SUICIDE IN MOZAMBIQUE: EVIDENCE FROM 10 YEARS
MORTUARY DATA FROM FORENSIC SERVICES AT
MAPUTO CENTRAL HOSPITAL, MAPUTO CITY

doi:10.1136/injuryprev-2012-040590n.4

1,2*Virgilio Francisco, 1,3Jacinta Silveira, 1,4Antonio Zacarias. 1M.D. and Forensic
Physician and Pathologist at Forensic Services in Maputo Central Hospital

Background Studies carried in Mozambique show that injuries are
one of the 10 top leading causes of death in the country. Evidence
shown that, suicide is increasing at the Forensic Services in
Maputo Central Hospital in Maputo city.

Aim Provide baseline profile of suicide.

Design/methods The study was cross-sectional of all non-natural
death recorded from 2000–2009 at the Forensic Services in Maputo
Central Hospital. This data was abstracted from hand written
autopsy report, into 10 items on page, standardised form. The data
collection was designed in order to evaluate the following variables:
gender, race (assessed as African black, white, mongoloid and
other), age (divided into 12 groups: 10-14; 15–19; 20–24; 25–29; 30–34; 35–39; 40–44; 45–49; 50–54; 55–59; 60–64; over 65-years-old),
marital status (assessed as single; married/cohabitant; divorced/
separated and widow), occupational status (assessed as blue-collar
worker; low white-collar worker; inter/high white-collar worker
and student/other), basic cause of death (assessed as hanging; fall;
drowning; self-poisoning; firearm and other), place of the scene
(assessed as at home, work place, public place, hospitals and
without information). Data was analysed with bivariate analyses
and significance level was set at ≤0.05.

Findings Over this period 12 732 autopsies have been done out of
which 9% (n=893) were suicide. The important factors in ‘explain-
ing’ suicide were at home, year 2008, being African black, male,
single and blue collar-worker.