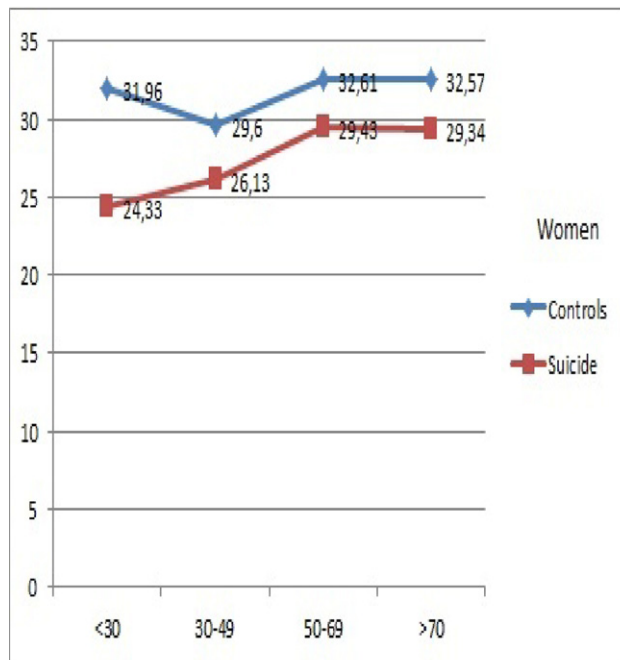


relationship between these two variables is complex and not all studies support it. Moreover, the relationships between depression, suicide and overweight point in different directions. More and more studies indicate the existence of a relationship between depression and overweight, suggesting that perhaps the “epidemic” of depression and overweight that we see in Western societies has some connection. In addition, depression is a risk factor for suicide well established. Our results indicate that suicide group tends to have lower BMI (less weight in relation to its size) than the controls.

Table 1



Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EW598

Prevalence of mental disorders in 1519 suicides: A meta-analysis

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Introduction Psychological autopsy studies have constantly indicated a clear relation between mental disorders and suicide. This relation has been found in studies across the world, although the percentage of cases with at least one mental disorder diagnosed may vary between studies and specially, between countries and geographical regions.

Methods Review of psychological autopsy studies of suicide completers which contained information on diagnostic distribution. Only studies carried out in Europe and North America were included.

Results A total of 14 studies, including 1519 suicides, were analyzed (Table 1).

Conclusions Suicide risk is a multifactor phenomenon, however, it is strongly related to mental disorders. Mental health strategies should be directed to target clinical groups at high risk of suicide.

Table 1

Study	Suicides with diagnose	Prevalence of mental disorder (%)	OR
Schneider/2005	146	89.57	17.9816
Waern/2002	82	96.47	122.0238
Almansi/2009	134	69.07	6.432
Appleby/1999	76	90.48	26.2647
Hawton/2002	38	90.47	123.5
Boardman/1999	151	71.23	3.1074
Foster/1999	101	86.32	21.0417
Thoresen/2006	31	72.09	9.1852
Preville/2005	40	42.10	6.1818
Lesage/1994	66	88	12.3095
Overholser/2011	125	84.46	8.1258
Shafii/1988	20	95.23	18.1818
Shaffer/1996	59	59	4.8404
Brent/1999	115	82.15	14.2313

	Estimation	Signif.	95% confidence interval	
			Lower	Upper
M-H combined OR	9.4603	0.000000	8.0168	11.1638
SE(lnOR)	0.0845			
Homogeneity Chi-squared	88.6904	0.000000		

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EW602

Suicidal ideation during pregnancy in British Pakistani women

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Introduction Suicide is a major public health problem and one of the common causes of maternal mortality. Rates of suicide and self-harm are higher in British South Asian women compared to the majority white population. Suicidal Ideation (SI) is a significant risk factor associated with self-harm and suicide.

Objective To explore the prevalence and risk factors of SI in British Pakistani women.

Aim To identify risk factors associated with SI, in order to inform future preventive strategies.

Method This is a secondary analysis of a larger study which looked at depression during pregnancy and infant outcomes. Par-