

Developmental Origins of Suicide Mortality

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Conflicts of interest: None

Funding:



Content warning: Suicide





TAKE-HOME MESSAGE

Vulnerability to suicide is partly established early in development, even before birth



Outline

- Developmental study of suicide
- Research
 - ✓ Prenatal factors
 - ✓ Neurocognitive factors
 - **✓** Adverse childhood experiences
- Final remarks





Outline

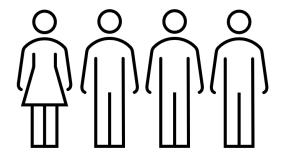
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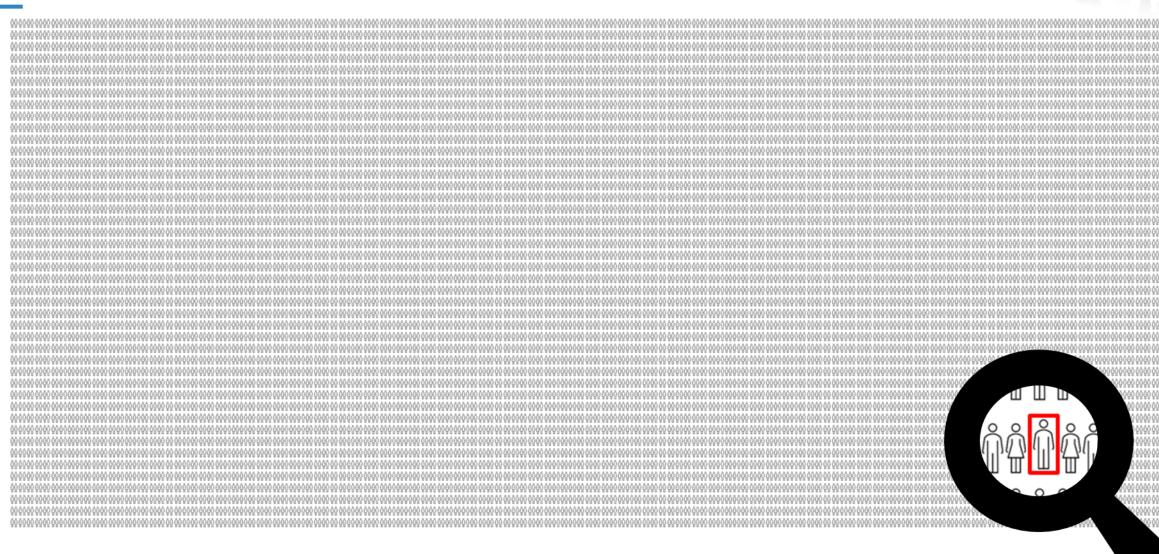


Suicide is rare ≈8 per 100.000 pop.











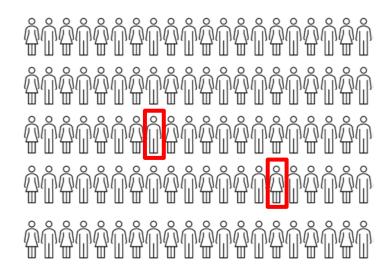


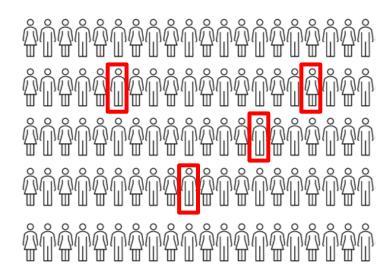
High-risk populations

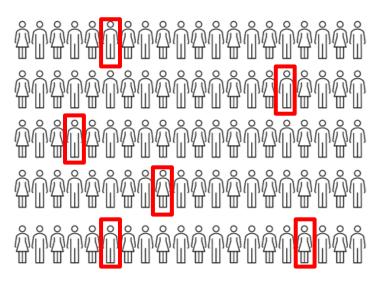
Depression in an outpatient setting



Depression in an inpatient setting following suicide ideation or attempt



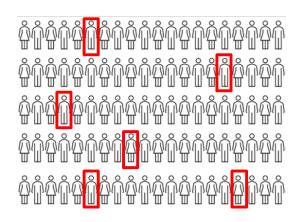






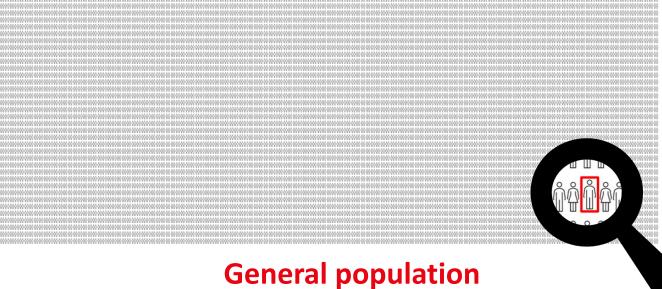


Depression in an inpatient setting following suicide ideation or attempt



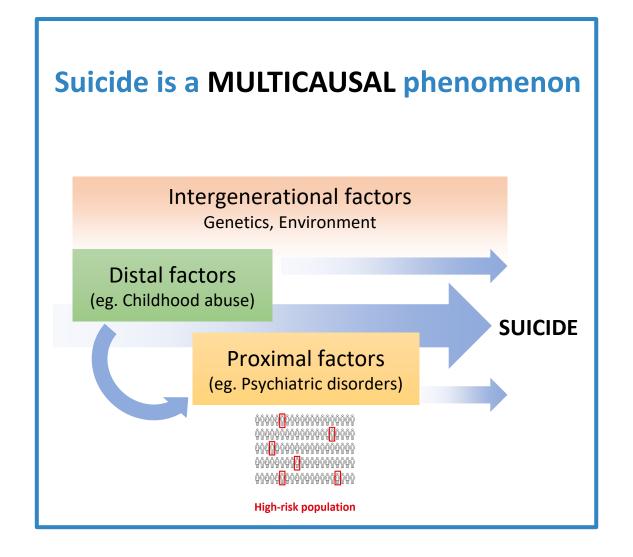


High-risk population









Evidence of developmental origins of psychiatric disorders



AIM:

Prenatal sociodemographic factors
Pregnancy and birth factors
Early childhood factors





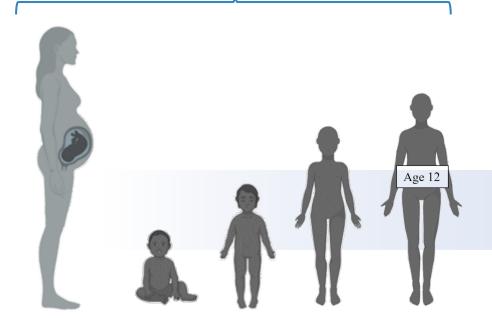
The developmental origins of suicide mortality: a systematic review of longitudinal studies

Pablo Vidal-Ribas [™], Theemeshni Govender, Jing Yu, Alicia A. Livinski, Denise L. Haynie & Stephen E. Gilman

European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry (2022) Cite this article

Exposure happens here





Design is prospective



This is the outcome



SUICIDE DEATH Certified by ICD code



Low birth weight/length

Smoking during pregnancy

Birth-related traumas

Being born in Spring

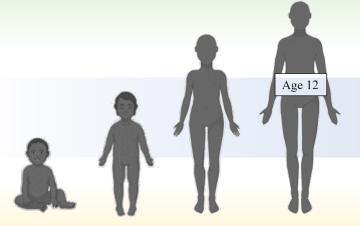




Sociodemographic factors:

Young maternal age Young father or older than 30 Single marital status Parents with low education Later born children

Immigrant status International/national adoptees Residing in institutional care Having contact with social services/child welfare



INCREASED VULNERABILITY TO **SUICIDE**

Parental & child factors:

Parental death by external causes Parental stressors/disability Childhood health problems Traumatic brain injury Adverse emotional experiences





Very few studies...

... combining exposures.

... examining childhood exposures.

... outside Scandinavia and United Kingdom.



Outline

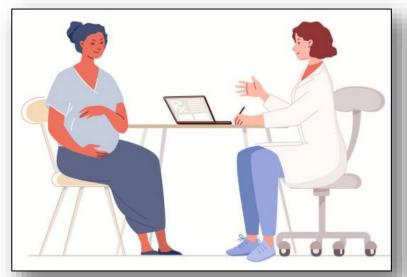
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Collaborative Perinatal Project (CPP) Cohort









1959-1966 Birth -----> -----> 7 years

N > 59,000 pregnancies at 12 U.S. sites.







Collaborative Perinatal Project (CPP) Mortality Linkage Study





CPP Cohort Birth 1959-1966 **U.S. National Death Index (NDI)**

Vital status

1979 ----> ----> 2016 (13 --> 57 years)

N>59,000

DEATH (and cause)
or
ALIVE







CPP Cohort Birth 1959-1966

NDI Linkage
Vital status

1979 ----> ----> **2016** (13 --> 57 years)

N=49,853

Death by **SUICIDE**

Death by other causes*

Alive by end of 2016*

* Censored

Sociodemographic Factors

- Race
- Sex
- Family structure
- Household density
- Poverty ratio
- Parental education
- Parental occupation
- Birth order

Pregnancy, Birth, and Neonatal Factors

- Pregnancy complication score
- Birth and delivery complication score
- Neonatal complication score
- Maternal age
- Maternal psychiatric history
- Birth weight
- Small for gestational age
- Smoking during pregnancy

Statistical Analysis:

Incidence rate per 100,000 person-years

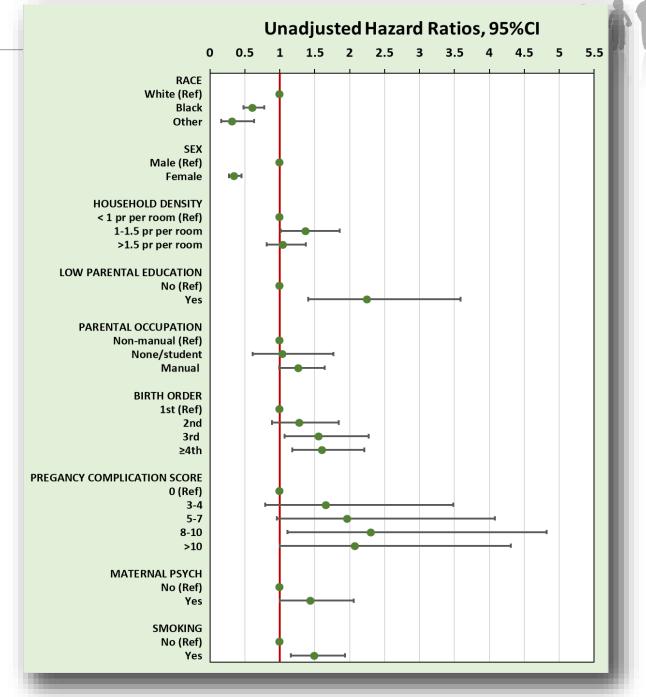
Cox proportional hazard models

- Unadjusted
- Adjusted



288 suicide cases 214 males (74%) 74 females (26%)

Incidence Rate **15.6** per 100,000 (95%CI, 13.9-17.5)







CONCLUSIONS

Prenatal sociodemographic and pregnancyrelated factors independently associated with suicide risk in offspring



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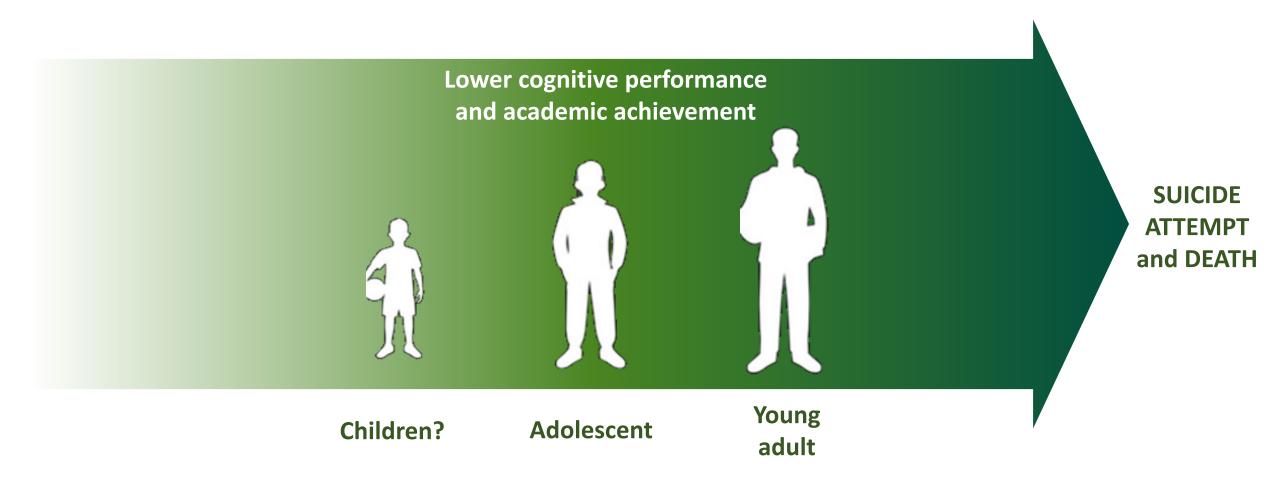
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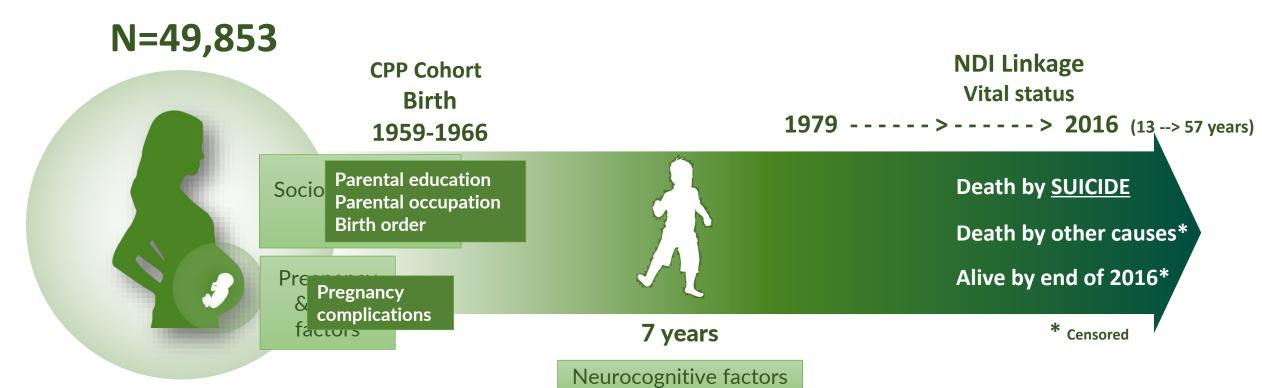
Cognitive performance and suicide risk: For who?







Pcevieus study





Intelligence - WISC: Academic Skills - WRAT:

Verbal IQ Reading
Performance IQ Spelling
Full-Scale IQ Arithmetic



SSurvived ltby/Rerbain @Socoree in Childhoood

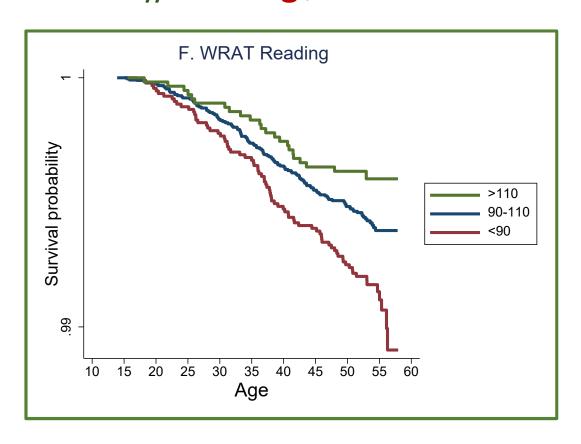


Table 1. Results of survival analysis of the association of childhood neurocognition and suicide death Neurocognition at age Unadjusted Adjusted[®] HR (95%CI) HR (95%CI) **FULL SCALE IQ** 1.40 (0.78, 2.52) 85-115 1.53 (0.89, 2.60) >115 Ref. /ERBALIQ 1.59 (0.81, 3.12) 1.76 (0.86, 3.60) 85-115 1.97 (1.05, 3.71) 1.97 (1.03, 3.78) >115 Ref. Ref. **PERFORMANCE IQ** 1.27 (0.79, 2.03) 85-115 1.23 (0.82, 1.84) >115 Ref. **SPELLING** 1.61 (0.90, 2.88) <90 2.02 (1.16, 3.51) 1.52 (0.89, 2.60) 1.36 (0.78, 2.35) 90-110 >110 Ref. Ref. **READING** <90 2.01 (1.27, 3.17) 1.67 (1.02, 2.72) 90-110 1.42 (0.91, 2.22) 1.34 (0.84, 2.13) >110 Ref. Ref. **ARITHMETIC** <90 1.49 (0.74, 2.98) 90-110 1.53 (0.80, 2.92) >110 Ref. ¹ Adjusted for race, sex, sociodemographic index and pregnancy complications.

Vidal-Ribas et al., In press. J Child Psychol Psychiatry





CONCLUSIONS

Prenatal sociodemographic and pregnancyrelated factors independently associated with suicide risk in offspring.

Lower childhood neurocognitive performance is associated with vulnerability to suicide through middle-adulthood.



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This is not new!

But most studies...

... restrospective.

... ideation and attempt as outcome.

... "children" = everyone under 18!

... ACEs by total score or individually





Adverse Childhood Adversities (ACEs) increase risk for...

- ... death by **any cause**?
- ... death by **suicide**?
- ... death by **other causes**?











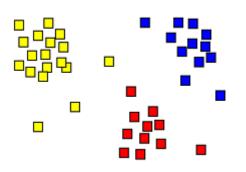
ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES (ACEs).

- Parent harshness at 8 months
- Parent neglect at 8 months
- History of family mental illness between birth and age 7
- Divorce/separation at age 7
- Two or more marital changes between birth and age 7
- o Parental (age 1 and 7) or sibling death (between birth and age 7)
- Foster care at ages 1 and 7
- Five or more residential changes between birth and age 7
- Household highly crowded (person/room > 1.5) at age 7
- Welfare receipt at age7
- Poverty at age 7
- Income decline between birth and age 7
- Severe chronic conditions of children at age 7

Cumulative score

$$ACE_1 + ACE_2 + ACE_3 + ... = \sum_{ACE_j}$$

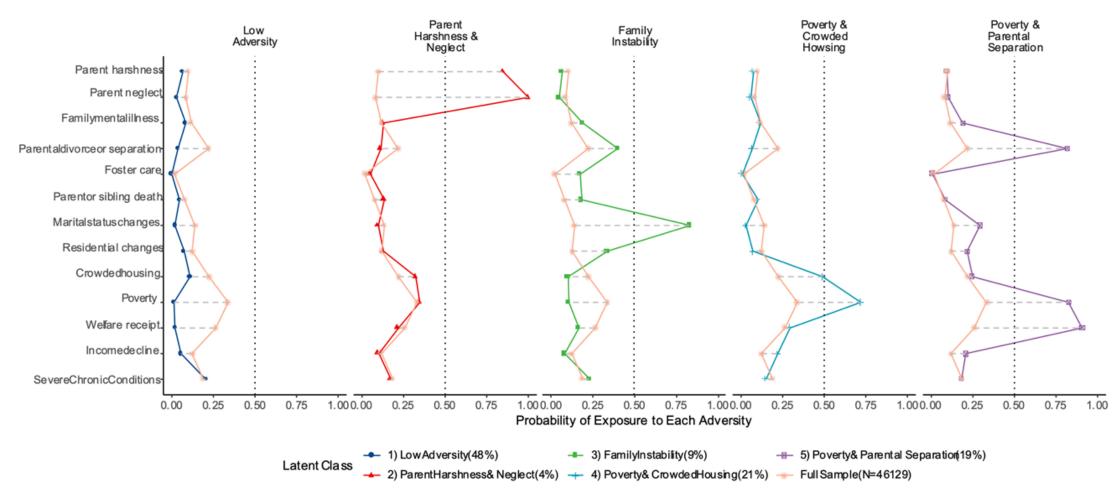
→ Latent classes







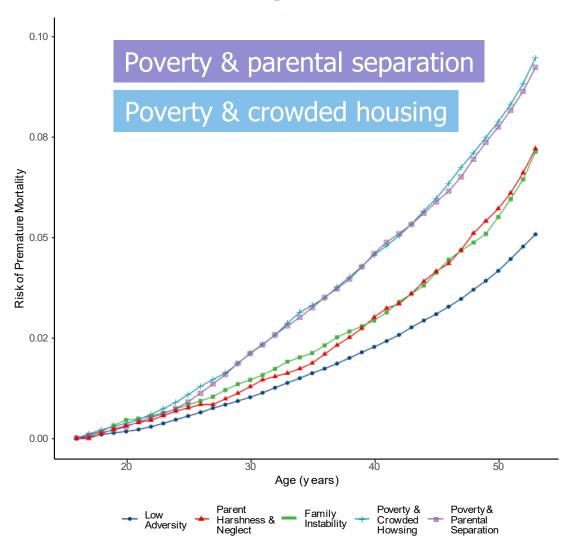
Five latent classes of early childhood adversities identified in the CPP cohort







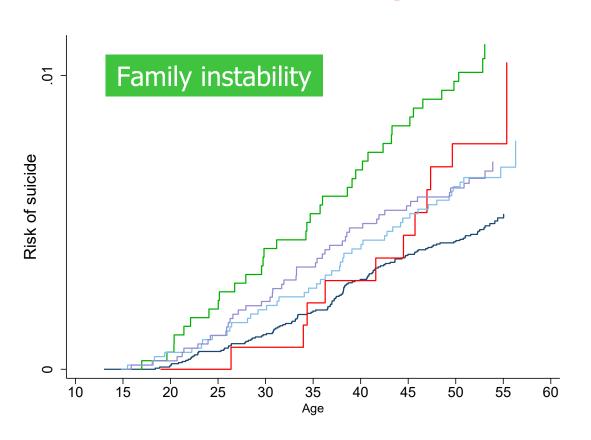
Risk of premature all-cause mortality for individuals in each latent class of ACEs



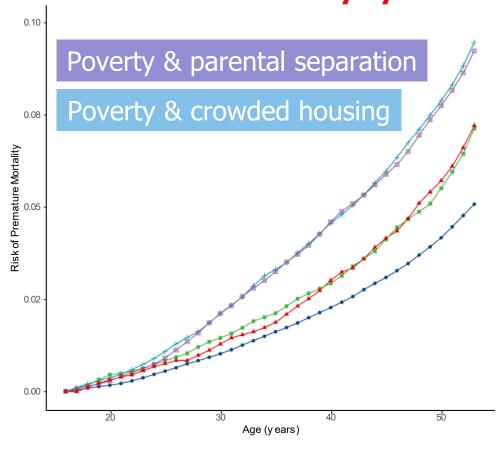




Suicide death by ACEs



All-cause mortality by ACEs



Poverty & Crowded Housing

Family Instability

Low Adversity

Poverty & Parental Separation

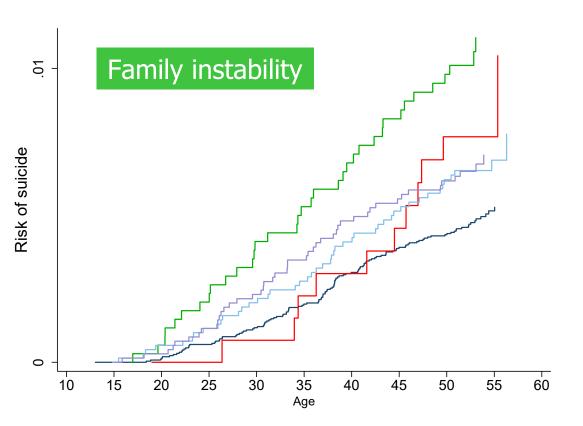
Parental Harshness & Neglect

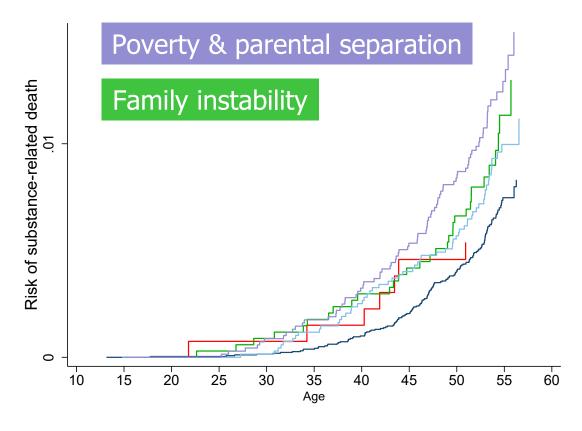




Suicide death by ACEs

Substance-related death by ACEs





Poverty & Crowded Housing Family Instability Low Adversity

Poverty & Parental Separation Parental Harshness & Neglect





Type of ACEs matters above number of ACEs

Table 1. Results of survival analysis of the association of ACEs classes and score

	Classes and score SEPARATELY	Classes and score TOGETHER
	HR (95%CI)	HR (95%CI)
ACEs classes		
Low Adversity	Ref.	Ref.
Parental Harshness & Neglect	1.57 (0.84, 2.91)	1.37 (0.69, 2.72)
Family Instability	1.92 (1.32, 2.79)	1.75 (1.14, 2.68)
Poverty & Crowded Housing	1.38 (0.97, 1.96)	1.25 (0.83, 1.89)
Poverty & Parental Separation	1.37 (0.97, 1.94)	1.14 (0.67, 1.95)
Cumulative ACEs	1.10 (1.02, 1.17)	1.05 (0.94, 1.18)
1 Adjusted for ross, son, and parental advection.		J





CONCLUSIONS

Prenatal sociodemographic and pregnancyrelated factors independently associated with suicide risk in offspring.

Lower childhood neurocognitive performance associated with vulnerability to suicide through middle-adulthood.

Adverse childhood experiences associated with suicide risk and type of ACEs matters



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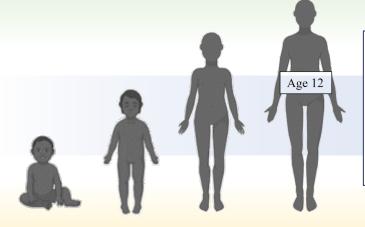


Genetic and environmental family factors

Pregnancy / birth factors: Low birth weight/length Birth-related traumas Being born in Spring Smoking during pregnancy

Sociodemographic factors:

Young maternal age Young father or older than 30 Single marital status Parents with low education Later born children Immigrant status
International/national adoptees
Residing in institutional care
Having contact with social
services/child welfare



Changes

Epigenetics
Neural systems
Immune
Neuroendocrine
Social
Psychological

Proximal factors

Psychiatric disorders
Altered decision making*
Personality traits*
Stressful life events
Socioeconomic disadvantage

INCREASED VULNERABILITY TO **SUICIDE**

Parental & child factors:

Parental death by external causes
Parental stressors/disability
Childhood health problems
Traumatic brain injury
Adverse emotional experiences

Increased sensitivity to stressful environments and proximal factors





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Vulnerability to suicide is partly established early in development, even before birth





Thank you

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