Introduction
Elderly suicide is so imminent for its escalating scale because of the rising elderly population and the older adult is the highest risk group for suicide. Unfortunately, attempted suicide in later life draws less attention and is always under-researched. Hence, it is worthwhile to conduct the present study to examine any unique patterns and characteristics of local Chinese elderly suicide attempters.

Objectives
1. To identify socio-demographic data, medical burden and psychiatric history, circumstances surrounding the suicide attempt, and clinical assessment and management of Hong Kong Chinese elderly suicide attempters. 2. To examine any significant differences in study variables between Hong Kong Chinese elderly and non-elderly suicide attempters.

Methodology
Retrospective study was adopted. One-year (2011) psychiatric consultation notes of eligible subjects were retrieved to identify study variables and detect significant differences between local Chinese elderly and non-elderly suicide attempters.

Result
There were 60 elderly and 189 non-elderly subjects. For elderly, mean age was 77.28, 55% were female, 45.7% was widowed, and 66.7% lived with relatives, 90.0% and 65.0% had chronic illness and distressful physical problem. 35.0% had psychiatric history and 20.7% had suicidal attempt. For index attempt, 53.3% claimed two causes. 65.6% acted impulsively and 5.2% had suicidal note. 91.7% used one method with drug overdose (33.3%), jumping (16.7%) and chemical poisoning (12.1%). 68.8 % perceived lethality and 71.6% acted at home. 36.4% attempted in the important day. 26.7% showed hint, 19.1% took precaution and 25.5% sought help after attempt. After
consultation, 36.5% received medication, 10.9% remained remorseless 13.3% still expressed suicidal intention. 83.3% had psychiatric diagnosis. 36.7% had psychiatric admission and 31.7% discharged with psychiatric follow-up. The mean length of stay was 7.08 days. There were statistically significant differences between two groups on marital, living and employment status, chronic illness, newly diagnosed serious disease, distressful physical problem, recent hospitalization, current use of illicit drug/alcohol, number of precipitating cause, onset of mood problem, presence of suicide note, alcohol use before attempt, time to hospital, number of interventions suggested, impression of psychiatric diagnosis, discharge management and average length of stay. To conclude, this preliminary research identified unique patterns and characteristics of local Chinese elderly suicide attempters and uncovered significant differences between elderly and non-elderly subjects. It brought supplementary findings of clinical variables and outcomes to the pool of local researches on elderly suicide.