

**Conclusions:** In our sample, emergency psychiatry admissions with behaviour disorders and suicide attempts increased in pandemic period.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Suicide; emergency psychiatry; Pandemia; COVID-19

### EPV0299

#### Influence of precipitation on psychiatric emergency care visits

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**Introduction:** Psychiatric emergency care visits have been associated to several climate variables. However, the influence of precipitation has been understudied

**Objectives:** To study the association between precipitation and number of emergency care psychiatric visits.

**Methods:** Daily urgency visits were extracted from electronic medical records of Hospital Universitario La Paz from 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019. Precipitation data (measured as accumulated litres per square meter) was obtained from a local climate station. Spearman correlation was estimated.

**Results:** The Spearman correlation coefficient was  $-0.02$  ( $p = 0.80$ ).

**Conclusions:** Precipitation was not associated to number of emergency visits.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Emergency Care; Suicide

### EPV0300

#### Climate factors associated with help seeking of patient suffering from suicidal stress: The case of rainy days

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**Introduction:** Suicidal phenomena help seeking depends on a broad array of factors, which include climatic variables. Our aim was to analyse the effect of precipitation with help seeking in patients suffering from suicidal behaviour

**Objectives:** Our aim was to analyse the effect of precipitation with help seeking in patients suffering from suicidal behaviour

**Methods:** Daily urgency visits from suicidal phenomena (including suicide attempt and ideation) were extracted from electronic medical records of Hospital Universitario La Paz from 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019. Precipitation data (measured as accumulated litres per square meter) was obtained from a local climate station. Spearman correlation was estimated

**Results:** The Spearman correlation coefficient was  $0.04$  ( $p = 0.48$ )

**Conclusions:** Precipitation did not influence help seeking for patients affected by suicidal phenomena

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Suicide; Emergency Care

### EPV0301

#### Seasonal patterns in psychiatric emergency care visits

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**Introduction:** Psychiatric emergency visits have with associated with seasonal pattern that reflect psychosocial factors. Its knowledge could proving valuable insight about help seeking behaviour of patients suffering with mental illness.

**Objectives:** Our aim was to analyse weekly and monthly seasonality

**Methods:** Daily urgency visits were extracted from electronic medical records of Hospital Universitario La Paz from 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019. A poisson multivariate model was performed with day of the week and month as covariates. Predictive margins were estimated

**Results:** Psychiatric emergency visits were less frequent in Saturday and Sunday (5.5 visits per day) than weekdays (7.5 visits per day). Not differences were observed among months.

**Conclusions:** A weekly season pattern was observed with less psychiatric emergency visits during weekends.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keyword:** Emergency Care

### EPV0302

#### Weekly and monthly patterns in suicide-related emergency care visits

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**Introduction:** Suicidal seeking help seeking behaviour has with associated with seasonal pattern that reflect an array of psychosocial factors. Its understanding is paramount for improving psychiatric emergency care.

**Objectives:** Our aim was to analyse weekly and monthly seasonality on emergency department visits due to autolytic phenomena

**Methods:** Daily urgency visits from suicidal phenomena (including suicide attempt and ideation) were extracted from electronic medical records of Hospital Universitario La Paz from 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019. A poisson multivariate model was performed with day of the week and month as covariates. Predictive margins were estimated

**Results:** Psychiatric emergency visits due to suicidal phenomena were less frequent in Saturday and Sunday (1.8 visits per day) than weekdays (2.5 visits per day). Peaks were observed in February and September, being April and May the months with fewer visits

**Conclusions:** A weekly season pattern was observed with less psychiatric emergency visits due to suicidal phenomena during