

Higher suicide risk among older immigrants with untreated depression

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The risk of suicide is clearly elevated in the category of older women with untreated depression who were born outside the Nordic region, compared with corresponding Swedish-born women. This is shown by a study from the University of Gothenburg.

"Our results indicate the need for innovative public health measures to meet needs among older foreign-born adults, especially [women](#)," says Khedidja Hedna, a researcher at AgeCap, the Center for Aging and Health at the University of Gothenburg, and lead author of the article now published in *European Journal of Public Health*.

Despite the high proportion of suicide in the 75+ age group, there has been very little research on the reasons why this is so. Since medication for depression is regarded as an important strategy for suicide prevention, a research team conducted a major national population study to investigate factors related to raised suicide risk among [older adults](#), with and without antidepressant therapy.

Immigrant women most vulnerable

The research was done by merging large national population registers to obtain a group of more than 1.4 million inhabitants of Sweden aged 75 and over, who were monitored for up to eight years. During the period, 1,305 people died by suicide: 907 men and 398 women.

Of the women who took their own lives, 164 had untreated depression; and 42 of the total number of female suicides (398) were of women born outside the Nordic region. Suicide risk was elevated among older immigrant women, and the risk was particularly high among those who did not receive medication for depression.

Among women who took antidepressants, the raised [suicide risk](#) was associated with high-status employment before retirement. In men, an elevated risk was found in those who were not treated for depression and who had manual jobs.

Men protected by marriage

Another gender difference was the protective effect of being married, which was seen only in men. Raised suicide rates were observed among unmarried men both with and without antidepressant therapy.

The study was led by Margda Waern, Professor of Psychiatry specializing in suicidology at Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg.

"Our results highlight the need for outreach services in healthcare, especially for older women born outside the Nordic region, and also for older men, who may also need measures to reduce their social isolation. The study indicates [gender differences](#) in factors related to [suicide](#) among people aged 75 and over, and these results may be helpful for personalized, gender-specific strategies for [suicide prevention](#) in psychiatric care, primary care and the social services," Waern says.

More information: Khedidja Hedna et al.
Sociodemographic and gender determinants of late-life suicide in users and non-users of antidepressants, *European Journal of Public Health* (2020). DOI: [10.1093/eurpub/ckaa114](https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckaa114)

Provided by University of Gothenburg

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