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Comportements suicidaires chez les fumeurs et ex-fumeurs. Le rôle de la comorbidité psychiatrique.

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Sucidalité ou idées et comportements suicidaires

(suicide related outcomes : SRO)

- idées suicidaires
- le vouloir de mourir – prédicteur de suicide donc fait partie des SRO
- la planification de l'acte
- tentative de suicide (TS)

(suicide related outcomes : traduction: attitudes suicidaires?)

Prédicteurs majeurs de suicide – les facteurs les influençant sont à étudier

Suicide - une catégorie à part

Mortalité par suicide

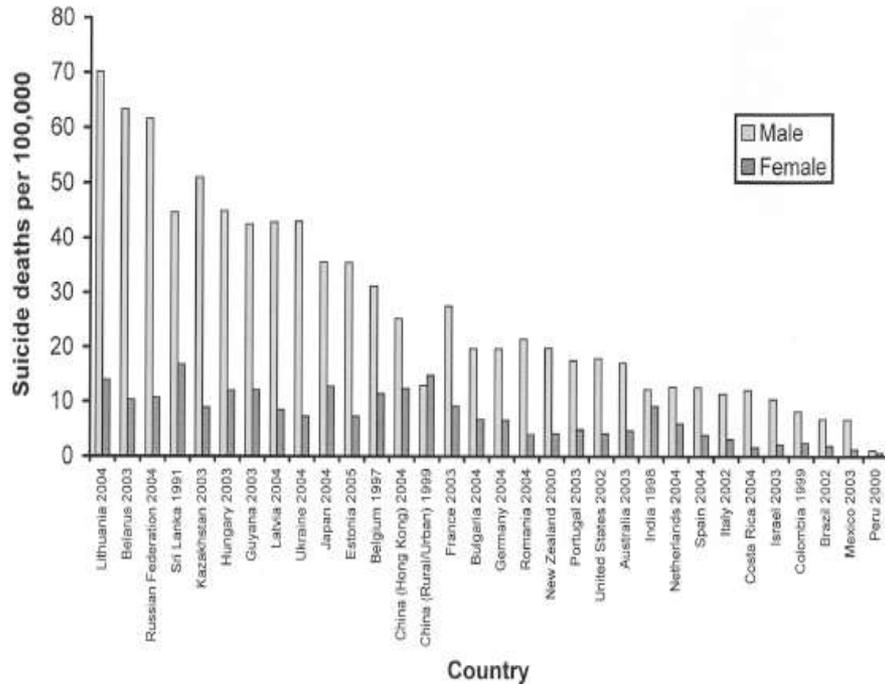


FIGURE 3. Numbers of suicide deaths in numerous nations, for the most recent year available. Data were obtained from the World Health Organization (8).

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Non-fatal self-injury

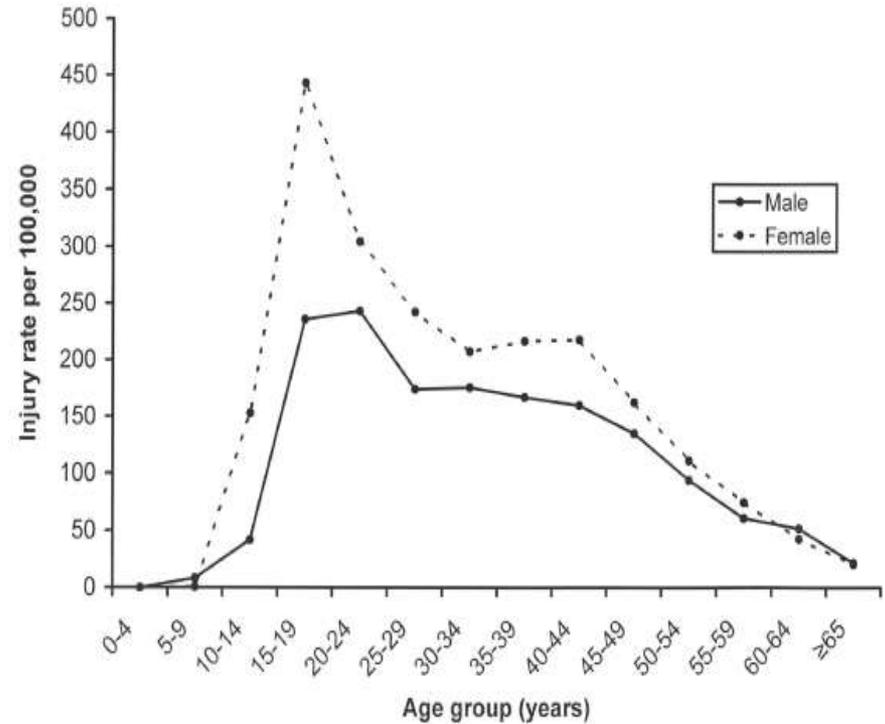


FIGURE 4. Rates of nonfatal self-injury in the United States, by sex and age group, 2006. Data were obtained from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) (37). Data points for persons under age 10 years were based on relatively few cases and may be unreliable.

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TABLE III—Death rate by cause of death and smoking habits when last asked

Cause of death	No of deaths	Annual death rate per 100 000 men, standardised for age							x†	Trend
		Non-smokers	Current or ex-smokers	Ex-smokers	Current smokers, any tobacco	Current smokers, any tobacco (g/day)				
						1-14	15-24	≥25		
Cancer										
Lung	441	10	83	43	104	52	106	224	41.98	197.04
Oesophagus	65	3	12	5	16	12	13	30	3.94	14.94
Other respiratory sites*	46	1	9	4	11	6	9	27	3.31	21.68
Stomach	163	23	28	21	32	28	38	32	—	—
Colon	195	27	34	34	34	35	33	31	—	—
Rectum	78	6	14	14	14	10	14	27	2.81	10.76
Pancreas	92	14	16	12	18	14	18	27	—	3.98
Prostate	186	39	30	31	30	28	31	38	—	—
Kidney	46	3	8	9	8	8	9	9	—	—
Bladder	80	9	14	11	16	16	16	12	—	—
Marrow and reticuloendothelial system	152	33	24	26	24	27	22	19	—	(3.51)
Unknown site	64	12	11	9	12	10	13	14	—	—
Other site	151	25	26	29	24	19	24	35	—	—
Respiratory disease										
Respiratory tuberculosis	57	3	11	11	10	8	7	21	3.83	10.51
Asthma	40	4	7	12	5	5	7	0	—	—
Pneumonia	345	54	59	62	57	47	62	91	—	6.94
Chronic bronchitis and emphysema	254	3	48	44	50	38	50	88	25.58	47.23
Other respiratory disease	121	16	21	24	19	20	14	26	—	—
Pulmonary heart disease										
Pulmonary heart disease*	50	0	9	7	11	9	10	19	4.72	8.37
Cardiac and vascular disease										
Rheumatic heart disease	77	14	13	12	13	14	16	5	—	—
Ischaemic heart disease	3191	413	554	533	565	501	598	677	22.99	53.56
Myocardial degeneration*	615	67	108	98	116	111	111	160	9.58	13.92
Hypertension	239	37	41	41	41	33	43	58	—	4.67
Arteriosclerosis	117	21	20	17	21	17	21	46	—	4.85
Aortic aneurysm (non-syphilitic)	121	5	22	16	26	18	28	45	8.40	25.60
Venous thromboembolism	48	9	8	8	8	8	5	14	—	—
Cerebral thrombosis	616	86	106	105	107	92	123	131	—	9.54
Other cerebrovascular disease	692	107	118	122	115	112	114	128	—	—
Other cardiovascular disease	267	53	44	49	41	37	42	52	—	—
Other diseases										
Parkinsonism	51	14	8	13	5	8	1	4	—	(9.10)
Peptic ulcer	79	8	14	12	15	10	20	23	—	8.26
Cirrhosis of liver, alcoholism	80	7	14	10	16	10	10	40	—	22.53
Hernia	16	0	3	2	4	3	4	7	—	4.16
Other digestive disease	144	20	25	27	24	18	33	26	—	3.25
Nephritis	79	10	14	10	16	15	14	21	—	—
Other genitourinary disease	136	19	23	24	23	22	24	26	—	—
Other disease	391	59	67	73	64	65	58	73	—	—
Violence										
Suicide	173	21	31	27	32	30	28	46	—	6.26
Poisoning	74	9	13	6	16	12	14	26	—	6.86
Trauma	240	46	39	36	41	47	25	56	—	—
All causes (No of deaths)	10 072	1317 (940)	1748 (9132)	1652 (3114)	1802 (6018)	1581 (2707)	1829 (1986)	2452 (1325)	68.47	244.16

*See text for definition.

†Figures are given whenever the value was greater than 2.71 ($P < 0.1$); figures in parentheses indicate a decreasing trend from non-smokers to heavy smokers; others indicate an increasing trend.

1ère publication sur suicide et tabagisme: Doll & Peto 1976

Table 2
Social and clinical characteristics of controls, suicides and accidental deaths

	A Controls, 2754 (%)	B Suicides, 28 (%)	C Deaths due to accidents, 36 (%)	<i>p</i>
<i>Family</i>				
Not grown up with both parents	9.1	14.8	11.1	n.s.
Parents not married	15.6	17.9	8.8	n.s.
Father blue collar worker	34.1	32.0	55.9	0.5
Father alcoholic	3.0	7.7	6.1	n.s.
<i>Proband</i>				
Lower school achievement	12.8	35.7	23.5	0.001
Alcohol abuse	9.9	14.3	11.1	n.s.
Cannabis use (lifetime)	22.6	35.7	22.2	n.s.
Smoking > 7 cigarettes/day	40.1	82.1	38.9	0.001

Table 2. Adjusted^a relative risk (with 95% confidence intervals) of violent and non-violent suicides according to smoking status (men and women combined)

Smoking status	No. of people	Violent suicides			Non-violent suicides		
		No. of suicides	Relative risk (95% CI)	P value	No. of suicides	Relative risk (95% CI)	P value
Non-smoker	25402	50	1.00		18	1.00	
Light/moderate smoker	9192	48	1.59 (1.04–2.45)	0.0330	19	2.05 (1.01–4.18)	0.0472
Heavy smoker	1933	21	2.31 (1.30–4.10)	0.0043	9	3.63 (1.41–9.40)	0.0078

Suicide violent ou non-violent: le risque augmente avec le nombre de cigarettes fumées par jour.

TABLE 2. Age-adjusted and multivariable-adjusted relative risks of suicide, by smoking status, for male US Army personnel, 1987–1996

Smoking status	No. of men	No. of cases (n = 113)	Crude incidence†	Age-adjusted RR‡,§ (95% CI‡)	Multivariable-adjusted RR§,¶ (95% CI)
Never smoker	173,572	43	8	1.0	1.0
Current smoker (cigarettes/day)					
1–10	37,526	14	13	1.6 (0.9, 3.0)	1.2 (0.6, 2.3)
11–20	41,798	26	20	2.5 (1.5, 4.1)**	1.8 (1.1, 3.0)*
≥21	14,175	12	27	3.6 (1.9, 6.9)**	2.3 (1.2, 4.6)*
Former smoker	47,331	18	12	1.4 (0.8, 2.6)	1.3 (0.7, 2.3)

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.001$.

† Per 100,000 person-years; overall, 12.

‡ RR, relative risk; CI, confidence interval.

§ Test for trend among current smokers compared with never smokers, $p < 0.0001$.

¶ Adjusted for age, race (White, African American, other), alcohol intake (none, 1–14 drinks/week, 15–21 drinks/week, ≥22 drinks/week), marital status (married vs. divorced, widowed, or never married), military rank, and education (college vs. less than college).

La relation dose-dépendante (cig./j – risque de suicide) persiste après ajustement sur confondants potentiels.

Smoking at age 18–20 and suicide during 26 years of follow-up—how can the association be explained?

Table 3 Relative risk (RR) of suicide 1971–1983 and 1984–1996 for different levels of smoking in 1969/70. Univariate and multivariate analysis (logistic regression analysis) with 95% CI

	Smoking 1970 and follow-up for suicide 1971–1983				Smoking 1970 and follow-up for suicide 1984–1996					
	Univariate		Multivariate 1 ^a		Univariate		Multivariate 1 ^a		Multivariate 2 ^b	
	RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI	RR	CI (95%)	RR	95% CI
Non-smokers	1.00	–	1.00	–	1.00	–	1.00	–	1.00	–
Smokers: 1–10/day	1.39	0.97, 1.97	1.08	0.75, 1.55	1.48	1.04, 2.11	1.31	0.67, 2.54	1.18	0.82, 1.69
Smokers: 11–20/day	1.59	1.10, 2.29	0.87	0.58, 1.30	2.21	1.56, 3.12	1.61	1.11, 2.34	1.41	0.97, 2.06
Smokers: >20/day	3.03	1.72, 5.34	0.98	0.53, 1.82	2.53	1.36, 4.72	1.31	0.91, 1.87	1.07	0.55, 2.11
<i>P</i> for trend	0.02		0.76		0.03		0.63		0.81	

^a Adjusting for risky use of alcohol, drug use, contact with police and child welfare, parental divorce, low emotional control, psychiatric diagnosis at conscription, medication for nervous problems, and education.

^b Adjusting for all of the above, plus alcoholism diagnosis 1973–1996.

The increased risk of suicide among smokers was almost entirely explained by an increased prevalence of heavy alcohol consumption and low mental well-being among smokers. That is, the association between smoking and suicide is probably due to confounding by these other factors. These results do not support the hypothesis that tobacco consumption itself is a risk factor for suicide.

Hemmingson & Kriebel

International Journal of Epidemiology 2003;32:1000–1005

L'ajustement sur facteurs de confusion potentiels annule la relation tabagisme-suicide.

Table 3 Net effects^a of smoking and nicotine dependence at baseline NCS as predictors of suicide ideation, plans, gestures and attempts in the NCS-2

	<i>In the total sample</i>		<i>In the subsample of respondents with ideation</i>			
	<i>Ideation</i>		<i>Plan</i>		<i>Gesture</i>	<i>Attempt</i>
	<i>%^b (s.e.)</i>	<i>OR^c (95% CI)</i>	<i>%^b (s.e.)</i>	<i>OR^c (95% CI)</i>	<i>OR^c (95% CI)</i>	<i>OR^c (95% CI)</i>
Ever smoked (Y/N)	72.4 (0.02)	1.1 (0.8–1.6)	79.2 (0.02)	1.4 (0.7–2.6)	1.8 (0.7–4.9)	0.7 (0.3–1.4)
<i>Age at first use</i>						
Less than 12	21.4 (0.01)	1.2 (0.8–1.6)	29.9 (0.02)	1.7 (0.9–3.2)	2.2 (0.8–6.0)	0.8 (0.4–1.7)
13–15	22.3 (0.01)	1.1 (0.7–1.5)	25.2 (0.02)	1.4 (0.7–3.0)	2.8 (0.9–8.4)	0.6 (0.2–1.3)
16+	28.7 (0.01)	1.2 (0.8–1.8)	24.1 (0.02)	1.0 (0.5–2.3)	0.7 (0.1–3.3)	0.7 (0.2–2.2)
χ^2_3		0.9		5.0	11.8*	1.9
Lifetime daily use (Y/N)	47.4 (0.01)	1.3 (0.9–1.8)	58.0 (0.02)	1.8* (1.0–2.9)	1.3 (0.4–3.6)	0.9 (0.4–2.0)
<i>Age at first daily use</i>						
Less than 16	19.3 (0.01)	1.4 (0.9–2.2)	31.7 (0.02)	2.0* (1.1–3.6)	1.9 (0.5–6.5)	1.2 (0.5–2.9)
17–19	12.0 (0.02)	0.9 (0.6–1.4)	12.8 (0.02)	1.3 (0.7–2.5)	1.1 (0.2–5.6)	0.4 (0.1–1.5)
20+	16.2 (0.02)	1.4 (1.0–2.1)	13.5 (0.02)	1.2 (0.6–2.5)	1.3 (0.3–5.4)	1.7 (0.7–3.8)
χ^2_3		5.7		6.6	2.5	5.0
Lifetime nondaily use (Y/N)	25.8 (0.01)	1.1 (0.7–1.6)	22.9 (0.02)	1.0 (0.5–2.1)	2.1 (0.6–7.2)	0.8 (0.4–1.7)
Past daily use (Y/N)	31.3 (0.01)	1.3 (0.9–1.9)	35.2 (0.02)	1.9 (0.9–3.7)	1.5 (0.5–4.8)	0.6 (0.3–1.6)
Current daily use (Y/N)	15.3 (0.01)	1.0 (0.6–1.5)	21.1 (0.02)	1.5 (0.7–3.2)	2.1 (0.7–6.4)	0.7 (0.3–1.6)
χ^2_2		2.5		5.9	3.4	1.2
Lifetime dependence (Y/N)	23.1 (0.01)	1.2 (0.9–1.7)	35.3 (0.02)	1.4 (0.9–2.4)	1.6 (0.6–4.2)	0.6 (0.3–1.2)
<i>Age at first dependence</i>						
Less than 20	9.3 (0.02)	1.4 (0.9–2.3)	16.7 (0.04)	2.0* (1.1–3.5)	2.5 (0.6–10.4)	0.5 (0.2–1.3)
21–29	6.2 (0.02)	1.2 (0.8–1.9)	8.4 (0.03)	1.1 (0.6–2.1)	2.9 (0.9–9.5)	0.7 (0.3–1.8)
30+	7.6 (0.02)	1.4 (0.9–2.3)	10.2 (0.02)	1.6 (0.9–2.9)	1.5 (0.4–5.3)	0.4 (0.2–1.2)
χ^2_3		3.4		6.2	4.3	3.6
Past dependence (Y/N)	9.8 (0.01)	1.4 (0.8–2.3)	12.3 (0.02)	1.2 (0.6–2.4)	0.6 (0.1–2.3)	0.5 (0.2–1.1)
Current dependence (Y/N)	13.4 (0.01)	1.2 (0.8–1.7)	23.0 (0.01)	1.5 (0.9–2.8)	2.4 (0.9–6.4)	0.7 (0.3–1.4)
χ^2_2		1.7		2.2	5.3	3.1
$(n_1/n_2)^e$	(5001)	(646/5001)	(1221)	(197/1221)	(55/1221)	(84/1221)

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio.

*Significant at the 0.05 level, two-sided test.

^aNet effects are based on a single logistic regression equation for each tobacco variable predicting each SRO, controlling for baseline demographics and the baseline SROs and number of psychiatric disorders, father and mother history of suicide or suicide attempt, father and mother history of ASP, depression, GAD, parental alcohol or drug use, childhood neglect, abuse, adverse physical, adverse finance, parental death, separation or divorce, number of drinks, number times used nine substances and having any professional treatment (lifetime).

^bThe percentages represent the distribution of the categories of the baseline smoking-dependence gradient in the total sample ($n = 5001$) and in the subsample of respondents who either reported suicide ideation at T1 or in the decade between the two

Si ajusté
sur psych
comorbidité:
ni dépendance à
la nicotine,
ni consommation
n'est associée



TABLE 3—Population-Attributable Fractions of Mental Disorder Categories for Suicide Attempts: National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions, Wave 2, 2004–2005

Lifetime <i>DSM-IV</i> Diagnosis	Suicide Attempt ^a		AOR ^c (95% CI)	PAF (95% CI)
	No (n=33 167), No. (%) ^b	Yes (n= 1265), No. (%) ^b		
Any substance use disorder	13 028 (39.3)	880 (69.6)	2.10*** (1.75, 2.51)	31.8 (24.1, 39.0)
Any anxiety disorder	9680 (28.1)	903 (70.7)	1.51*** (1.27, 1.80)	11.5 (6.4, 16.9)
Any mood disorder	7756 (22.4)	941 (73.7)	3.40*** (2.86, 4.05)	36.6 (31.0, 42.4)
Any psychotic disorder	1001 (2.7)	198 (15.1)	2.67*** (2.07, 3.46)	4.9 (3.2, 7.1)
Any personality disorder	6612 (19.2)	829 (65.2)	3.09*** (2.61, 3.67)	30.2 (25.0, 35.6)

Note. AOR = adjusted odds ratio; CI = confidence interval; *DSM-IV* = *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition*; PAF = population-attributable fraction.

^aThe reference group was individuals without suicide attempts.

^bNumbers are unweighted values; percentages are weighted values.

^cSimultaneously adjusted for sociodemographic variables (gender, age, race/ethnicity, marital status, region, income, education level, and urbanicity), permanent physical disability, physical disease, and all mental disorder categories in the model.

*** $P < .001$.

Bolton & Robinson, *American Journal of Public Health*, 100:2473

TABLE 2—Population-Attributable Fractions of DSM-IV Mental Disorders for Suicide Attempts: National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions, Wave 2, 2004–2005

Lifetime DSM-IV Diagnosis	Suicide Attempt ^a		AOR ^b (95% CI)	PAF (95% CI)
	No (n=33167), No. (%) ^b	Yes (n=1265), No. (%) ^b		
Substance use disorders				
Alcohol abuse	6126 (18.5)	229 (18.1)	1.27 (0.97, 1.67)	4.7 (-0.6, 11.0)
Alcohol dependence	4441 (13.4)	456 (36.0)	1.34* (1.04, 1.73)	4.6 (0.6, 9.4)
Drug abuse	2556 (7.7)	223 (17.6)	1.43** (1.10, 1.86)	3.4 (0.8, 6.5)
Drug dependence	905 (2.7)	207 (16.4)	1.38 (0.99, 1.91)	1.2 (0.0, 2.8)
Nicotine dependence	6913 (20.8)	611 (48.3)	1.42*** (1.16, 1.73)	8.4 (3.4, 13.7)
Anxiety disorders				
Panic disorder	2290 (6.9)	384 (30.6)	1.16 (0.91, 1.48)	1.2 (-0.7, 3.6)
Posttraumatic stress disorder	3093 (8.47)	525 (39.6)	1.65*** (1.32, 2.07)	6.3 (3.2, 10.0)
Social phobia	2096 (6.3)	337 (27.1)	1.10 (0.85, 1.44)	0.7 (-1.1, 3.0)
Specific phobia	5015 (14.4)	450 (37.3)	1.03 (0.81, 1.30)	0.5 (-3.1, 4.5)
Generalized anxiety disorder	2316 (6.8)	399 (31.1)	1.01 (0.81, 1.26)	0.1 (-1.5, 2.0)
Mood disorders				
Major depressive disorder	7011 (20.3)	881 (68.9)	2.58*** (2.10, 3.17)	26.6 (20.1, 33.2)
Dysthymic disorder	1556 (4.3)	366 (26.7)	1.53*** (1.20, 1.95)	2.9 (1.1, 5.1)
Bipolar I disorder	1472 (4.4)	369 (29.1)	1.31* (1.01, 1.71)	1.6 (0.1, 3.6)
Bipolar II disorder	632 (1.7)	114 (9.1)	1.14 (0.79, 1.63)	0.3 (-0.5, 1.4)
Psychotic disorders				
Schizophrenia or psychotic illness or episode	1001 (2.7)	198 (15.1)	1.82*** (1.34, 2.46)	2.5 (1.0, 4.3)
Personality disorders				
Borderline	1660 (4.6)	562 (43.7)	4.45*** (3.42, 5.80)	18.1 (13.4, 23.5)
Schizotypal	1220 (3.3)	307 (23.0)	1.33 (0.97, 1.81)	1.4 (-0.1, 3.4)
Narcissistic	2208 (5.9)	237 (16.3)	0.58*** (0.43, 0.80)	-3.1 (-4.2, -1.4)
Avoidant	634 (1.9)	181 (15.0)	1.57* (1.09, 2.27)	1.3 (0.2, 3.0)
Antisocial	959 (3.2)	189 (15.8)	1.94*** (1.37, 2.75)	3.0 (1.2, 5.5)
Dependent	92 (0.2)	52 (5.0)	2.02 (0.98, 4.16)	0.4 (0.0, 1.2)
Obsessive-compulsive	2483 (7.6)	258 (21.5)	1.08 (0.83, 1.40)	0.6 (-1.4, 3.1)
Paranoid	1412 (3.8)	266 (19.1)	0.84 (0.62, 1.15)	-0.8 (-1.9, 0.7)
Schizoid	976 (2.7)	163 (12.8)	0.91 (0.63, 1.31)	-0.3 (-1.2, 1.0)
Histrionic	550 (1.58)	95 (7.9)	0.95 (0.64, 1.41)	-0.1 (-0.7, 0.8)



PAF: la contribution de la présence d'un facteur par rapport à son absence. Un meilleur indicateur de risque au niveau d'une population que les OR.

Note. AOR=adjusted odds ratio; CI=confidence interval; DSM-IV=Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition; PAF=population-attributable fraction.

^aThe reference group was individuals without suicide attempts.

^bNumbers are unweighted values; percentages are weighted values.

^cSimultaneously adjusted for significant sociodemographic variables (gender, age, race/ethnicity, marital status, region, income, education level, and urbanicity), permanent physical disability, physical disease, and all mental disorders in the model.

* $P < .05$; ** $P < .01$; *** $P < .001$.

Questions de dépistage: OUI à une des deux questions suivantes:

“In your entire life, have you ever had a time when you felt sad, blue, depressed, or down most of the time for at least 2 weeks?”

“Pendant votre vie entière, avez-vous eu une période d’au moins de 2 semaines pendant laquelle la plus part du temps vous vous êtes senti(e) triste, déprimé(e) ou abattu(e)”

ou

“In your entire life, have you ever had a time, lasting at least 2 weeks, when you didn’t care about the things that you usually cared about, or when you didn’t enjoy the things you usually enjoyed?”

« Pendant votre vie entière, avez-vous eu une période d’au moins de 2 semaines pendant laquelle vous négligiez des choses habituellement importantes ou vous n’y avez pas trouvé de plaisir qui pourtant, habituellement, étaient une source de plaisir.”

Duration of Smoking Abstinence and Suicide Related Outcomes

Table 1. Demographics and Selected Psychiatric Disorders in the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions Wave 1 Sample by SROs Among Ever-Smokers. Data Are Weighted Prevalence Estimates (%) and (SE) If Otherwise Not Indicated

SROs	None, N= 8,710	Felt like wanted to die, N= 1,353	Thought about committing suicide, N= 2,554	Attempted suicide, N= 1,074
Duration of smoking abstinence				
1–24 hr	48 (1.1)	59 (1.4)	61 (1.3)	71 (2.2)
1 day to 1 year	9 (0.6)	10 (0.8)	10 (0.8)	9 (1.3)
More than 1 year	43 (1.0)	30 (1.2)	30 (1.2)	21 (1.9)
Demographic characteristics				
Age, M (SD; years)	47 (17)	46 (17)	42 (15)	39 (14)
Male	39 (0.7)	34 (0.8)	38 (0.9)	33 (1.8)
Female	60 (0.7)	66 (0.8)	62 (0.9)	67 (1.8)
Ethnicity				
White	75 (1.3)	76 (1.3)	78 (1.2)	72 (1.2)
Black	10 (0.7)	9 (0.6)	9 (0.7)	10 (1)
American Indian/Alaska Native	2 (0.2)	34 (0.4)	4 (0.4)	4 (0.8)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	3 (0.5)	43 (0.5)	2 (0.4)	4 (0.8)
Hispanic or Latino	9 (1.1)	9 (0.9)	8 (0.8)	10 (1.2)
Marital status				
Married/couple	59 (0.8)	52 (1.0)	51 (1.1)	46 (2.2)
Widowed/divorced/separated	22 (0.5)	25 (0.8)	25 (0.8)	29 (1.7)
Never married	19 (0.7)	23 (0.8)	24 (0.9)	25 (1.6)
Education				
<High school	14 (0.5)	16 (0.8)	15 (0.7)	19 (1.7)
High school	28 (0.7)	29 (0.8)	27 (0.9)	29 (1.8)
Some college	31 (0.7)	34 (1.0)	36 (1.0)	38 (2.2)
BA or more	26 (0.9)	21 (0.9)	23 (1.1)	14 (1.6)
Household income (\$/year)				
<19,999	21 (0.7)	27 (1.0)	26 (1.0)	33 (1.7)
20,000–34,999	20 (0.6)	21 (0.8)	21 (0.8)	22 (1.6)
35,000–69,999	33 (0.7)	31 (0.9)	32 (1.0)	29 (1.8)
>70,000	25 (0.9)	21 (1.0)	21 (1.0)	15 (1.6)
Psychiatric disorders				
Nicotine dependence lifetime	22 (0.7)	37 (1.0)	39 (1.1)	47 (2.0)
Major depression past twelve months	17 (0.5)	41 (0.9)	39 (1.0)	47 (1.09)
Dysthymia past twelve months	3 (0.2)	14 (0.7)	14 (0.7)	20 (1.5)
Generalized anxiety disorder past twelve months	7 (0.4)	18 (0.7)	18 (0.8)	21 (1.6)
Antisocial personality disorder (with conduct disorder)	4 (0.3)	12 (0.6)	14 (0.8)	21 (1.7)
Alcohol dependence or abuse past twelve months				
No alcohol diagnosis	91 (0.4)	86 (0.7)	85 (0.8)	82 (1.6)
Alcohol abuse only	5 (0.3)	5 (0.4)	5 (0.5)	4 (0.7)
Alcohol dependence only	2 (0.2)	3 (0.3)	3 (0.3)	3 (0.7)
Alcohol abuse and dependence	2 (0.2)	6 (0.5)	7 (0.6)	11 (1.4)
Alcohol consumption (Average [SD] daily volume of ethanol, ml)	0.56 (2.7)	0.56 (1.6)	0.69 (1.6)	1.38 (7.3)

Note. SRO = suicide-related outcome.

Table 2. Association Between Suicide-Related Outcomes, Demographic Characteristics, and Psychiatric Disorders as Estimated by Univariate Regression Models

	Felt like wanted to die	Thought about committing suicide	Attempted suicide
Demographic characteristics			
Age	0.99 (0.98–0.99)	0.98 (0.98–0.99)	0.97 (0.97–0.98)
Gender (female vs. male: 1, reference)	1.24 (1.13–1.37)	NS	1.33 (1.12–1.57)
Widowed/divorced/separated vs. living in couple (1, reference: living in couple)	1.29 (1.07–1.57)	1.28 (1.14–1.44)	1.65 (1.35–2.01)
Household income (1, reference: <\$20,000)			
\$20,000–\$34,999	0.84 (0.73–0.97)	0.85 (0.74–0.98)	0.70 (0.57–0.86)
\$35,000–\$69,999	0.74 (0.66–0.84)	0.78 (0.69–0.89)	0.57 (0.47–0.69)
\$70,000 or more	0.65 (0.56–0.74)	0.67 (0.58–0.78)	0.39 (0.31–0.51)
Psychiatric disorders			
Dysthymia past twelve months	4.64 (3.87–5.56)	4.64 (3.82–5.62)	7.48 (5.95–9.40)
Major depression	3.31 (3.00–3.64)	3.07 (2.76–3.41)	4.21 (3.59–4.94)
Generalized anxiety disorder past twelve months	2.87 (2.51–3.29)	2.87 (2.51–3.28)	3.59 (2.88–4.46)
Alcohol abuse and dependence past twelve months			
Abuse only	NS	NS	NS
Dependence only	1.69 (1.23–2.35)	1.81 (1.28–2.55)	2.31 (1.38–3.88)
Abuse and dependence	2.72 (2.13–3.47)	3.04 (2.35–3.93)	4.89 (3.53–6.78)
Nicotine dependence lifetime	2.06 (1.86–2.28)	2.22 (2.01–2.46)	3.07 (2.60–3.62)
Antisocial personality disorder	3.14 (2.62–3.76)	3.86 (3.19–4.69)	6.17 (4.89–8.00)
Any psychiatric disorder	3.19 (2.91–3.48)	3.32 (3.01–3.66)	5.17 (4.35–6.15)

Note. Only significant odds ratios (95% CIs) are shown. NS means non-significant.

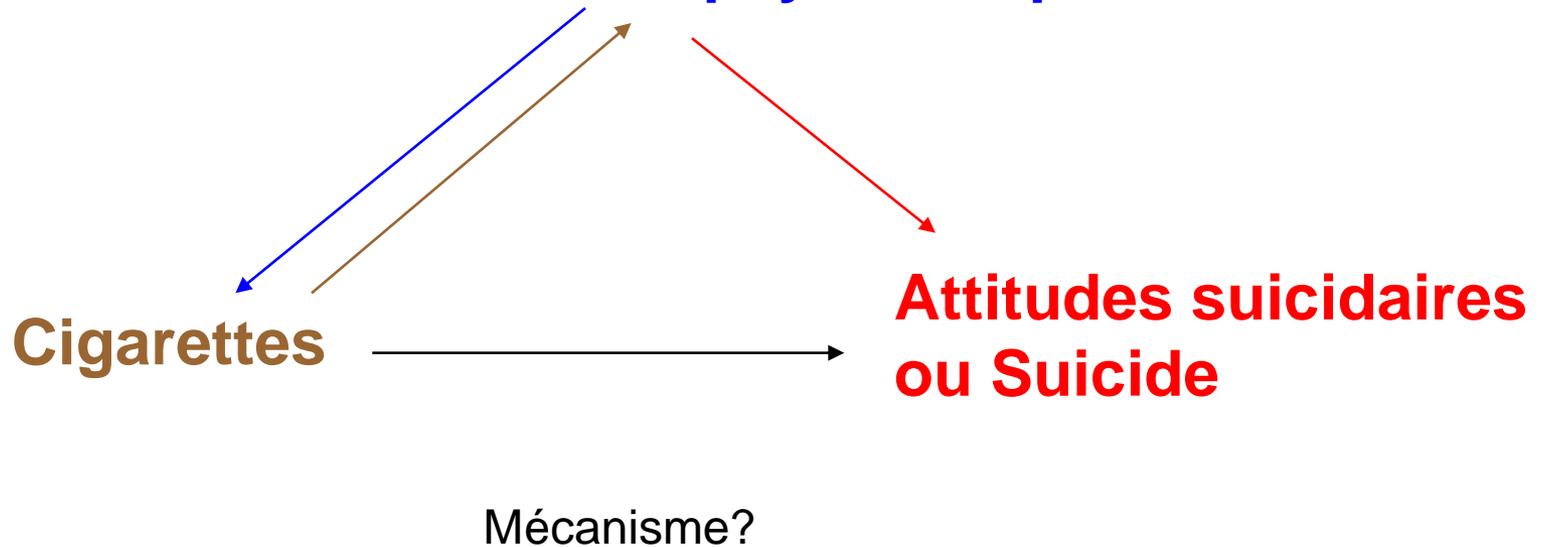
Table 3. Relationship Between Suicide-Related Outcomes and Duration of Smoking Abstinence

Duration of smoking abstinence	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	OR adjusted for demographics (95% CI)	OR adjusted for demographics and diagnostics (95% CI)
Felt like wanted to die			
1-24 hr	1	1	1
1 day to 1 year	0.89 (0.72-1.11)	0.89 (0.71-1.12)	1.11 (0.88-1.41)
More than 1 year	0.56(0.49-0.65)	0.75(0.64-0.88)	1.02 (0.83-1.25)
Thought about committing suicide			
1-24 hr	1	1	1
1 day to 1 year	0.81 (0.64-1.03)	0.79 (0.62-1.01)	1.00 (0.77-1.29)
More than 1 year	0.54(0.48-0.62)	0.74(0.63-0.87)	0.99 (0.80-1.23)
Attempted suicide			
1-4 hr	1	1	1
1 day to 1 year	0.64(0.45-0.89)	0.66(0.46-0.93)	0.85 (0.58-1.24)
More than 1 year	0.32(0.26-0.41)	0.53(0.41-0.69)	0.75 (0.55-1.03)

Note. Bolded numbers mean significant relationships at $p < .001$. Adjustment for demographic characteristics and psychiatric disorders of Table 2. OR = odds ratio.

L'inclusion de démographiques ne modifie pas l'effet bénéfique de l'arrêt tabagique sur le risque d'attitudes suicidaires.
 MAIS l'inclusion des comorbidités psychiatriques neutralise l'effet bénéfique de l'arrêt tabagique sur le risque d'attitudes suicidaires.

Comorbidités psychiatriques



Conclusions

- Le tabagisme par cigarettes (ou la dépendance nicotinique (DSM-IV) est associé à un risque accru de suicide ou attitudes suicidaires.
- On ne sait pas avec certitude si cette relation est indépendante ou non des comorbidités psychiatriques.
- Toutefois, il semble plus probable qu'il s'agit de l'effet confondant des troubles psychiatriques connus d'être fortement associé au tabagisme par cigarettes.