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Substance use in adulthood following adolescent self-harm: a population-based cohort study

Moran P, Coffey C, Romaniuk H, Degenhardt L, Borschmann R, Patton GC. Substance use in adulthood following adolescent self-harm: a population-based cohort study.

Objective: To determine whether adolescents who self-harm are at increased risk of heavy and dependent substance use in adulthood.

Method: Fifteen-year prospective cohort study of a random sample of 1943 adolescents recruited from secondary schools across the state of Victoria, Australia. Data pertaining to self-harm and substance use was obtained at seven waves of follow-up, from mean age 15.9 years to mean age 29.1 years.

Results: Substance use and self-harm were strongly associated during the adolescent years (odds ratio (OR): 3.3, 95% CI 2.1–5.0). Moreover, adolescent self-harmers were at increased risk of substance use and dependence syndromes in young adulthood. Self-harm predicted a four-fold increase in the odds of multiple dependence syndromes (sex- and wave-adjusted OR: 4.2, 95% CI: 2.7–6.6). Adjustment for adolescent anxiety/depression attenuated but did not eliminate most associations. Adolescent substance use confounded all associations, with the exception of multiple dependence syndromes, which remained robustly associated with adolescent self-harm (fully adjusted odds ratio: 2.0, 95% CI: 1.2–3.2).

Conclusion: Adolescent self-harm is an independent risk factor for multiple dependence syndromes in adulthood. This level of substance misuse is likely to contribute substantially to the premature mortality and disease burden experienced by individuals who self-harm.

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Key words: self-harm; substance-related disorders; epidemiology

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Significant outcomes

- Adolescent self-harm is an independent risk factor for multiple dependence syndromes in adulthood.
- The association between adolescent self-harm and adult substance abuse is not fully accounted for by adolescent depression or anxiety.
- Adolescents who self-harm may benefit from early interventions targeting substance abuse.

Limitations

- We used a broad definition of self-harm that encompassed behaviours with and without suicidal intention.
- Non-response may have affected our findings.
- All data on self-harm and substance use were based on self-report.

Introduction

Self-harm is an act with a non-fatal outcome in which an individual deliberately initiates behaviour (such as self-cutting), or ingests a substance, an illicit drug or non-ingestible substance or object, with the intention of causing harm to themselves (1). It is one of the strongest predictors of completed suicide (1–3). Self-harm is common in adolescence where it often co-occurs with common mental disorder (4). Fortunately, however, for the majority of young people, self-harm appears to be a transitory phenomenon (5). Resolution of self-harm may occur as a result of learning new strategies for dealing with difficult emotions (6). Changes in social and affective processing occurring during adolescence may also play an important role in the resolution of self-harm (7). Yet, evidence is growing that self-harmers have other serious health risks that may persist into adulthood (8). For example, in adolescence, self-harm has been linked to eating disorders (9), reckless driving (10) and substance use (11, 12). In young people, substance use is an established correlate of self-harm (13), but it is unknown whether teenagers who self-harm are at increased risk of dependent use of alcohol and drugs in their adult years. The existence of a prospective association between adolescent self-harm and adult substance dependence would add weight to the importance of detecting and intervening with self-harmers during their adolescent years.

Aims of the study

In this study, using a repeated measures cohort of a representative community sample of adolescents, we set out to determine whether there is a prospective association between adolescent self-harming behaviour and substance dependence in adulthood. One of the functions of self-harm is affect regulation. Alcohol and drugs are also commonly used to relieve emotional symptoms, and we therefore

specifically hypothesized that adolescent self-harmers would be at increased risk of substance abuse and dependence in adulthood. We also hypothesized that this increased risk would be partially explained, (i) by the presence of adolescent symptoms of common mental disorder and (ii) by previous substance use in adolescence.

Material and methods

Sample

Between August 1992 and January 2008, we conducted a nine-wave cohort study of health in young people living in the state of Victoria, Australia. Data collection protocols were approved by The Royal Children’s Hospital’s Ethics in Human Research Committee. Informed parental consent was obtained before inclusion in the study. At baseline, a representative sample of the Victorian population of school pupils aged 14–15 years (year 9) was selected. School retention rates to year nine in the year of sampling were 98%. We used a two-stage cluster sampling procedure to define the study population. At stage 1, 45 schools were chosen at random from a stratified frame of government, Catholic and independent schools, with a probability proportional to the number of students aged 14–15 years in the schools in each stratum in the state. One school with 13 students declined continued participation in the cohort study leaving a total study sample of 44 schools. At stage 2, a single intact class was selected at random from each participating school. Thus, one class entered the study in the latter part of the ninth school year (wave 1) and the second class 6 months later (wave 2). Participants were subsequently reviewed at a further four 6-month intervals (waves 3–6) with three follow-up waves in young adulthood aged 20–21 years (wave 7), 24–25 years (wave 8) and 28–29 years (wave 9). Figure 1 displays the flow of participants through the study.

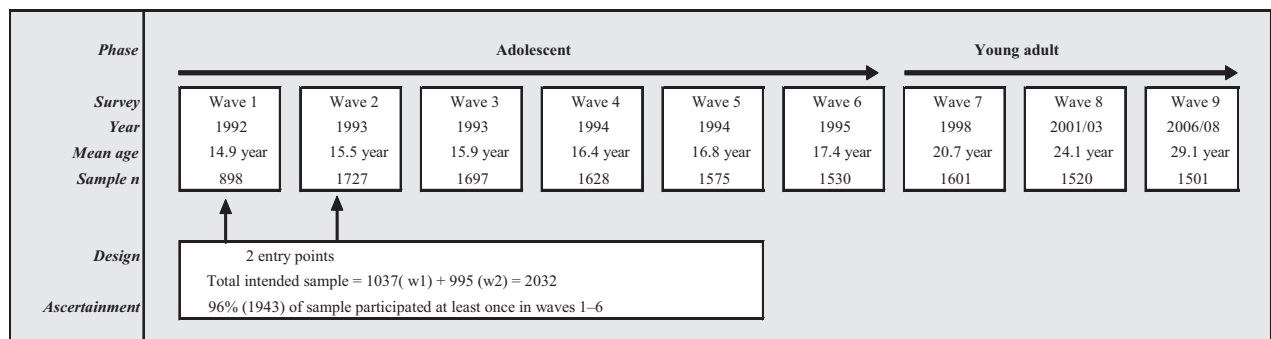


Fig. 1. Sampling and ascertainment in the Victorian Adolescent Health Cohort, 1992–2008.

From a total intended sample of 2032 students, 1943 (95.6%) participated at least once during the first six (adolescent) waves. Seventy-six invited participants were either refused consent by their parents or were never available for interview.

In waves 1–6, participants self-administered the questionnaire on laptop computers with telephone follow-up of those absent from school from wave 3. The 7–9 waves were undertaken with computer-assisted telephone interviews. In general, we used the same measures for time-varying outcomes and covariates to ensure comparability across waves. Participants were not asked about self-harm until wave 3, when the cohort was engaged and we judged it reasonable to ask more sensitive questions. In wave nine, 1501 participants were interviewed between May 2006 and January 2008, 1395 of whom completed the telephone interview, including the self-harm component and 106 (who were keen to participate, but had limited time) who completed partial surveys without the self-harm items.

Adolescent measures (waves 3–6)

Self-harm was assessed using the following question: ‘*In the last [reference period], have you ever deliberately hurt yourself or done anything that you knew might have harmed you or even killed you?*’ The reference period was the past year for wave 3 and 4 and past 6 months for the remaining waves. Participants who responded positively to the main question were then asked to describe the nature and timing of each episode. These detailed responses were then coded into five subtypes of self-harm by GP and confirmed by PM. A dichotomous (yes/no) variable was created for each subtype: cutting or burning, self-poisoning, deliberate non-recreational risk-taking, self-battery, and other (including attempted self-drowning, hanging, intentional electrocution and suffocating). Individuals could have reported more than one category of self-harm within a wave or in different waves. They were classified with ‘any self-harm’ by wave if they were identified to have reported any of these individual categories. A summary measure of any adolescent self-harm was created from wave 3–6, with the response assumed to be ‘no occurrence’ when the wave was missing.

Clinically significant symptoms of depression and anxiety were assessed using the revised Clinical Interview Schedule (CIS-R) (14) in waves 3–6. The CIS-R is a branched psychiatric interview designed to assess symptoms of depression and anxiety in non-clinical populations. The total scores on the CIS-R were dichotomized so that scores ≥ 12

delineated a mixed depression-anxiety state at a lower threshold than syndromes of major depression and anxiety disorder, but where clinical intervention would be appropriate (14).

Cannabis use. At each wave, participants reported their frequency of cannabis use in the past 6 months. We identified those who reported any use in this time period as cannabis users.

Cigarette smoking. Participants who reported that they had smoked cigarettes in the past month were classified as cigarette smokers at each wave.

Alcohol use was assessed using a beverage- and quantity-specific one-week diary. Binge drinking was calculated according to Australian guidelines (15) from the total alcohol consumed on each drinking day during the week prior to survey, and defined as ≥ 5 standard drinks (one standard drink = 10 gm alcohol) on at least one day.

Measures of depression and anxiety symptoms, cannabis use, cigarette smoking and binge drinking were summarized from waves three to six (with the response assumed to be “no occurrence” when the wave was missing): no symptoms, symptoms at one wave and symptoms at two or more waves.

Parental divorce or separation in adolescence (by wave 6) was identified either prospectively or retrospectively if adolescent was absent at wave 6.

Highest level of parental education in adolescence: secondary school not completed; secondary school completed or vocational qualification, university degree.

School type: government, Catholic, independent.

Young adult outcomes measures (waves 7–9)

Cigarette smoking. Participants reporting that they had smoked cigarettes on 6 or 7 days in the past week were classified as daily cigarette smokers.

Nicotine dependence was assessed at each wave using the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence. Nicotine dependence was defined at a cut-off point of >3 which corresponds with a cut-off point of >6 on the Fagerstrom Tolerance Questionnaire (16).

Illicit substance use. At each wave, participants were asked to report their maximum frequency of use over the last 12 months of cannabis, ecstasy, cocaine and amphetamines. For each substance, we identified participants who reported any use in the last 12 months.

Cannabis dependence was assessed using the computerized Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI 2.1, 12-month version) in participants reporting at least weekly cannabis use in the past 12 months. We applied this filter to

minimize responder fatigue as we considered that a diagnosis of cannabis dependence was only consistent with regular cannabis use, given the DSM-IV description of substance dependence as occurring with a ‘pattern of repeated (substance) self-administration’(17).

Past week drinking was identified using a beverage- and quantity-specific, four-day diary including all weekend days (Friday to Sunday) and the most recent weekday. Heavy binge drinking was defined as >20 standard drinks (one standard drink = 10 gm alcohol) for males and >11 standard drinks, for females in the past week. This cut-off was based on previous research with young people in Victoria (18).

Alcohol abuse and dependence using DSM-IV criteria was assessed using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI 2.1, 12-month version) (19) and together are referred to as ‘alcohol abuse and dependence’.

Any and multiple illicit substance use measures. The number of illicit substances used was counted at each wave and classified into two measures to identify individuals who were using any and multiple illicit substances at each wave.

Any and multiple substance dependence measures. Any and multiple dependence at each wave was identified from measures of nicotine and cannabis dependence and alcohol abuse and dependence.

Analysis

The analysis dataset was restricted to those participants who had at least one complete wave of data during adolescence and at least one complete wave in young adulthood and complete parental information. First, we examined the associations between summary measure of adolescent self-harm with background demographic factors, summary measures of adolescent substance use and anxiety and depression (Table 1). The prevalence of substance use was then estimated for each young adult wave, stratified by the summary measure of adolescent self-harm (Table 2). Finally, we estimated the association of any adolescent self-harm with each young adult substance use outcome, using generalized estimating equations with robust standard errors to allow for repeated measures within individuals. We generated a series of predictive models, initially adjusting for wave of observation and sex of the participant and sequentially adding potential confounders (i) school type, parental divorce/separation and highest level of parental education, then (ii) adolescent symptoms of anxiety and depression, then, finally (iii) the three adolescent substance-use summary measures of binge

drinking, cigarette smoking and cannabis use. Sequential adjustment allowed for the effect of potential confounders on the association between adolescent self-harm and the adult outcomes to be investigated.

Results

The main analysis in this paper is based on data provided by 1627 participants (80% of the intended sample) who had at least one complete wave of data in adolescence and adulthood and complete parental data. Of these participants, in the adolescent phase (waves 3–6), 4%, 6%, 16% and 74% had 1, 2, 3 and 4 complete waves of data, respectively, and in the adult phase (waves 7–9) 10%, 19% and 70% had 1, 2 and 3 waves of complete data.

In the analysis dataset, 876 (54%) were female, 826 (51%) attended a government school, 484 (30%) a Catholic school and 317 (19%) an independent school. By completion of the adolescent follow-up, 338 (21%) had parents who were

Table 1. Demographic characteristics, adolescent substance use and adolescent symptoms of depression and anxiety by adolescent self-harm (waves 3–6) in 1627 participants with observations in both the adolescent and young adult phases

Background and adolescent measure	No self-harm (n = 1494) % (95% CI)	Self-harm (n = 133) % (95% CI)
Sex		
Male	47 (44–50)	37 (29–45)
Female	53 (50–56)	63 (55–71)
School type		
Government	51 (48–53)	51 (43–60)
Catholic	30 (27–32)	30 (23–39)
Independent	20 (18–22)	19 (13–26)
Parental divorce/separation		
No	80 (78–82)	73 (65–80)
Yes	20 (18–22)	27 (20–35)
Highest parental education		
Did not complete high school	32 (29–34)	34 (26–42)
High school/vocational	34 (32–37)	35 (28–44)
University degree	34 (32–36)	31 (23–39)
Substance use		
Cigarette smoking		
None	61 (59–64)	28 (21–36)
One wave	11 (10–13)	11 (6–17)
Two or more waves	28 (25–30)	62 (53–70)
Cannabis use		
None	73 (70–75)	44 (36–53)
One wave	10 (8–11)	10 (6–16)
Two or more waves	18 (16–20)	46 (37–54)
Binge drinking		
None	66 (63–68)	47 (38–55)
One wave	19 (17–21)	20 (14–27)
Two or more waves	16 (14–18)	34 (26–42)
Anxiety depression symptoms		
None	69 (67–72)	26 (19–34)
One wave	15 (13–17)	21 (15–29)
Two or more waves	16 (14–18)	53 (45–62)

Adolescent self-harm and adult substance use

Table 2. Young adult substance use outcomes by adolescent self-harm in 1627 cohort participants with observations in both the adolescent and young adult phases

Young adult measure	Mean age 20.7 years (wave 7)		Mean age 24.1 years (wave 8)		Mean age 29.1 years (wave 9)	
	No adolescent self-harm (<i>n</i> = 1376) % (95% CI)	Adolescent self-harm (<i>n</i> = 128) % (95% CI)	No adolescent self-harm (<i>n</i> = 1315) % (95% CI)	Adolescent self-harm (<i>n</i> = 121) % (95% CI)	No adolescent self-harm (<i>n</i> = 1197) % (95% CI)	Adolescent self-harm (<i>n</i> = 111) % (95% CI)
Licit substance use						
Daily cigarette smoking	27 (24–29)	53 (44–62)	27 (24–29)	44 (35–53)	20 (18–23)	36 (28–46)
Alcohol heavy bingeing	15 (13–17)	23 (17–32)	17 (15–19)	23 (16–32)	10 (9–12)	16 (10–24)
Illicit drug use						
Any cannabis use	56 (53–58)	80 (72–86)	31 (29–34)	45 (37–55)	22 (19–24)	39 (30–48)
Any amphetamine use	6 (5–8)	17 (12–25)	10 (9–12)	16 (10–23)	10 (9–12)	20 (13–28)
Any cocaine use	3 (2–4)	5 (2–10)	8 (6–9)	15 (10–23)	8 (7–10)	12 (7–19)
Any ecstasy use	7 (5–8)	17 (12–25)	18 (16–20)	28 (21–37)	13 (11–15)	28 (20–37)
Any illicit drug use	56 (53–59)	80 (72–86)	36 (33–38)	53 (44–62)	27 (24–29)	46 (37–55)
Multiple illicit drug use	9 (8–11)	23 (16–31)	17 (15–19)	26 (19–35)	14 (13–17)	30 (22–39)
Dependence Syndrome						
Nicotine dependence	6 (5–7)	21 (15–29)	8 (7–10)	18 (12–26)	7 (6–9)	18 (12–26)
Alcohol abuse/dependence	16 (14–18)	27 (20–36)	18 (16–20)	28 (21–37)	12 (10–14)	15 (10–23)
Cannabis dependence	6 (5–8)	16 (11–24)	6 (5–7)	13 (8–21)	3 (2–4)	11 (6–18)
Any dependence syndrome	24 (22–26)	48 (39–56)	26 (24–29)	44 (35–53)	19 (17–21)	34 (26–44)
Multiple dependence syndromes	4 (3–5)	16 (10–23)	5 (4–7)	15 (10–23)	3 (2–4)	9 (5–16)

divorced or separated, 519 (32%) had parents who had not completed high school, 561 (34%) had parents who had completed high school or a vocational qualification and 547 (34%) had parents who had a university degree.

During adolescence, 101 (6%) reported multiple substance use (i.e. cigarette smoking, cannabis use and binge drinking) at two or more waves of follow-up, 123 (8%) reported multiple substance use at one wave and 1404 (86%) did not report multiple substance use at any wave. One hundred and thirty-three (8%) reported self-harm during adolescence (waves 3–6), of whom 84 (63%) were female. In adolescence, 705 (43%) participants did not report substance use (cigarettes, cannabis or binge drinking), with 27 (4%) of these reporting self-harm. In contrast, 922 (57%) reported substance use during adolescence, of whom 106 (11%) also reported self-harm (odds ratio (OR) for the association between substance use and self-harm in adolescence: 3.3, 95% CI 2.1–5.0). Seventy-three (69%) of the adolescent self-harmers who reported substance use were female. Table 1 summarizes demographic characteristic and summary adolescent substance use and anxiety and depression symptoms by adolescent self-harm.

The proportion of adolescents using substances (cigarette smoking, cannabis use and binge drinking) over two or more waves of follow-up was greater amongst those reporting self-harm compared with those not reporting self-harm. In addition, compared with those not reporting self-harm, a greater proportion of adolescent self-harmers reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety and depression over two or more waves of follow-up.

The proportion of participants reporting substance use in each young adult wave by adolescent self-harm status is shown in Table 2. Across all three adult waves, compared with non-self-harmers, adolescent self-harmers reported significantly increased prevalence of daily cigarette smoking, nicotine dependence, cannabis use, cannabis dependence, ecstasy use, any illicit substance use, any substance dependence and multiple dependence syndromes.

Predictive associations between adolescent self-harm and young adult substance use are displayed in Table 3. After adjusting for the effects of wave, sex, school type, parental divorce/separation and level of parental education, adolescent self-harm was associated with an elevated risk of licit and illicit substance use/dependence for every category of substance. Adjustment for adolescent anxiety/depression attenuated but did not fully account for these associations, with the exception of cocaine use. Further adjustment for the number of waves of adolescent cigarette, cannabis use and binge drinking substantially reduced all associations. Nevertheless, after adjustment for all measured confounders, including adolescent substance use, the association between adolescent self-harm and the occurrence of multiple dependence syndromes in adulthood remained (full adjusted OR: 2.0; 95% CI: 1.2–3.2).

Discussion

In this representative cohort of young people, all forms of substance use and dependence were more common through young adulthood in those with

Table 3. A series of predictive models examining the association between adolescent self-harm and different adult substance use outcomes with progressive adjustment for possible adolescent confounders or mediators in 1627 cohort participants with observations in both the adolescent and young adult phases

Young adult outcome (waves 7–9)	Adolescent self-harm exposure			
	Adjusted for wave and sex OR* (95% CI)	Adjusted further for school type, parental divorce and level of education OR† (95% CI)	Further adjusted for adolescent symptoms of anxiety or depression OR‡ (95%CI)	Further adjusted for adolescent substance use OR§ (95%CI)
Licit substance use				
Daily cigarette smoking	2.4 (1.8–3.4)	2.4 (1.7–3.3)	1.9 (1.4–2.7)	1.1 (0.76–1.6)
Alcohol heavy bingeing	1.6 (1.2–2.3)	1.6 (1.2–2.3)	1.7 (1.2–2.4)	1.2 (0.87–1.7)
Illicit drug use				
Any cannabis use	2.4 (1.8–3.3)	2.3 (1.7–3.2)	2.1 (1.5–2.9)	1.2 (0.88–1.7)
Any amphetamine use	2.3 (1.6–3.3)	2.2 (1.5–3.3)	1.9 (1.2–2.8)	1.1 (0.76–1.7)
Any cocaine use	1.8 (1.2–2.8)	1.8 (1.2–2.8)	1.5 (0.96–2.5)	0.93 (0.57–1.5)
Any ecstasy use	2.4 (1.7–3.3)	2.4 (1.7–3.4)	2.1 (1.4–3.0)	1.3 (0.90–1.9)
Any Illicit drug use	2.5 (1.8–3.5)	2.5 (1.8–3.4)	2.2 (1.6–3.1)	1.3 (0.91–1.8)
Multiple illicit drug use	2.4 (1.7–3.4)	2.4 (1.7–3.4)	2.0 (1.4–3.0)	1.2 (0.85–1.8)
Syndrome				
Nicotine dependence	3.3 (2.2–4.9)	3.2 (2.1–4.7)	2.2 (1.4–3.4)	1.4 (0.91–2.3)
Alcohol abuse/dependence	1.9 (1.4–2.6)	1.8 (1.3–2.5)	1.5 (1.1–2.1)	1.2 (0.86–1.7)
Cannabis dependence	3.3 (2.2–5.1)	3.2 (2.1–4.9)	2.5 (1.5–4.0)	1.5 (0.95–2.4)
Any syndrome	2.7 (2.0–3.6)	2.6 (1.9–3.5)	2.0 (1.4–2.7)	1.3 (0.98–1.8)
Multiple syndromes	4.2 (2.7–6.6)	4.1 (2.6–6.3)	3.0 (1.9–4.8)	2.0 (1.2–3.2)

*Odds ratios from generalized estimating equations with robust standard errors to allow for repeated measures within id and adjusted for wave of observation and sex

†Odds ratios from generalized estimating equations with robust standard errors to allow for repeated measures within id and adjusted for wave of observation, sex, school type, parental divorce or separation and highest level of education

‡Odds ratios from generalized estimating equations with robust standard errors to allow for repeated measures within id and adjusted for wave of observation, sex, school type, parental divorce or separation and highest level of education, and symptoms of anxiety or depression on three levels (none, one wave, 2+ waves) in adolescence

§Odds ratios from generalized estimating equations with robust standard errors to allow for repeated measures within id and adjusted for wave of observation, sex, school type, parental divorce or separation and highest level of education, any symptoms of anxiety or depression and binge drinking, smoking and cannabis use (all on three levels: none, one wave, 2+ waves) in adolescence.

an adolescent history of self-harm. By wave 7 (mean age 20.7 years), just under half of those who had engaged in adolescent self-harm met criteria for a dependence syndrome and 1-in-6 met criteria for multiple dependence syndromes. By comparison, only 1-in-25 of adolescents not reporting self-harm, met criteria for multiple dependence syndromes at wave 7. Although a reduction in the prevalence of substance use occurred between waves 7 and 9, the increased risk of substance use associated with adolescent self-harm was maintained throughout the participants' third decade of life. Adjustment for the presence of adolescent symptoms of anxiety or depression attenuated, but did not eliminate the associations between adolescent self-harm and illicit drug use and dependence in adulthood. The majority of associations were heavily confounded by adolescent substance use, confirming that an intimate link between self-harm and substance use had already been established in adolescence. Notwithstanding, adolescent self-harm was independently associated with multiple forms of dependence syndrome.

We have recently shown that a substantial reduction in reported self-harm occurs as teenagers

age (5). Yet, these additional findings suggest that cessation of self-harming behaviour in late adolescence may be accompanied by a continuing use of multiple substances, possibly to regulate the intense emotions associated with this phase of life (7). Adolescents who self-harm are more likely to employ avoidant coping strategies and are less able to solve problems effectively (20), thus increasing the risk of an on-going reliance on substances as they grow older (21). To understand this link, the presence of common underlying biopsychosocial risk factors predisposing individuals to both teenage self-harm and later substance use needs to be considered. Such factors may operate at the level of the individual (e.g. impulsive personality traits), household (e.g. family conflict), or community level (e.g. the social transmission of behavioural problems amongst peers). Substance use and self-harm both often commonly occur in response to negative affect (22, 23). One possibility is that the endogenous opioid system, also implicated in addiction, may be activated by self-harm (24). It is therefore also possible that adolescent self-harm and substance abuse share an underlying biological pathway. However, the causal pathway responsible

for these findings falls outside the scope of our study and requires further research.

Problematic substance use is a well-established correlate of both self-harm (12) and suicide (25), but the longitudinal relationship between adolescent self-harm and later heavy and dependent substance use has not been previously described. A study of a New Zealand birth-cohort failed to detect an association between suicide attempts prior to age 18 years and substance and alcohol dependence between 18 and 25 years (8). However, suicide attempts only represent a small proportion of the full range of self-harming behaviour (26). Our representative sample, high rates of participation and multiple waves of follow-up over a time period spanning from middle adolescence to the late 20s, are strengths of this study. Indeed, the changes in levels of substance use which occurred between waves 7 and wave 9 are consistent with other epidemiological data on illicit drug use in Australia (27, 28). However, the findings need to be considered in the light of certain methodological issues. Non-response in longitudinal studies tends to be associated with drug use and this may have affected our findings. We used a broad definition of self-harm that encompassed behaviours with and without suicidal intention. We adopted this definition, because there is a substantial overlap between suicidal and non-suicidal self-harm (29) and behavioural intention with respect to suicide is changeable (30). Finally, all data on self-harm and substance use were based on self-report measures, with no external validation of these measures. However, other research indicates that individuals' self-reports of drug use and self-harm in surveys of this type are both reliable and valid (13, 31).

The public health focus of self-harm research has until recently been on the association with suicide (32). Whilst this focus is clearly important, it has perhaps overshadowed the need to address other health risks in young people who self-harm. Although most adolescent self-harming behaviour appears to resolve spontaneously (5), our findings indicate that young people who self-harm are at substantial risk of heavy and dependent substance use in their third decade of life. This level of substance misuse is likely to contribute substantially to the premature mortality and disease burden experienced by individuals who self-harm (33). Adolescents who self-harm may benefit from ongoing clinical and social support as they make the transition to adulthood. Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (34), Mentalization-based Therapy (35) and Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (36) are all promising interventions for adolescents who self-

harm, although more evidence is needed around their longer term effectiveness. Further interventions targeting substance use, seem warranted (37), even when a young person's self-harm has started to resolve.

Authors contributions

GP and PM conceived the study and developed the analysis plan with CC and HR. Data were analysed by CC and HR. PM led the writing of the paper and CC, HR, LD, RB and GP contributed to drafts of the paper. PM guarantees the paper and is the corresponding author.

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Declaration of interest

PM runs an NHS service for adults who self-harm and is also the grant holder on a self-harm intervention study funded by Guys' & St Thomas' Charity (grant number: MAJ120701). The other authors have no conflict of interests to declare, either in relation to this study, or more generally. Data collection for this study was supported by NHMRC Australia.

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