

## Poster Abstracts

### PO-89

#### THE EFFECT OF 2014 FOOTBALL WORLD CUP GAMES ON SELF-POISONING AND DRUG ABUSE; A PROSPECTIVE CASE-CONTROL STUDY

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**Objectives:** Fédération Internationale de Football Association World Cup Games (FWCG) is a major sport activity which involves many people and may affect the epidemiology of poisoning in many countries. Iran had this chance to be one of the 32 national teams in this championship in 2014. The current study was done to see the effect of SWCG on self-poisoning and drug abuse in Tehran.

**Methods:** A self-made questionnaire was filled by authors during their shifts for all patients who had been admitted during SWCG, a month before, and a month later. Files of hospitalized patients within similar months in the past year (2013) were retrospectively evaluated.

**Results:** A total of 13,036 patients were admitted during this period, of whom, 2130 (16.3%) within FWCG, 4369 (33.5%) during a month before/after and 6537 (50.1%) in similar period in 2013. Data were filled for 1299 patients (61.2% of target population) during FWCG and 2882 (26.4% of target population) patients in other periods. The female/male ratio was 1.28 and most patients were young (Mean [IQR] 27 years old [21, 34], range 12-92). While 21.7% of participants were regularly watching FWCG, 18.5% were following some specific games. In total 76.8% of family members were following FWCG. During FWCG, self-poisoning were reduced in females (88.9% vs. 93.4% of all causes of poisoning,  $p < 0.001$ ), and substance abuse was less common in males (22.3% vs. 28.5%,  $p = 0.006$ ). A time comparison before and after failure of Iran, showed that suicide attempt rose from 68.5% to 85.3% ( $p < 0.001$ ), which was significant in both females (78.9% vs. 94.7%) and males (54.3% vs. 72.3%). The rate of substance abuse were more among females before Iranian's team elimination (5.3% vs. 1.9%,  $p < 0.011$ ). A subgroup analysis showed that the rate of suicide attempt were even less among females in the day of Iranian football matches (80.3% vs. 89.6%,  $p < 0.018$ ).

**Conclusion:** These results are suggestive of a possible effect of nationwide sporting events on suicidal behaviors particularly among young generation. This impact could be explained by theory of social integration. Spending time with family/friends and watching football games on TV may decrease the tendency of attempting suicide by drugs or poisons.