Conclusions: Decision-making ability shows alterations in patients with a history of suicidality and depression, confirming the findings of previous studies. Furthermore, an impaired or dysfunctional decision-making ability may potentially be a predictor of suicidal behaviour in patients with depression, a possibility that could be a reason for further research in this field, both in the context of investigating predictors and in developing appropriate treatments for these patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0073

The Global Burden of Suicidal Behavior Among People Experiencing Food Insecurity: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.302

Introduction: Food insecurity has become a growing burden within a global context where climate change, catastrophes, wars, and insurgencies are increasingly prevalent. Several studies have reported an association between suicidal behaviors (i.e., suicide ideation, plans, and attempts) and food insecurity. This meta-analytic review for the first time, synthesized the available literature to determine the pooled prevalence of suicidal behaviors among individuals experiencing food insecurity, and examined the strength of their association.

Objectives: To determine the pooled prevalence of suicidal behaviors among individuals experiencing food insecurity, and examine the strength of their association.

Methods: Databases (*Ovid, PubMed, Web of Science, and CINAHL*) were searched using the appropriate search term from inception to July 2022. Eligible studies reporting the number/prevalence of suicidal behaviors among individuals experiencing food insecurity or the association between food insecurity and suicidal behaviors were included. The pooled prevalence of suicidal behaviors was determined using the random-effects model. The review was registered with PROSPERO (CRD42022352858).

Results: A total of 47 studies comprising 75,346 individuals having experienced food insecurity were included. The pooled prevalence was 22.3% for suicide ideation (95% CI: 14.7-29.9; I^2=99.6%, p<0.001, k=18), 18.1% for suicide plans (95% CI: 7.0-29.1; I^2=99.6%, p<0.001, k=4), 17.2% for suicide attempts (95% CI: 9.6-24.8; I^2=99.9%, p<0.001, k=12), and 4.6% for unspecified suicidal behavior (95% CI: 2.8-6.4; I^2=85.5%, p<0.001, k=5). There was a positive relationship between experiencing food insecurity and (i) suicide ideation (aOR=1.049 [95% CI: 1.046-1.052; I^2=99.6%, p<0.001, k=31]), (ii) suicide plans (aOR=1.480 [95% CI: 1.465-1.496; I^2=99.1%, p<0.001, k=5]), and (iii) unspecified suicide behaviors (aOR=1.133 [95% CI: 1.052-1.219; I^2=53.0%, p=0.047, k=6]). However, a negative relationship was observed between experiencing food insecurity and suicide attempts (aOR=0.622 [95% CI: 0.617-0.627; I^2 = 98.8%, p<0.001, k=15]). The continent and the countries income status where the study was conducted were the common cause of heterogeneity of the differences in the odds of the relationships between experiencing

food insecurity and suicidal behaviors - with North America and high-income countries (HICs) having higher odds. For suicide attempts, all non HICs had a negative relationship with food insecurity.

Conclusions: There is a high prevalence of suicidal behaviors among individuals experiencing food insecurity. Initiatives to reduce food insecurity would likely be beneficial for mental well-being and to mitigate the risk of suicidal behaviors among population experiencing food insecurity.

The paradoxical finding of suicide attempts having a negative relationship with food insecurity warrants further research.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0074

Examining the Effects of COVID-19 on Suicide Attempts in Budapest: A Focus on Violent and Non-Violent Attempts

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.303

Introduction: In Hungary, in contrast to most other countries, suicide deaths increased significantly during the first year of the COVID-19 epidemic (March to December 2020). Globally, the burden of emergency care in the healthcare system tended to decrease during the first period of the epidemic.

Objectives: Our research aimed to evaluate the changes in the number of intentional suicide attempts by violent and non-violent means during the first two years of the epidemic, compared to the trend before March 2020 in the Budapest metropolitan area and Pest County.

Methods: We analyzed psychiatric assessment reports of self-poisoning patients admitted to Péterfy Hospital's Emergency Department and Clinical Toxicology from Jan 2019 to Dec 2021 to estimate non-violent suicide attempt trends. We analyzed patient data for violent suicide attempts treated at Dr. Manninger Jenő Trauma Centre from 2016-2021, focusing on trends during the first two years of the pandemic. Negative binomial regression estimates were used for interrupted time series analysis with Prais-Winsten regression, controlling for time and seasonal and autoregressive effects. We used change-point detection to examine the leveling of trends. The Institutional Review Board approved the research in both institutions. Approval numbers: 08-2022 (Péterfy Hospitaly) and 19-2021 (Traumatology Center).

Results: The number of male non-violent suicide attempts decreased by 16.6% compared with the pre-epidemic period (p<0.001). A similar and significant decrease was observed in females and in the total population (Image 1). The female and total population trends, i.e., the decrease, were reversed by August 2020,