

placing the “food poor” at higher risk of developing chronic diseases such as hypertension, diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Much of the evidence linking food poverty and poor diet is based on ecological level analysis. The Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH), a diet optimising dietary quality specifically limiting the intake salt, fats and sugars, has been shown experimentally to be associated with improved health outcomes, specifically hypertension and a DASH dietary score was developed which predicts a decreased risk of cardiovascular endpoints in observational studies.

Objective: Our objective was to examine the dietary habits of those who reported experiencing food poverty in relation to a DASH Score as an index of diet quality.

Methods: As part of the Survey of Lifestyle Attitudes and Nutrition (SLÁN)2007, 10 364 adults aged 18 years and over were interviewed in their own homes (62% response rate). Dietary habits were assessed using a Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ) (n = 9223, response rate 89%). A DASH dietary score (ranging from 9 to 42) was constructed using data from the FFQ based on standardised methods. Higher DASH scores equated to healthier diets.

Results: Overall, 15% of the population could not always afford to buy the foods they wanted to, an indication of having experienced food poverty at least occasionally. The food poor had significantly worse dietary habits than the non-food poor: they were more likely to add salt to food, consume fried food frequently, and to have low DASH scores. Relative to those who had not experienced food poverty, the food poor had almost twice the odds of having a DASH score in the lowest two DASH Score quintiles (OR 1.7, 95% CI 1.44 to 1.88).

Conclusion: Food poverty is negatively associated with dietary quality. Our results provide further evidence that those experiencing food poverty have staple diets that are high in salt, fats and sugars, thereby contributing to poor health outcomes among the most disadvantaged in our society.

Mental health

017 EARLY MENARCHE IS ASSOCIATED WITH AN INCREASED RISK FOR DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN A UK COHORT

¹C Joinson, ²J Heron, ¹R Araya, ¹G Lewis. ¹Department of Community Based Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK; ²Department of Social Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK

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Objectives: To examine whether girls experiencing earlier menarche than their peers have higher levels of depressive symptoms in adolescence.

Design: Longitudinal cohort study.

Main Outcome Measures: Depressive symptoms were assessed using the Short Mood and Feelings Questionnaire (SMFQ). High levels of depressive symptoms were defined by scores on the SMFQ at or above 11. Age at onset of menarche was derived from regular questionnaires relating to pubertal development completed when the study children were 8 to 14 years old. An age at onset of menarche variable with three levels was derived (early: <11.5 years; on time: 11.5–13.4 years; late: >13.5 years).

Participants: 2331 girls (age range = 12.6–15.2 years; median = 13.8 years) from a UK cohort study – The Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC).

Results: The unadjusted odds ratios for SMFQ score at or above 11 were 2.15 (95% CI 1.43 to 3.24) for girls with an early onset of menarche and 1.62 (95% CI 1.15 to 2.26, global p value = 0.0008) for girls with onset of menarche that was on time compared with girls with late onset of menarche. After adjusting for potential

confounders of the association between onset of menarche and depressive symptoms (including socioeconomic disadvantage, absence of the biological father, body mass index and age at assessment of depressive symptoms), the odds ratios were 2.10 (1.37 to 3.21) for the early onset menarche group and 1.64 (1.16 to 2.32, global p value = 0.0015) for the “on time” onset group. There was an increase in strength of the association between onset of menarche and depressive symptoms from “on time” to “early onset” (p value for trend = 0.001).

Conclusion: Early maturing girls are at increased risk for depressive symptoms in adolescence and could be targeted by school and family-based programmes aimed at early intervention and prevention. Adolescence is characterised by a marked rise in rates of depression in girls. This is of major concern to public health because depression has a chronic and recurrent course and is associated with impaired social functioning, low academic achievement, substance abuse and suicidal behaviour. Increased understanding of factors associated with the rise in rates of depressive symptoms in girls during adolescence is required to inform prevention programmes so that vulnerable individuals can be targeted.

018 REGULATORY GUIDANCE ON PRESCRIBING SELECTIVE SEROTONIN REUPTAKE INHIBITOR ANTIDEPRESSANTS TO YOUNG PEOPLE: ECOLOGICAL STUDY OF EFFECTS ON INTERNATIONAL SUICIDE TRENDS

B Wheeler, D Gunnell, C Metcalfe, R Martin. Department of Social Medicine, University of Bristol, Canynge Hall, 39 Whatley Road, Bristol, UK

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Objective: In 2003 many international medicine regulatory agencies issued warnings concerning the prescribing of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) antidepressants to young people, due to concerns that they increase risks of suicidal behaviour. A US study suggested that this action may have actually caused an increase in suicide rates due to under-treatment of depression, whilst a UK study did not find such an increase. This study investigates the population impact of globally significant regulatory action on youth suicide trends in a number of countries.

Design: Ecological study.

Setting: 22 economically developed countries with relevant data in the WHO mortality database.

Populations: National populations aged 10 to 19 years.

Main Outcome Measures: Annual suicide mortality rates (ICD-10 codes X60-X84, Y10-Y34, Y87.0 and Y87.2, and equivalent ICD9 codes) from 1990 to the most recent date available for each country (2004–2006).

Results: Trends in suicide rates amongst young people varied substantially across the 22 countries. There was no clear, consistent change in trends following the regulatory action in 2003. Random-effects Poisson regression models were used to model whether suicide rates post-2003 were higher or lower than expected, given country specific trends up to that date. Amongst 15–19-year-olds the rate ratio for the post-2003 period relative to preceding trends was 0.999 (95% CI 0.971 to 1.028), and in 10–14-year-olds was 0.999 (95% CI 0.929 to 1.074). There was some evidence that trends differed in males and females. The rate ratios for 15–19-year-olds were 0.982 (95% CI 0.950 to 1.015) amongst males and 1.081 (95% CI 1.019 to 1.146) amongst females in the 15–19 age group, with a similar pattern amongst 10–14-year-olds, although with much greater uncertainty. Despite this average finding, post-2003 rates amongst 15–19-year-old females were lower than expected in a majority of countries (13 of 22).

Conclusions: There was no evidence of an overall effect of regulatory action to restrict prescribing of SSRIs to young people on suicide trends in these 22 countries, either favourable or unfavourable.