

EW0852

Mental health profile of suicide victims in an Irish urban population

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*Saint Patrick's University Hospital, Young Adult, Dublin, Ireland***Objectives** To describe demographic and psychiatric characteristics of suicide victim cases.**Method** Retrospective, case file psychological autopsy of deaths registered at the coroner's court, Dublin. Cases with a verdict of suicide and open verdicts registered in 2007, 2012 and 2013 were included.**Results** Two hundred and five cases of suicide/open verdicts were registered the 3-year period. Seventy four percent ($n = 152$) were males. Mean age – 42.87 years old (STD = 15.44) with no significant difference between genders. Sixty-four percent ($n = 132$) were single at the time of death, while 32.2% had children. One hundred and ninety-eight had a stable accommodation; 37.5% ($n = 77$) living alone, and 36.6% ($n = 75$) actively employed.One hundred and twelve subjects (54.6%) suffered from mental illness; 53.6% – affective disorder; 15.2% – alcohol and substance misuse; 12.5% – psychotic disorder. Seventy-nine (70.5%) were not in contact with mental health services at the time of death; 32 (28.6%) were attending as outpatients. Illness onset was recorded for 68.7% cases ($n = 77$); 35.7% ($n = 40$) had a length of illness of more than 5 years. Psychiatric comorbidity was present in 29.5% ($n = 33$); 54.5% ($n = 18$) presented also alcohol/substance misuse.**Conclusion** Suicide victims were single, middle-aged male, suffered mental health difficulties, most frequently affective disorder. A small number of subjects an additional comorbid diagnosis. Few were in contact with outpatient services at the time of death. No significant differences in demographic characteristics were found between the group suffering from mental illness and the group with no mental illness.**Disclosure of interest** The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.02.466>

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Suicide and drug and alcohol addiction: Self-destructive behaviours. An observational study on clinic hospital populationA. Nardella^{1,*}, G. Falcone¹, G. Giordano¹, D. Erbuto², M. Migliorati², M. Innamorati³, P. Girardi⁴, M. Pompili⁴¹ *Psychiatry Residency Training Program, Faculty of Medicine and Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy*² *Faculty of Medicine and Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Department of Neuroscience, Mental Health and Sensory Organs NESMOS, Rome, Italy*³ *European University of Rome, Department of Human Sciences, Rome, Italy*⁴ *Faculty of Medicine and Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Sant'Andrea Hospital Rome, Department of Neuroscience, Mental Health and Sensory Organs NESMOS, Rome, Italy*

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Introduction Suicidal behaviour and drug and alcohol dependence represent two different aspects of self-destructive behavior. **Objectives** We evaluated the relationship between suicidal behavior and substance and alcohol addiction. It was investigated the role of childhood trauma in these self-destructive behaviors and in the development of the two mental constructions of hopelessness and mentalization.**Aims** We also assessed how a high level of hopelessness could affect suicidal ideation and how low or absent capacity of mentalization could influence the development of substance and/or alcohol addiction.**Methods** This naturalistic, observational study included 50 patients (mean age = 46.54; S.D = 14.57) recruited from the department of psychiatry ($n = 18$) and the centre for suicide prevention ($n = 32$) of Sant'Andrea Hospital (Rome). Different questionnaires were administered to each patient from February to May 2016.**Results** There was not a statistically significant relationship between suicidal behavior and addict behavior. Childhood trauma resulted a risk factor for alcohol abuse with a relationship that tended to significance ($P = 0.07$). Physical and sexual abuses were significantly associated with addiction (respectively $P = 0.014$; $P = 0.033$). It was showed a statistically significant interaction between high level of hopelessness and suicidal ideation ($P = 0.037$). The absence of mentalization was related to the absence of alcohol abuse ($P = 0.061$). Finally, trauma experienced during childhood was associated with high level of hopelessness ($P = 0.005$).**Conclusions** Suicidal behavior is influenced indirectly by a childhood traumatic experience that conditioning the level of hopelessness. Childhood trauma affected directly the development of drug abuse and alcoholism. The capacity of mentalization was not related with childhood trauma.**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.02.467>

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Cyberbullying and suicidal ideation: Relationship with mood states and consumption of psychoactive substancesD. Silva¹, J. Nunes^{1,*}, T. Ferreira², A. Pissarra da Costa¹¹ *Hospital Sousa Martins, Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health of Sousa Martins Hospital, U.L.S. Guarda, Guarda, Portugal*² *Hospital Prof. Doutor Fernando Fonseca, Amadora, Portugal, Department of Psychiatry, Lisbon, Portugal*

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Introduction Cyberbullying is an emergent problem associated to terrible consequences, especially in young adults.**Objectives** To analyse the levels of behaviours of victimization and aggression of cyberbullying, suicidal ideation, mood states and consumption of psychoactive substances in a sample of college students from the University of Beira Interior (UBI), as well as to analyse the relationship between these variables.**Methods** Analytical cross-sectional study that integrates quantitative methodology. Data collection took place via online survey in the population of students at the UBI ($n = 475$, 329 females, mean age 22.2 ± 4.1 years). The questionnaire consisted of socio-demographic, mental health and internet use data and the Portuguese versions of self-reported scales to measure mood states, consumption of psychoactive substances, the levels of behaviours of victimization and aggression of cyberbullying and the levels of suicidal ideation.**Results** The levels of aggression of cyberbullying were significantly higher in male students and in users of social networks. There was a significant positive correlation between behaviours of victimization and aggression of cyberbullying, and between them and suicidal ideation and negative affect. The levels of both behaviours of cyberbullying and suicidal ideation were significantly higher in students consuming alcohol with drugs, just drugs and sedatives. There was a significant positive correlation between suicidal ideation and negative affect and a significant negative correlation between suicidal ideation and positive affect.**Conclusions** Both behaviours of cyberbullying were significantly associated with suicidal ideation and negative affect. Thus, stands out the relevance of an earlier identification of these behaviours and an adequate intervention by health professionals.