

and suicidal behaviour among patients in the acute psychiatric care setting.

**Methods:** The study population included psychiatric in-patients (N=100) consecutively treated with depressive disorders and/or suicidal behaviour in a University Clinic between December 1, 2020 and December 31, 2021. Three different patient-groups were generated based on their suicidal behaviour: suicide attempters (N=55) including *recent attempters* (N=36) and *past attempters* (N=19) and *non-suicidal patients* (N=45), who never had a suicide attempt. Basic socio-demographic data, the severity of depression and immunological parameters (white blood cell count: lymphocytes, monocytes, neutrophil, eosinophil, basophil granulocytes; thrombocytes; C-reactive protein) were recorded. Descriptive analyses and multivariate regression model were performed with RStudio version 4.2.3.

**Results:** CRP was significantly higher (2.00 vs. 1.00; p=0.007) in suicidal patients (N=55), however other immunological parameters did not differ significantly between the suicidal and the non-suicidal groups (NLR: 2.02 vs. 2.19; MLR: 0.22 vs. 0.11; PLR: 118 vs. 130). NLR and MLR showed significantly higher values (NLR: 2.83 vs. 1.93, p=0.021; MLR: 0.28 vs. 0.11, p=0.01) for those who currently attempted suicide (N=36) compared to the patients with no or past suicide attempt (N=64). In the regression analysis, the NLR and MLR showed significantly higher values in current suicide attempters even when gender, age, suicidal risk and severity of depression were included in the model. However, no significant differences were found when comparing current and past suicide attempters with the non-suicidal patients.

**Conclusions:** Despite the small number of cases in the samples, our results confirmed the association of certain immunological parameters (NLR, MLR) and acute suicidal behaviour. This relationship was found to be independent of depression and its severity. Our data suggest that, unlike the NLR and MLR parameters, the higher CRP value may not be related to acute suicide attempt, but rather to suicidal vulnerability, as a trait-marker. Markers of chronic systemic inflammation may help in the prediction of suicidal behaviour and in the development of new therapeutic options, however, further prospective studies are needed to identify the specific role of immunological factors in suicidal behaviour more precisely.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

EPP0617

Self-harm among Brazilian teenagers: scoping review

J. L. Da Silva<sup>1\*</sup>, J. E. D. L. Sobrinho<sup>1</sup>, M. V. Heimer<sup>1</sup>, L. D. A. Oliveira<sup>1</sup> and L. S. Malheiros<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>master's degree in hebiatry, University of Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil  
\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.722

**Introduction:** Non-suicidal self-injury among adolescents has grown in recent years, becoming a significant public health issue. The high social and psychological impacts related to it are often characterized by substance abuse and the development of anxiety and depression. Furthermore, emotional dysregulation and heightened reactivity are associated psychological characteristics.

**Objectives:** The aim of this paper was to do a scoping review, mapping the existing literature on self-harming behaviors among

Brazilian adolescents, considering their sociodemographic and clinical characteristics.

**Methods:** We followed the adapted PRISMA checklist for scoping reviews. We searched eight databases: APA PsycNet, LILACS, MEDLINE, PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, The Cochrane Library, and Scopus. The selection of studies was conducted in accordance with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement, where three independent researchers examined all titles and abstracts, applying the eligibility criteria. Accordingly, six studies were selected for descriptive analysis due to the variety of study types.

**Results:** A total of 2,032 youngsters were studied in the age range of 10 to 19 years-old, among over 15,000 reported cases of self-harming behaviors. Females accounted for 51.3% of the cases and had higher scores of impulsivity and loneliness to self-harming behavior (P ≤ 0.05). Alcohol use was evident across both genders but showed higher measures for males in both age groups (10 to 14 and 15 to 19 years, p < 0.001).

**Image:**

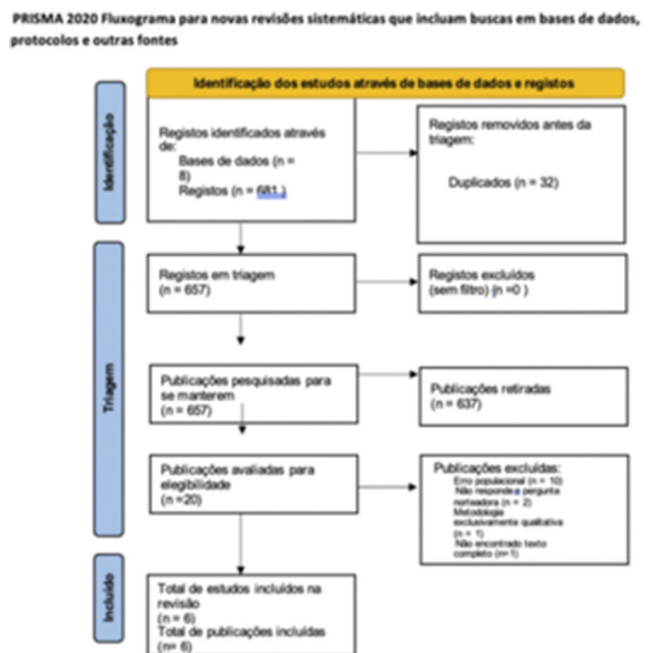


Image 2:

Quadro 1 - Fichamento dos artigos incluídos na revisão.

ARTIGO	LOCAL	PERÍODO	OBJETIVO	DADOS EXTRAÍDOS	PERÍODO
(Pattani, Lalloo, Bannat, Olatun, 2008)	(2) regiões administrativas de DF	2002	Investigar o papel dos fatores psicossociais, comportamentais e emocionais nas lesões autoinfligidas em adolescentes.	Sexo, faixa etária, Raça/etnia, Classe social, Métodos de lesão autoinfligida utilizados.	Injury, Int. J. Care Injured
(Francini, Silva, Araújo, Bello, 2018)	Divinópolis, MG	2016	Analisar a prevalência de autolesão entre escolares de 10 a 14 anos de idade e as características demográficas, socioeconômicas, a saber, o nível de gravidade de autolesão, as variáveis psicossociais, e as funções ou motivos que levam a tal comportamento.	Sexo, idade média, faixa etária, escolaridade, Prevalência de crises ou mais autolesões no último ano, lesão na primeira autolesão, Autêntica como intenção suicida, Motivos para o comportamento de autolesão.	Arquivos Brasileiros de Psicologia
(Cunha, Breda, DeAguiar, 2022)	(1) região metropolitana de sul de Brasil	Jan/2016-Jun/2019	Investigar o perfil de adolescentes com comportamento suicidário e variáveis de risco e proteção relacionadas à intenção suicida relatada em um Centro de Atenção Psicossocial Independente de uma região metropolitana de sul do Brasil.	Sexo, idade média, faixa etária, escolaridade, Orientação sexual, Autêntico com intenção suicida.	Distinção
(Costa et al., 2021)	Maricá, AL	2017	Analisar o perfil e a prevalência de autolesão não suicida em crianças e adolescentes em relação à impulsividade e solidão.	Sexo, idade média, Faixa etária, Escolaridade, Raça/etnia, Prevalência de crises ou mais autolesões no último ano, Quantidade de autolesões de lesão autoinfligida, Motivos para a autolesão, More com, Atividade, Satisfação.	Journal de Pediatria
(Oliveira, Araújo, Farias, Martins, 2020)	Brasil	2011-2014	Descrever as variáveis sociodemográficas de adolescentes no Brasil mediante dados de seus pais/responsáveis: (I) as notificações realizadas no período de 2011 a 2014 e (II) as informações hospitalares por idade, Ocorrência anterior, Motivos para a autolesão, de 2007 a utilizado, Tóxico de intenção.	% de notificação de lesão autoinfligida por adolescentes, Sexo, Faixa etária, Raça/etnia, Presença de deficiência, Uso de álcool, Ocorrência anterior, Motivos para a autolesão, Tóxico de intenção.	Epidemiol. Serv. Saúde
(Cristóvão, Macambates, 2022)	Brasil	2011-2018	Analisar a incidência de notificações de lesão autoinfligida em adolescentes no ambiente escolar no Brasil, entre 2011 e 2018.	% de notificação de lesão autoinfligida por adolescentes, Sexo, Faixa etária, Raça/etnia, Zona de residência.	Epidemiol. Serv. Saúde

Image 3:

Quadro 1. Fichamento dos artigos incluídos na revisão.

ARTIGO	LOCAL	PERÍODO	OBJETIVO	DADOS EXTRAÍDOS	PERÍODO
(Fattori, Lallo, Bassani, Ottoni, 2006)	(7) região administrativa do DF	2002	Investigar o papel dos fatores psicossociais, comportamentais e ambientais nas lesões autoinfligidas em adolescentes.	Sexo, idade média, Razões, Classe social, Métodos de lesão autoinfligida utilizados.	Injury, Int J Care Injured
(Ferreira, Silva, Assump, Berti, 2018)	Divinópolis, MG	2016	Analisar a frequência de suicídios entre escolares de 10 a 14 anos de idade e as características demográficas, o saber, o nível de gravidade da suicidologia, as variáveis psicossociais, e as famílias ou instituições que levam a tal comportamento.	Sexo, idade média, faixa etária, escolaridade, Prevalência de crises em meses anteriores ao último ano, idade na primeira tentativa, Autêntico com intenção suicida, Motivos para o comportamento de suicídio.	Arquivos Brasileiros de Psicologia
(Carmo, Bado, DeFAlguis, 2022)	(1) região metropolitana do sul do Brasil	Jan2016-Jun2019	Investigar o perfil de adolescentes com comportamento suicidário e variáveis de risco e proteção relacionadas à intenção suicida relatada em um Centro de Atenção Psicossocial Intelectual de uma região metropolitana do sul do Brasil.	Sexo, idade média, faixa etária, escolaridade, Ocupação, Autêntico com intenção suicida.	Psico-USF
(Costa et al., 2021)	Maracá, AL	2017	Analisar o perfil e a prevalência de suicídios ideais suicidas em adolescentes e sua associação com vulnerabilidade e solidão.	Sexo, idade média, Faixa etária, Escolaridade, Razões, Prevalência de crises em meses anteriores ao último ano, Quantidade de tentativas de lesão autoinfligida, Motivos para o suicídio, Mãe com, Atividade, Saúde mínima.	Journal de Psicologia
(Ribeiro, Aquino, Faria, Moraes, 2020)	Brasil	2011-2014	Descrever a suicidologia envolvendo adolescentes no Brasil mediante dados de uma pesquisa: (i) as notificações de suicídios em adolescentes, (ii) as internações hospitalares por lesões autoinfligidas, de 2007 a 2014.	% de notificação de lesão autoinfligida por adolescentes, Sexo, Faixa etária, escolaridade no período de 2011 a 2014, Raça/Cor, Presença de delirium, Uso de álcool, Quantidade anterior, Mãe com, Atividade, Saúde mínima.	Estadística: Serv. Saúde
(Lunguini, Mascarenhas, 2022)	Brasil	2011-2018	Analisar a incidência de notificações de lesão autoinfligida em adolescentes no ambiente escolar no Brasil, entre 2011 e 2018.	% de notificação de lesão autoinfligida por adolescentes, Sexo, Faixa etária, Raça/Cor, Zona de residência.	Estadística: Serv. Saúde

**Conclusions:** The study pointed to a diversity of clinical and sociodemographic characteristics; however further research is needed on this topic on Brazilian adolescents. In addition, a broader standardization of data is necessary for more specific statistical analyses.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

EPP0618

Comparison of lithium levels between suicide and non-suicide fatalities: cross-sectional study

S. Ando<sup>1\*</sup>, H. Suzuki<sup>2</sup>, T. Matsukawa<sup>3</sup>, S. Usami<sup>1</sup>, H. Muramatsu<sup>4</sup>, K. Yokoyama<sup>3</sup>, Y. Okazaki<sup>5</sup> and A. Nishida<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The University of Tokyo, Tokyo; <sup>2</sup>Jichi Medical University, Tochigi; <sup>3</sup>Juntendo University; <sup>4</sup>Tokyo Medical Examiner's Office, Tokyo; <sup>5</sup>Michinoo Hospital, Nagasaki and <sup>6</sup>Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science, Tokyo, Japan  
\*Corresponding author.  
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.723

**Introduction:** Ecological studies have suggested the protective effect of micro-dose lithium in drinking water against suicide, however, the association between body lithium level and suicide is unknown.

**Objectives:** We aimed to compare body lithium levels between suicide and non-suicide fatalities.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional study included 12 suicides and 16 non-suicides who were examined or dissected at the Tokyo Medical Examiner's Office from March 2018 to June 2021. The aqueous humor lithium concentration was measured twice using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to compare the lithium concentration between suicides and non-suicides. Mixed-effects model was conducted to account for all lithium concentration data.

**Results:** The aqueous humor lithium concentration did not change after death ( $t(7)=-0.70$ ,  $SE=0.03$ ,  $95\% CI=[-0.09, 0.05]$ ,  $P=0.51$ , Cohen's  $d=0.01$ ). The aqueous humor lithium concentration was lower in suicides (mean  $0.50 \mu\text{g/L}$  (variance  $s^2 0.04$ )) than in non-suicides (mean  $0.92 \mu\text{g/L}$  ( $s^2 0.07$ )) ( $t(26)=4.47$ ,  $SE=0.09$ ,  $95\% CI=[0.22 \text{ to } 0.61]$ ,  $P<0.001$ , Cohen's  $d=1.71$ ). The ANCOVA showed that death by suicide was significantly associated with lower lithium concentration ( $F(1, 24)=8.57$ ,  $P=0.007$ ), and the effect size was large ( $\eta_p^2=0.26$ ). The random intercept model showed a significant effect

of suicide on aqueous humor lithium concentration ( $b=-0.261$ ,  $SE=0.102$ ,  $95\% CI=[-0.471 \text{ to } -0.051]$ ,  $t(24)=-2.568$ ,  $P=0.017$ ).

**Conclusions:** The results of this study demonstrate that even micro-dose lithium is associated with suicide death. Clinical studies are warranted to examine the effects of micro-dose lithium on suicide prevention.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

Anxiety Disorders and Somatoform Disorders

EPP0619

Anxiety and depression among patients with chronic sciatica

A. Feki<sup>1\*</sup>, I. SELLAMI<sup>2,2</sup>, H. Bejaoui<sup>3</sup>, A. Abbas<sup>2</sup>, Z. Gassara<sup>1</sup>, S. Ben jema<sup>1</sup>, M. Ezzeddine<sup>1</sup>, M. H. Kallel<sup>1</sup>, H. Fourati<sup>1</sup>, R. Akrou<sup>1</sup> and S. Baklouti<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Rheumatology; <sup>2</sup>occupational medicine, Hedi chaker hospital and <sup>3</sup>Physical Medicine and Functional Rehabilitation, Habib Bourguiba Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia  
\*Corresponding author.  
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.724

**Introduction:** Spinal radicular syndromes are currently a significant healthcare concern in society. A common manifestation of these syndromes is sciatic pain, characterized by severe pain radiating along the course of the sciatic nerve. In many patients, chronic pain can lead to psychological problems.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to assess the frequency of anxiety and depression disorders in patients with sciatica and their impact on functional capacity.

**Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional study, including patients suffering from documented common sciatic pain evolving for more than 3 months. The study was conducted in a rheumatology department over a period of 3 years. We used the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) questionnaire, supplemented with information about the study group, pain location, and patients' occupations. Additionally, the Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) and the Visual Analog Scale (VAS) were applied.

**Results:** The study included 104 patients (71 women and 33 men, with a male-to-female sex ratio of 0.46). The mean age of our patients ranged from 23 to 74 years. The most frequent etiology of sciatic pain was a herniated disc, followed by lumbar spinal stenosis and spondylolisthesis. The root path was L5 in 74 cases and S1 in 30 cases. The average duration of sciatic pain was 6.4 months. The mean Oswestry score was 25 (ranging from 15 to 38). The mean VAS score was 7.4 (ranging from 4 to 9). The mean Work Ability Index (WAI) was 25.2 (ranging from 15 to 38).

Depression was noted in 53 patients (50.9%) with a mean HADS depression score of 10.8 (ranging from 4 to 16). Anxiety was noted in 8 patients (7.6%) with a mean HADS anxiety score of 6.40 (ranging from 3 to 16). In univariate analysis, anxiety was associated with the low educational level of patients and with the duration of sciatic pain ( $p < 0.05$ ). There was a significant association between depression and anxiety ( $p = 0.000$ ). However, there was no relationship between these psychiatric disorders and functional status ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusions:** Among patients with sciatic pain, there is a high prevalence of psychiatric disorders, including anxiety and depression. Regular screening for these disorders should be conducted by health-care providers.