

ANALYSIS OF EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED IN CASES OF SUICIDE IN ANDIJAN REGION IN 2024

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Abstract

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), suicide occupies one of the leading places among the causes of global mortality. Suicide is one of the leading causes of death, second only to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, and road accidents. Globally, it is one of the most common causes of death among young people and the working-age population. According to WHO data, approximately 800,000 people worldwide commit suicide each year. This means that every 40 seconds one person has to commit suicide. In the last 5 years, approximately 4 million people may have died from suicide. In high-income countries, suicide occupies a high place among the causes of death. 79% of suicides occur in low- and middle-income countries. Suicide is the third leading cause of death among adolescents aged 15-19 in the world. According to WHO data for 2023, suicide is one of the top 10 causes of death in the world. Among those aged 15-29, it is among the top 4 leading causes of death. To reduce suicide rates, the WHO recommends a number of measures, including data collection and monitoring, organizing events in educational institutions, reducing alcohol and drug use among the population, training medical workers, etc.

The results of the examination of corpses in cases of suicide in the Andijan region in 2024 are presented. In 2024, the region's population reached 3,394,000, of which suicide fatalities constituted 0.003% of the total population. During the current year, the Andijan branch of the Republican Scientific and Practical Center for Forensic Medical Examination conducted 791 examinations of corpses, of which 117 cases of suicide were recorded. Most of them died from suicide - hanging. Men accounted for two-thirds of the cases. By region, the incidence of suicide per 100,000 population was higher in the Bulakbashi (6.6%), Andijan (5.3%), Shakhrikhan (5.3%), and Jalakuduk (5.0%) districts of the region compared to other districts.

Keywords: Corpse examination, suicide, suicide.





Introduction

Relevance of the topic

The health of citizens is one of the priorities of state policy. In this regard, the provision of qualified medical care to citizens plays an important role. Issues of improving this assistance are in the focus of specialists in various fields. In this regard, the provision of forensic medical services to citizens occupies a special place. In recent years, there has been an increase in examinations related to suicide. However, the examinations conducted on suicide cases in the Andijan region have not been sufficiently studied.

Purpose of the research

Comprehensive analysis of the materials of the forensic examination of corpses in cases of suicide in the Andijan region in 2024.

Materials and methods of research

In 2024, a total of 791 autopsies were conducted at the Andijan branch of the Republican Scientific and Practical Center for Forensic Medical Examination, 117 of which were cases of suicide. Usually, during examinations related to suicide cases, case materials are examined, and a catamnesias is collected from the deceased's relatives. Clinical laboratory tests are performed, and an expert opinion is drawn up. Suicide cases were studied by region. Distribution by seasons, differentiation of corpses by sex and age, and statistical processing were carried out.

Results and analysis of the research

Data on suicide cases for 2015-2024, i.e., 10 years, were studied (Table-1, Diagram-1). In 2015, the branch conducted 908 examinations of corpses, of which 207 (23%) were deaths from suicide. According to the analysis of the years, although suicide cases tended to decrease, in 2021 the suicide rate was slightly higher than in other years, and by 2024, suicide cases accounted for 15% of all deaths. As can be seen from the table, two-thirds of suicide cases, that is, 70% of suicides, were committed by men. Children under 14 years of age accounted for 3-12% of all suicide cases. As can be seen from Table 2, the majority of suicides occurred in the form of hanging. Only in 1 case was suicide in the form of self-harm with a sharp object.

Table 1. Analysis of suicide cases by year.

№	Year	Total corpse	Total		From this				Including: Under 14 years old children		Type of suicide		
			numb er	%	Men		Women		number	%	Hanging	Sharp bod	Acetic acid
					number	%	number	%					
1.	2015y.	908	207	23%	144	70%	63	30%	7	3%	207		
2.	2016y.	953	163	17%	112	69%	50	31%	6	4%	162	1	
3.	2017y.	986	140	14%	96	69%	44	31%	6	4%	140		
4.	2018y.	898	134	15%	90	67%	44	33%	5	4%	134		
5.	2019y.	785	136	17%	84	62%	52	38%	4	3%	136		
6.	2020y.	776	133	17%	91	68%	42	32%	7	5%	133		
7.	2021y.	888	158	18%	104	66%	54	34%	12	8%	158		
8.	2022y.	839	132	16%	95	72%	37	28%	7	5%	132		
9.	2023y.	823	112	14%	75	67%	37	33%	4	4%	112		
10.	2024y.	791	117	15%	78	67%	39	33%	8	7%	117		

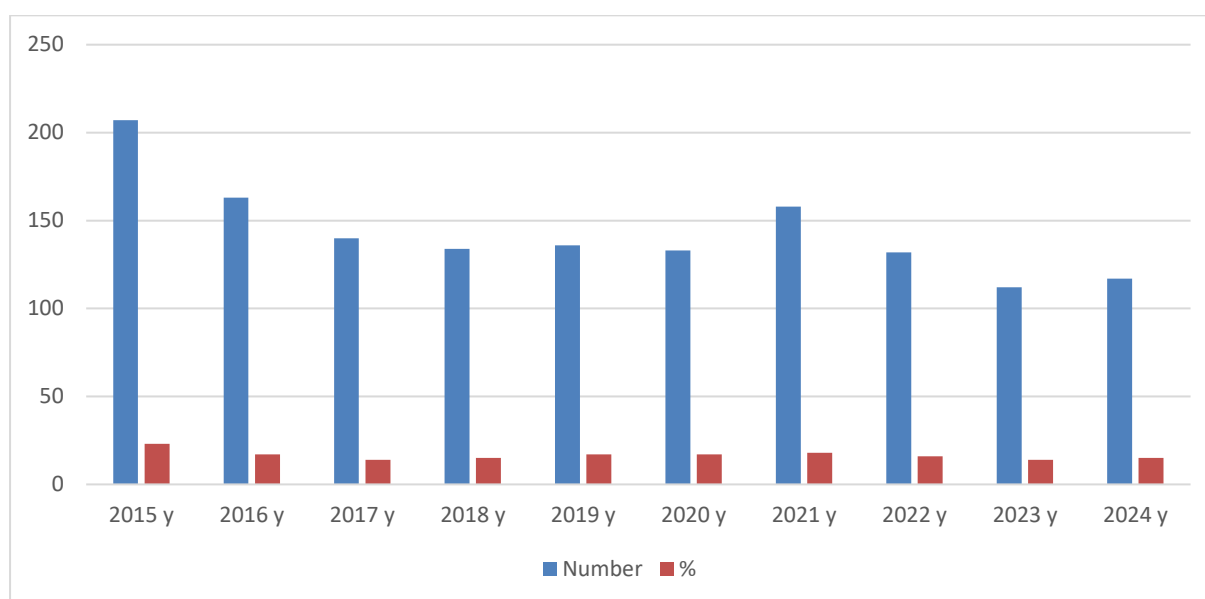


Diagram-1. Analysis of suicide cases by year.

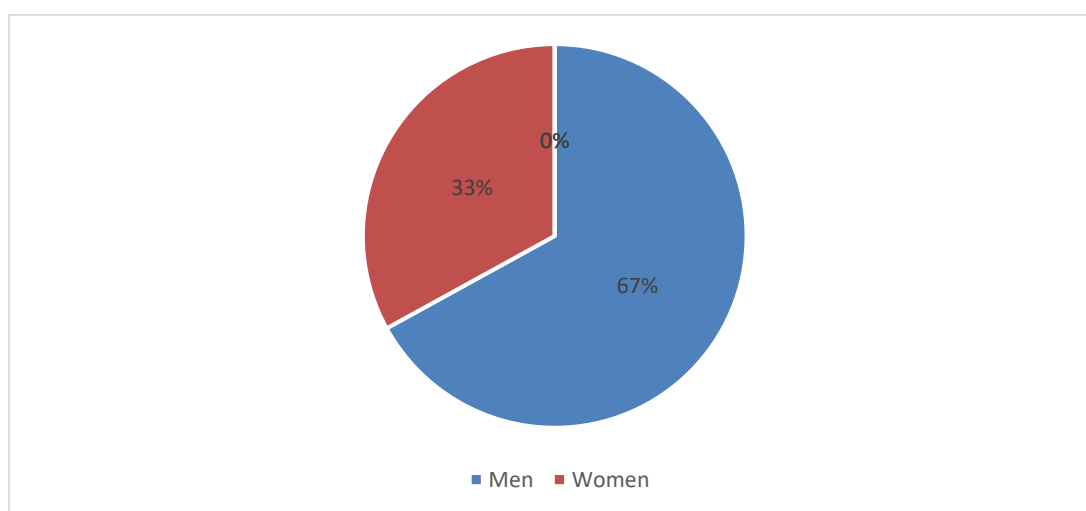


Diagram-2. Distribution of suicides by sex.

According to the analysis results, two-thirds of all suicides by gender were committed by men. (Diagram 2).

When studying suicide cases by age groups, two-thirds of them were among citizens aged 30-50 years. At the same time, children under 14 years old constituted 4.3%, 14-18 years old - 9.4%, 19-30 years old - 29.9%, 50-70 years old - 34.2%. In individuals over 70 years of age, this condition was 1.7% (Table 2).



Table 2. Distribution of suicides by age groups.

№	Age	Number					
		total		from this			
		number	%	men	%	women	%
1.	Under 14 years old	5	4,3	4	80	1	20
2.	14-18 years old	11	9,4	6	55	5	45
3.	19-25 years old	19	16,2	15	79	4	21
4.	26-30 years old	16	13,7	11	69	5	31
5.	31-40 years old	24	20,5	19	79	5	21
6.	41-50 years old	22	18,8	17	77	5	23
7.	51-60 years old	12	10,3	11	92	1	8
8.	61-70 years old	6	5,1	6	100	-	-
9.	over 70 years old	2	1,7	2	100	-	-
Total		117	100	91	78	26	22

Analysis of age groups by sex in suicidal cases revealed that the proportion of men among all young people is higher than women, however, it should be noted that the proportion of women among 14-18-year-olds is 45% of all suicides. In the examination of the bodies of women who died from suicide, it should be noted that most of them were in the period of menstruation. (Diagram 3).

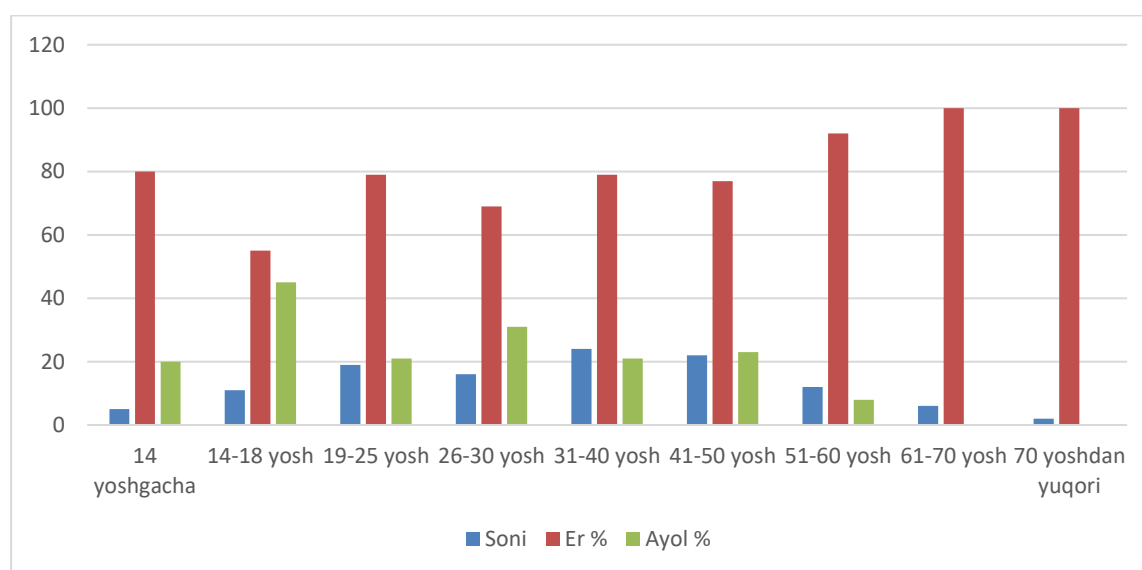


Diagram-3. Distribution of suicide cases by age groups by sex.

It has been established that the majority of suicides occur in 36 (31%) months of spring and 28 (24%) months of autumn, while in the remaining months such cases are relatively rare (Diagram 4).

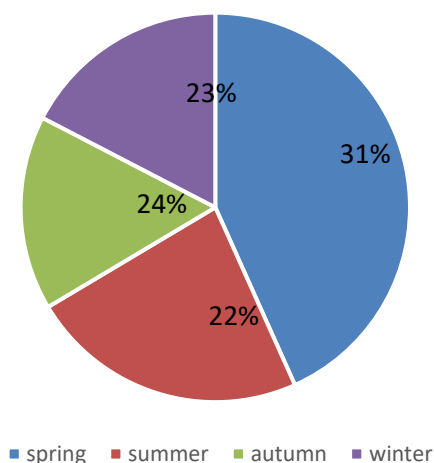


Diagram 4. Distribution of suicides by seasons.

Analysis by months of the year showed that the largest number of suicides occurred in March (12%), January (11.9%), February (10.2%), and September (10.2%). Diagram 5.

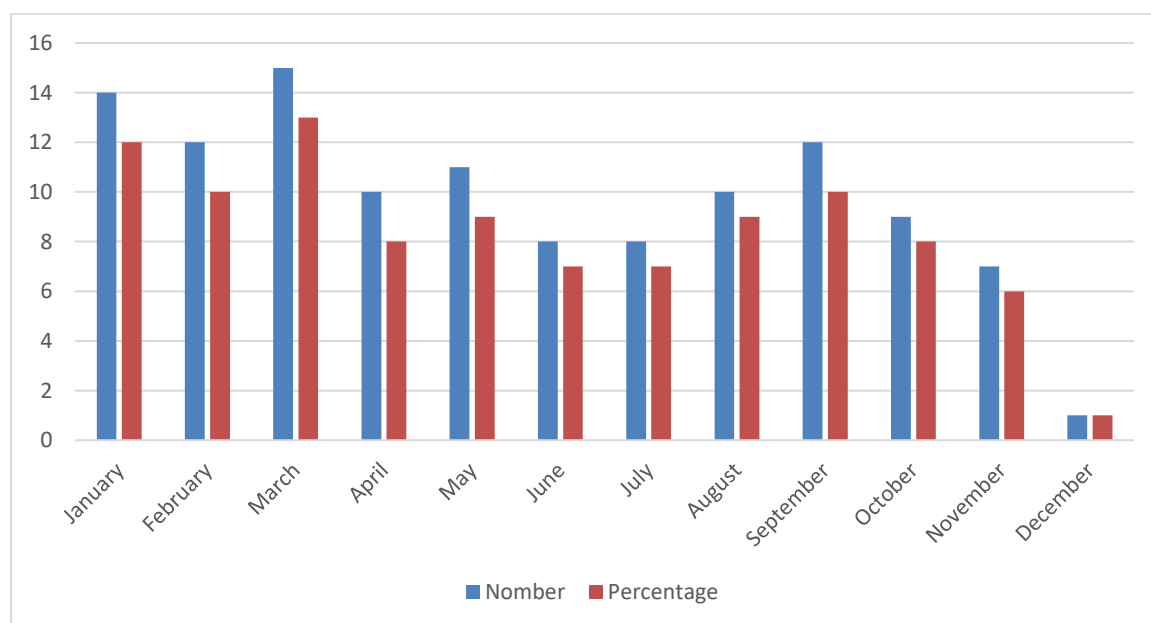


Diagram 5. Distribution of suicidal cases by months of the year.

In the Andijan region, there are 14 districts and cities, and the incidence of suicide was analyzed relative to the number of 100 thousand people in cities and districts. According to the results, in the Khojaabad district - 6.6%, in the Andijan district - 5.3%, in the Shakhrikhan district - 5.3%, in the Jalakuduk district - 5% more cases of suicide were observed, in the remaining districts the incidence of suicide was relatively low (Table 3).



Table 3. Distribution of suicides by districts

No	Districts	Number	Per 100,000 population, %
1.	Oltinko'l	6	3,6
2.	Andijon	13	5,3
3.	Paxtaobod	8	4,3
4.	Ulug'nor	5	1,2
5.	Bo'ston	2	3,7
6.	Qo'rg'ontepa	7	3,3
7.	Jalaquduq	9	5,0
8.	Xo'jaobod	7	6,6
9.	Buloqbo'shi	3	2,1
10.	Marxamat	8	4,8
11.	Asaka	8	2,4
12.	Izboskan	9	3,9
13.	Shaxrixon	17	5,3
14.	Baliqchi	8	4,2
15.	Andijon shaxar	7	1,4
Total		117	

When studying the causes of suicide, the origin of most cases remained unknown. In all cases in the region, the majority of suicide cases were in the form of hanging in their living quarters.

Conclusion

Thus, based on the analysis of forensic medical examination materials related to suicides, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Suicides were observed more often in men than in women.
2. The majority of suicides were observed in individuals aged 30-50 years.
3. An increase in the incidence of suicides in the spring months has been noted, depending on the season.
4. The reasons for the occurrence of suicides remain unknown. All suicide cases were in the form of hanging.
5. When developing measures to reduce suicide rates, it is advisable to take into account the results of forensic medical examinations.

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