

EPV1061

The deaths of invisible people. A literature review

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Introduction: Suicide is a serious public health problem. Each year it is estimated that it causes almost one million deaths worldwide, much more than those caused by war or homicide. These deaths are also devastating, affecting not only the person who commits them, but also his or her environment (family, friends, professionals involved, etc.) and society as a whole. The risk and protective factors for suicide are well known in the literature, which gives rise to the estimation of possible high-risk groups according to their characteristics, especially when risk factors are added, protective factors are reduced, and unfavorable life circumstances are present. Among these groups with greater vulnerability to suicidal behavior are homeless people with severe mental disorders, who are unfortunately little visible in society and in the investigation.

Objectives: The aim of this paper is to review the current state of the question of suicide in homeless people with severe mental disorders.

Methods: Review of the international scientific literature on the issue published in the last twenty years.

Results: The few studies available conclude the higher prevalence of suicidal behavior in homeless people with severe mental disorders compared to the general population, which has not been translated into the development of specific care and prevention plans and programs.

Conclusions: It is considered essential to expand investigation in this field, which will be very useful to lay the foundations for the development of guidelines, plans and specific programs, and to know the evidence about them.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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Coping and suicidal ideation in men from the clinical and control groups

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Introduction: Suicidal ideation is often an indicator of suicidal risk. However, suicidality is one of the most stigmatized themes thus suicidal ideation can be difficult to diagnose using direct questions. So, it's impotent to look for psychological traits those may be linked to suicidal ideation. This can be useful for the diagnostic of suicidal risk and prevention of suicidal behavior. The identification of copings that correlate with suicidal ideation and do not depend on mental health allows finding universal ways to reduce suicidal risk.

Objectives: The aim of the study is to find “copings” which have universal impact on suicidal ideation in men.

Methods: The data were obtained using the study of 193 men (clinical group: 67 men with F20, F31, F33 diagnosis aged 17 to 34 (mean age 21,1±4,25); control group: 126 men aged 18 to 63 (mean age 40,04±14,71) who never asked for psychiatric assistance. 3 questions about suicidal ideation (estimate of frequency of last week with Likert' scale from 0 - “not at all” to 4 - “extremely”), COPE (Carver, 1989). Correlation analysis (Spearman) were used.

Results: The table consists correlation that are statistically significant for both groups.

question	Control group					
	Denial	Behavioral disengagement	Mental disengagement/ self-distraction	Substance use	Venting	
Feeling hopeless about the future	,218*	,177*	,237**	,208*	,304**	
Thoughts of ending your life	,189*	,217*	,240**	,189*	---	
Thoughts of death or dying	,117	---	,290**	,215*	,301**	
question	Clinical group					
	Denial	Behavioral disengagement	Mental disengagement/ self-distraction	Substance use	Venting	
Feeling hopeless about the future		,494**	,177*	,478**	,208*	,375**
Thoughts of ending your life		,347**	,217*	,363**	,342**	---
Thoughts of death or dying		,353**	---	,302*	,323**	,249*

* - p≤0,05; ** p ≤0,01

Conclusions: Our results demonstrate that avoidant copings (Denial, Behavioral disengagement, Mental disengagement /self-distraction) link to suicidal ideation in all men regardless of their mental state. This can be explained by general pathological effect of avoidant copings of people lives: its hinder an identification and settlement of the everyday problems and its contribute to worsening of the situation. This underlines the importance of promotion more active copings as part of prevention antisuicidal work. The “Substance use” coping comforts for a while and anyway helps to formation suicidal ideation through worsening a mental and physical states, increase impulsivity. All this shows that work aimed the substance use prevention constitutes a suicidal ideation prevention work. Increased frequency of use of a Venting coping can leave men in emotional storm state that carries risk of suicide. This points to the importance of wide popularization of affordable ways to the calm, reduce of the power of emotion.

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Characteristics of Single vs. Multiple Suicide Attempters Among Adult Population: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Introduction: Suicide is one of the leading causes of unnatural death worldwide. There might be meaningful differences between those individuals that attempt suicide once in their lifespan and those who make multiple attempts in terms of sociodemographic and clinical characteristics. There are no previous meta-analysis addressing this topic in the adult population.

Objectives: We aimed to examine the factors that differentiate single and multiple suicide attempters in adult population.

Methods: We followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines to conduct this review and meta-analysis. The review protocol was registered in PROSPERO. We carried out a systematic literature search in three databases to identify original studies that explored the differences between single and multiple suicide attempters among adult population. A total of 75 studies were included in the review and 69 were included in the meta-analysis.

Results: Multiple attempters were more likely to present certain disorders such as mood and psychotic disorders, as well as personality or substance use disorders. Higher suicide ideation and suicide intent scores also characterized this group. Childhood trauma experiences, stressful life events, and higher rates of hopelessness were statistically significant in multiple attempters.

Conclusions: Identifying the factors predicting multiple suicide attempts helps to delineate a high-risk suicidal profile that should be taken into account in the clinical and suicide prevention scenario.

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Risk factors for suicidal ideations and suicide attempts among medical students

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Introduction: Medical students are a high-risk population for having suicidal thoughts and behaviors. However, few studies have been fulfilled on this subject.

Objectives: The objective of this study was to provide a systematic overview of risk factors for suicidal ideations (SI) and suicide attempts (SA) among medical students.

Methods: We set out to summarize the literature on the MEDLINE (via PUBMED) and Science Direct databases, regarding risk factors for SI and SA in medical students, using the key words : « medical student » ; « suicide attempt » ; « suicidal ideation », « risk ».

Results: Recent studies showed that poor mental health outcomes including depression, anxiety, burnout, comorbid mental illness, and stress presented the strongest risk for SI among

medical students. In addition, SI was statistically significantly associated with alcohol use, Tobacco consumption, personal history of suicide attempt, female gender and poor social support.

On the other hand, SA were significantly associated with the presence of a long-term illness, anxiety and depression. Conversely, stress, female gender, and alcohol use were not significant risk factors for SA among medical students.

Conclusions: Medical students face a number of personal, environmental, and academic challenges that may put them at risk for SI and SA. Additional research on individual risk factors is needed to construct effective suicide prevention programs in medical schools.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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Experiences of the first two pandemic years (2020 and 2021) in regards of the alteration of violent suicide attempts compared to 2016-2021. Presenting demographic features. Research made at Dr. Manninger Jenő National Traumatology Center, Hungary

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Introduction: During the pandemic years in Hungary the completed suicide rates has risen significantly. Suicide rates had been decreasing until 2019 since 1986. In 2019, 1550 people dead by completed suicide, in 2020 this number increased to 1705, in 2021, 1561 cases were registered. Violent suicide attempts represent the majority of completed suicides.

Objectives: In our study we were analysing the number of alteration of violent suicide attempts between 2016-2021, focusing on the trend in the first two years of the pandemic outbreak. 228 inpatients (65,4% male, 34,6% female) gone under medical treatment due to violent suicide attempts between 2016-2021 at Dr. Manninger Jenő National Traumatology Center, Budapest, Hungary.

Methods: We used an interrupted time-series analysis with Prais-Winsten regression, controlling autoaggressive and seasonal effects, to estimate the effect of the pandemic years on the violent suicide attempt rates in our sample. Demographic features, risk factors for suicidal behaviours, motivation and methods were analysed by Chi-square test and cross tabulation.

Results: Comparing to the previous years, in the first two pandemic years significantly has risen the number of inpatients treated because of violent suicide attempts. After the rapid change in 2020, decreasing numbers could be observed in 2021.

Conclusions: Analyzing the numbers of violent suicide attempts between 2016 and 2021, an increase in the number of attempts was