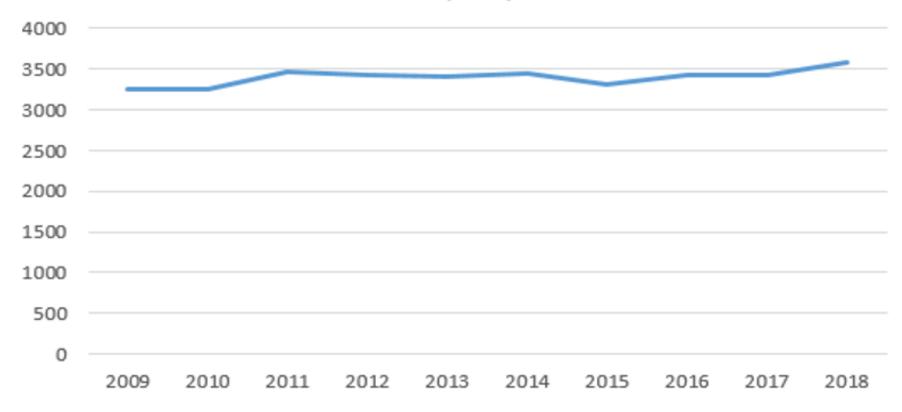
n = 4,880



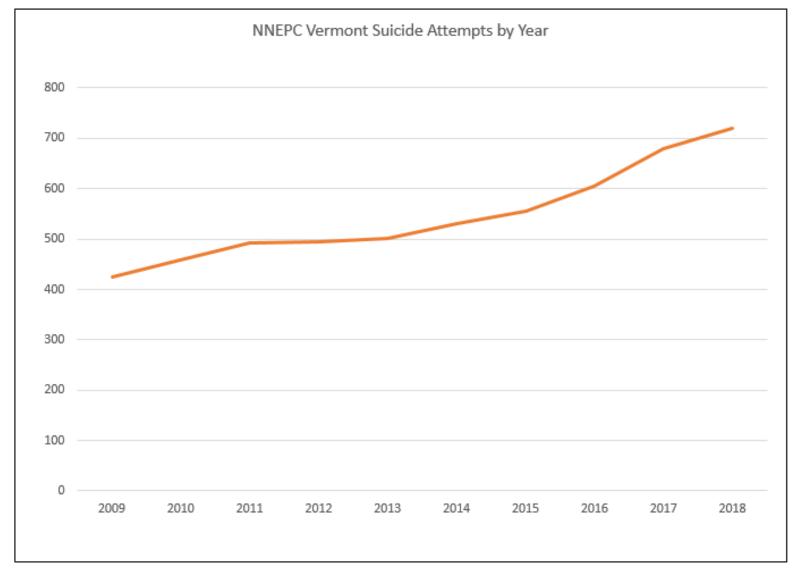


Vermont - September 2017 - August 2018

### NNEPC Suicide Attempts by Year - ME/NH/VT

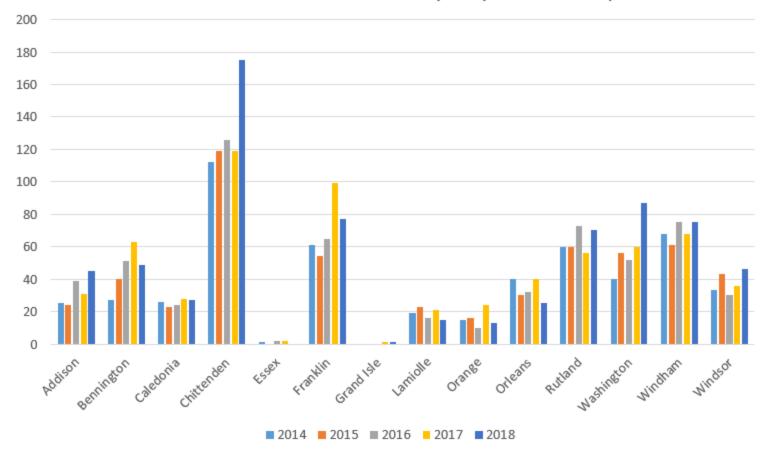




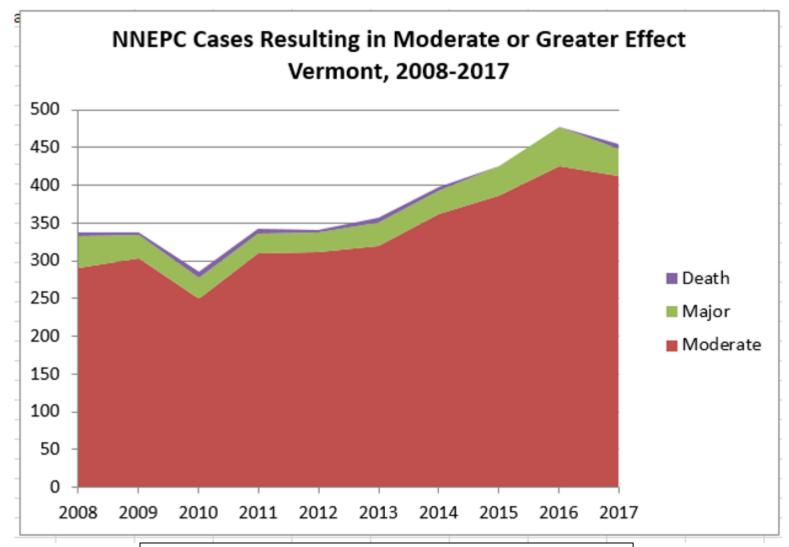




#### NNEPC Vermont Suicide Attempts by Caller County





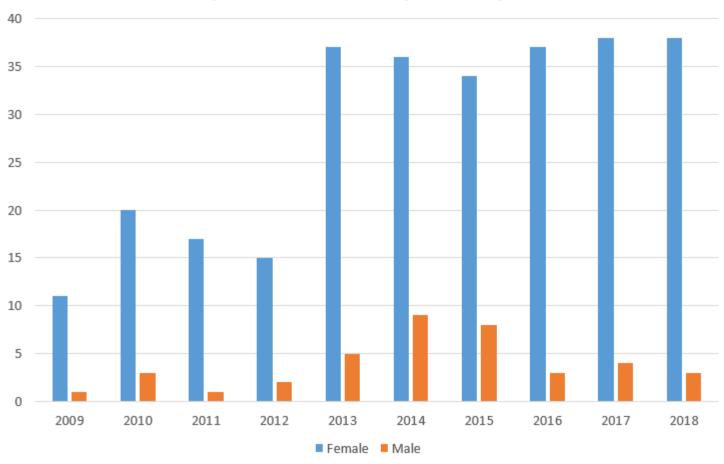




Minor – Self-limiting symptoms such as brief vomiting or headache Moderate – More persistent or severe symptoms Major – Potentially life-threatening effects

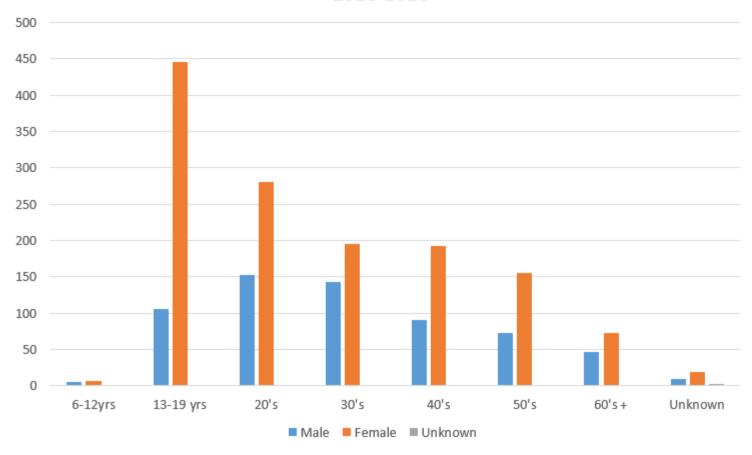
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#### VT Suspected Suicide Attempt Cases By Gender

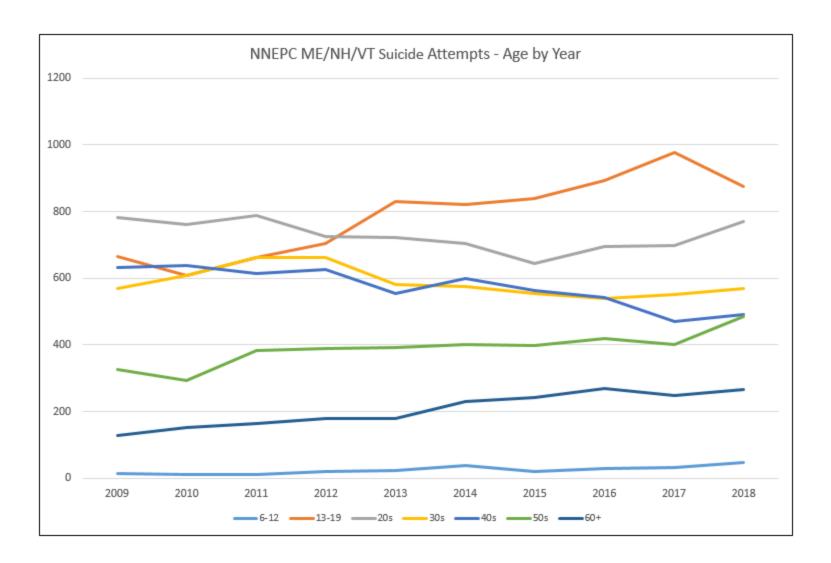




#### VT Suicide Attempt by Gender 2016-2018

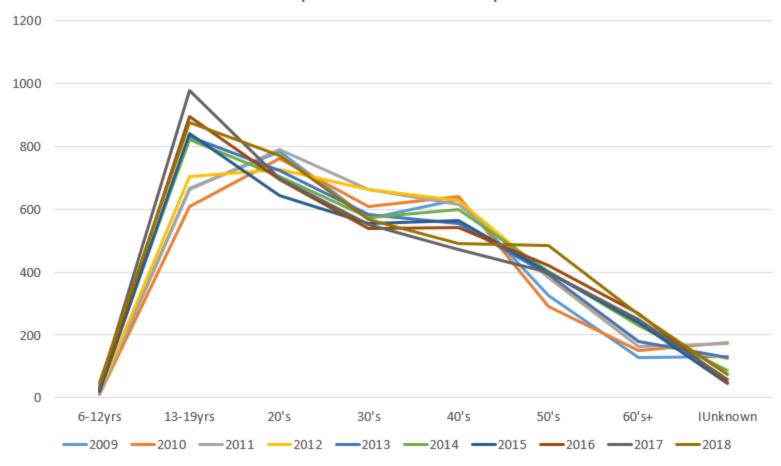




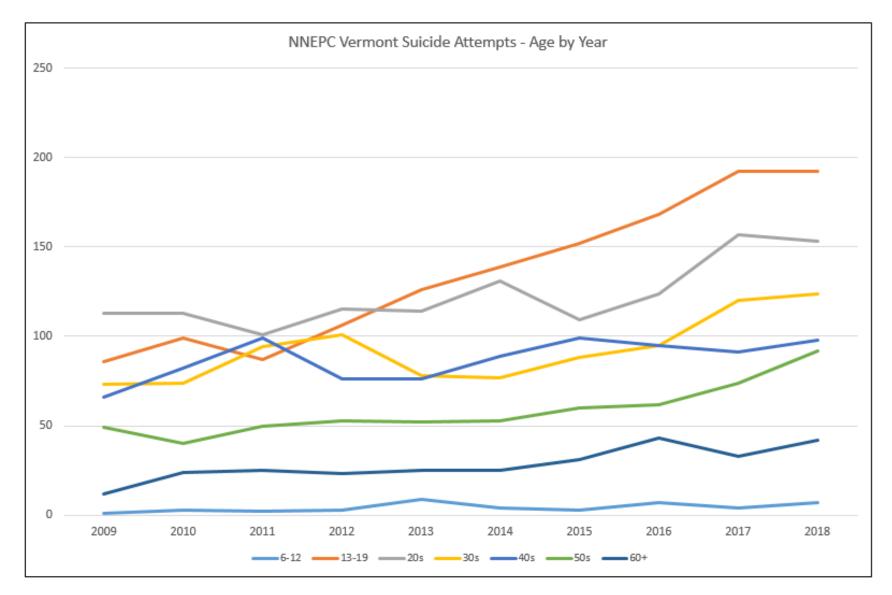




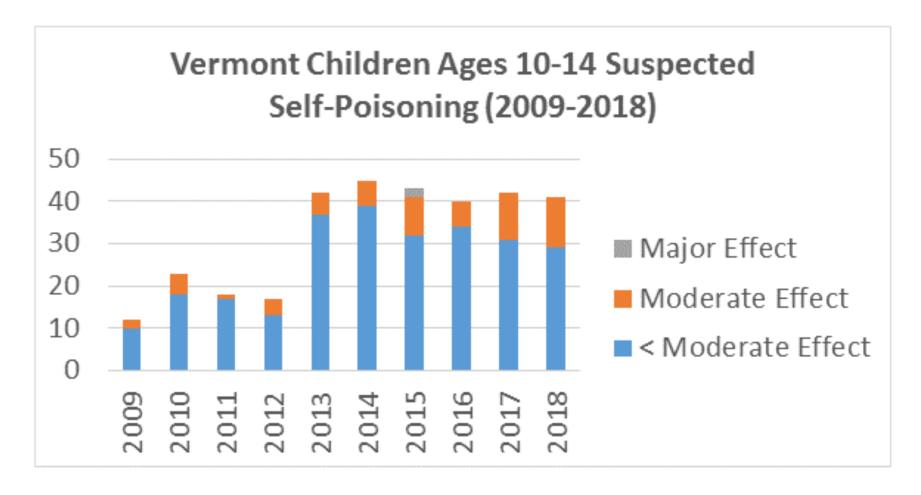
### NNEPC ME/NH/VT Suspected Suicide Attempts







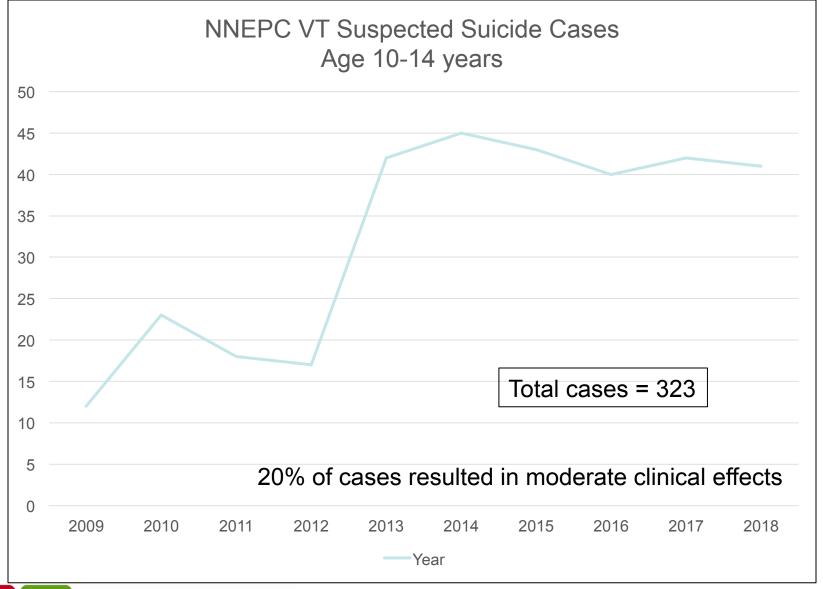




1 in 5 cases resulted in moderate clinical effect Only 2 had major effect

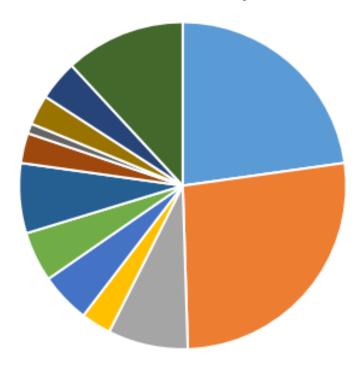


N= 323





### Suicide Attempt Calls by Substance 2016-2018-<20 years



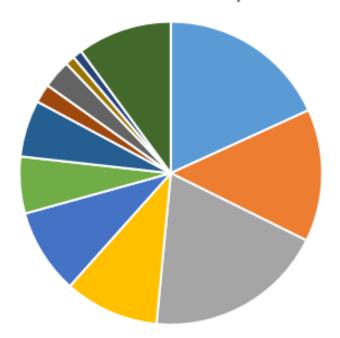
- Antidepressants
- Alcohol/containing
- Antihistamines
- Cold/cough preparations

- Analgesics
- Anticonvulsants
- Stimulants/street drugs

- Sedatives/Hypnotics
- Cardiovascular
- Muscle Relaxants
- Dietary supplements/herbals All others



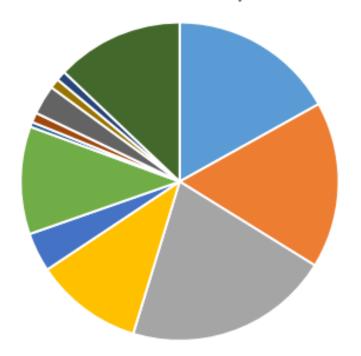
### Suicide Attempt Calls by Substance 2016-2018-20-59 years



- Antidepressants
- Alcohol/containing
- Antihistamines
- Cold/cough preparations
- Analgesics
- Anticonvulsants
- Stimulants/street drugs
- Dietary supplements/herbals All others
- Sedatives/Hypnotics
- Cardiovascular
- Muscle Relaxants



### Suicide Attempt Calls by Substance 2016-2018-60+ years



- Antidepressants
- Alcohol/containing
- Antihistamines
- Cold/cough preparations

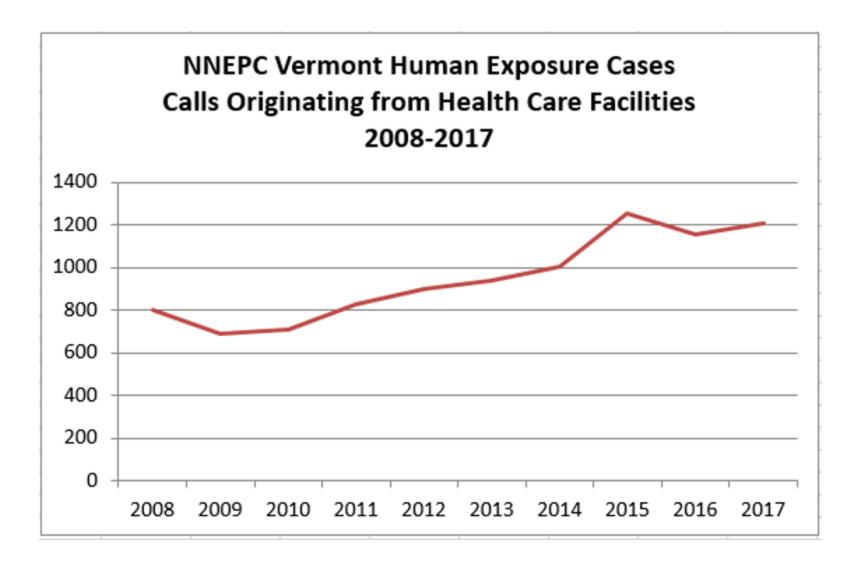
- Analgesics
- Anticonvulsants
- Stimulants/street drugs
- Dietary supplements/herbals
   All others
- Sedatives/Hypnotics
- Cardiovascular
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# NNEPC – Health Care Facility Cases

- Cases involving self-harm attempts are more likely to be called in from health care facilities
- Self-harm attempts referred to health care facility to ensure proper medical and psychiatric evaluation
- Most common reason for exposure in these cases was:
  - Suspected suicide attempt (47%)
    - General unintentional (11%)
      - Therapeutic error (8%)
        - Occupational (6%)
      - Unintentional misuse (6%)
        - Substance abuse (6%)







### **Prevention Efforts**

- Webinars
- Podcasts
- Fact sheets for health care providers
- Share data to target educational efforts
- Media
  - Cable access television
  - VRP
  - WCAX "Across the Fence" etc.



# www.nnepc.org

- Chat: Real-time online communication
- Text: Send POISON to 85511
- Blog posts on current poisoning topics
- Downloadable materials
- Webinars, Podcasts, fact sheets
- Data requests
- Sign up for electronic newsletters



### Vermont Education Coordinator

Immediate clinical assistance: Poison Center Hotline 1-800-222-1222

Vermont Educator: Gayle Brady Finkelstein MSN, RN

802-338-2762, gayle.finkelstein@uvmhealth.org

