

can experience PTG, which was mediated by meaning making (MLQ) and CSE. Psychotic symptoms were found to be a major obstacle for PTG, whereas negative symptoms were found to have the potential to lead to PTG when mediated by meaning making and CSE.

Mediation analyses for the dimensions of PANSS, MLQ total, CSE total, and PTGI total (N=121)

Dependent Variable (DV)	Independent variable (IV)	Mediator	IV to	Mediator	Mediation	Z
			mediator	to DV	effect	
			B (SE)	B (SE)	B (SE)	
PTGI total	PANSS Positive symptoms total	MLQ total	-0.46 (0.26)	0.99*** (0.10)	-0.46 (0.27)	1.71
		CSE total		-2.08 (0.89)	0.28*** (0.03)	-0.58 (0.28)
	PANSS Negative symptoms total	MLQ total	-0.64*** (.17)	0.93*** (0.11)	-0.60 (0.17)	3.62***
			-2.06*** (0.58)	0.26*** (0.03)	-0.53 (0.17)	3.13**
	PANSS General psychopathology total	MLQ total	-0.64*** (.12)	0.96*** (0.11)	-0.61 (0.13)	4.77***
			-2.32*** (0.43)	0.27*** (0.03)	-0.62 (0.15)	4.08***

Note. **p<.01
***p<.001

Conclusions: The portrayed research provided preliminary evidence for the potential role of meaning making and CSE as mediators of PTG in the clinical, highly traumatized population of people with SMI who have experienced psychosis.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0771

Interactions between dopamine transporter and N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor-related amino acids on cognitive impairments in schizophrenia

Y.-H. Chou

Tapei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan, Province of China
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1058

Introduction: Cognitive impairments, the main determinants of functional outcomes in schizophrenia, had limited treatment responses and need a better understanding of the mechanisms. Dysfunctions of the dopamine system and N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (NMDAR), the primary pathophysiology of schizophrenia, may impair cognition.

Objectives: This study explored the effects and interactions of striatal dopamine transporter (DAT) and plasma NMDAR-related amino acids on cognitive impairments in schizophrenia.

Methods: We recruited 36 schizophrenia patients and 36 age- and sex-matched healthy controls (HC). All participants underwent cognitive assessments of attention, memory, and executive function. Single-photon emission computed tomography with ^{99m}Tc-TRODAT and ultra-performance liquid chromatography were applied to determine DAT availability and plasma concentrations of eight amino acids, respectively.

Results: Compared with HC, schizophrenia patients had lower cognitive performance, higher methionine concentrations, decreased concentrations of glutamic acid, cysteine, aspartic acid, arginine, the ratio of glutamic acid to gamma-aminobutyric acid

(Glu/GABA), and DAT availability in the left caudate nucleus (CN) and putamen. Regarding memory scores, Glu/GABA and the DAT availability in left CN and putamen exhibited positive relationships, while methionine concentrations showed negative associations in all participants. The DAT availability in left CN mediated the methionine-memory relationship. An exploratory backward stepwise regression analysis for the four biological markers associated with memory indicated that DAT availability in left CN and Glu/GABA remained in the final model.

Conclusions: This study demonstrated the interactions of striatal DAT and NMDAR-related amino acids on cognitive impairments in schizophrenia. Future studies to comprehensively evaluate their complex interactions and treatment implications are warranted.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Suicidology and suicide prevention 02

EPP0772

Suicide risk among residents in a cross-sectional study: the role of the Interpersonal Psychological Theory of Suicide

S. Magliocca^{1*}, M. Pontiggia¹, F. Madeddu¹, R. Calati^{1,2}, P. Zeppegno^{3,4} and C. Gramaglia^{3,4}

¹Department of Psychology, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan, Italy;

²Department of Adult Psychiatry, Nîmes University Hospital, Nîmes, France;

³Institute of Psychiatry, Università del Piemonte Orientale and ⁴S.C. Psichiatria, Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria Maggiore della Carità, Novara, Italy

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1059

Introduction: The peculiar requests of postgraduate teaching could affect the students' lives, predisposing them to mental disorders and suicide risk (e.g. Abreu et al., 2021). The Interpersonal Psychological Theory of Suicide (IPTs) (Joiner, 2005) is a model that has proved useful in explaining this risk.

Objectives: We analyzed risk factors associated with current suicidal ideation (SI) and history of suicidal planning and/or suicide attempt (SP/SA) in a sample of 97 Italian residents in psychological (n= 17, 17.5%) and medical and health care area (n=80, 82.5%) (mean age 29.18±3.25 SD).

Methods: Socio-demographic, psychological (i.e. State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Beck Depression Inventory – II; BDI-II, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, Reasons For Living Inventory; RFL, Psychache Scale, Mental pain questionnaire; MPQ, Visual Analogue Scale - VAS - on mental pain, Acquired Capability for Suicide Scale-Fearlessness About Death) psychosocial (i.e. Interpersonal Needs Questionnaire; INQ, UCLA Loneliness Scale Version 3, Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support; MSPSS) and somatic pain features (i.e. VAS, Pain Vigilance and Awareness Questionnaire; Self-Awareness Questionnaire; SAQ) were collected through an online questionnaire. We compared residents with SI vs No SI and residents with SP/SA vs No SP/SA and the emerged significant variables, have been inserted in logistic regression models with stepwise method, backward elimination.

Results: The presence of depression (BDI-II), low reasons for living (RFL), psychological pain (Psychache Scale and MPQ),

interoceptive awareness (SAQ), Thwarted Belongingness (TB, INQ subscale), loneliness (UCLA) and low perceived social support (MSPSS) were associated with both current SI and history of SP/SA. Concerning regression models, TB (INQ) increased the likelihood of SI while Survival and Coping Beliefs (RFL subscale) reduced it. The model explained 49% of the variance of SI by correctly predicting 88.7% of SI cases. Perceived social support (MSPSS) reduced the likelihood of current SP/SA levels while interoceptive awareness (SAQ) increased it. This model explained 40% of the variance of SP/SA by correctly predicting 82.5% of suicide risk cases.

Conclusions: We have identified risk and protective factors for suicide, consistent with the IPTS, which can orient the prevention, evaluation and clinical treatment of residents.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0773

Suicide rate variation in Río Salaquí indigenous reservation among 1999 y 2019: a poblacional study

S. Ghiso Jiménez^{1*} and A. J. Rojas Sarmiento²

¹Psiquiatría, FUNIPAS, Medellín and ²Enfermería, Blue Care Medplus, Bogotá, Colombia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1060

Introduction: Suicide, was defined as the act of intentionally taking one's own life, understanding the lethal consequences of the act committed. The global suicide rate is 10.5 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, being lower in America, where it reaches values of 7.3 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants.

The Embera ethnic group is a Latin American indigenous people, of Chocó ethnolinguistic origin, which is located in the countries of Panama, Colombia and Ecuador; Particularly within the Embera ethnic group, a phenomenon of suicide in waves has been documented in journalistic media, which has been called "The Epidemic of the ropes".

The data was collected in 2020, within the Río Salaquí-Isletas indigenous reservation (Riosucio-Chocó), in which multiple cases of suicide have occurred in the new millennium, without knowledge of previous cases.

Objectives: To calculate the suicide rate and its trend over time in the Río Salaquí indigenous reservation, among 1999 and 2019 and compare the suicide rate and its trend with official data from Colombia, determining differences between the two.

Methods: A descriptive study with an analytical component will be carried out. The data was collected in 2020, within the Río Salaquí-Isletas indigenous reservation (Riosucio-Chocó-Colombia). The information was taken from no structured interviews conducted with individuals from the community.

The validation of the cases and the selection of duplicate cases was carried out through checklists created by the researchers. When calculating the specific suicide rates, the estimated population in the community is obtained from official censuses and local authorities. Statistical analysis to determine whether the suicide rate; It was carried out with the SPSS program, using a confidence interval on the rate, which would allow estimating its variability with 95% reliability.

Results: Data of deaths by suicide were collected in people of any age, residents of the Río Salaquí Indigenous Reservation (Isletas),

between the decade of 1999 and 2019, as well as the total population of the community for the calculation of suicide rates. suicide.

Among the 10 years evaluated, 22 deaths by suicide were found, of which 13 (59%) corresponded to men and 9 (41%) to women. The suicide rate in Río Salaquí for this decade was 88.8 cases per 100,000 inhabitants 95% CI (68.7-375.8), with peaks in some three-year periods analyzed and no deaths by suicide before 2001. On the other hand, the The national suicide rate in Colombia for this decade was 4.56 cases per 100,000 inhabitants 95% CI (4.18-4.87).

Image:

Tabla 1

Tasa de suicidio en resguardo indígena Río Salaquí

Años	Número de casos	Población	Tasa de suicidio
1999	0	1059	0 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2000	0	1070	61,6 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2001	2	1081	92,5 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2002	1	1092	121,7 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2003	1	1104	56,7 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2004	0	1116	29,5 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2005	0	1128	29,2 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2006	1	1140	28,9 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2007	0	1152	57,2 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2008	1	1164	142,6 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2009	4	1176	170 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2010	1	1188	139 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2011	0	1200	27,5 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2012	0	1212	0 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2013	0	1224	53,9 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2014	2	1237	53,3 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2015	0	1250	80 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2016	1	1263	26,1 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2017	0	1275	182,7 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2018	6	1285	207 casos por 100.000 habitantes
2019	2	1349	222 casos por 100.000 habitantes

Nota. Esta tabla muestra la tasa de suicidios que se presentan en el resguardo Indígena del Río Salaquí, de los años 1999 hasta el 2019, teniendo en cuenta, años, número de casos, población y la tasa de suicidio.

Image 2:

Tabla 2

Tasa de suicidio por trienios en resguardo indígena Río Salaquí

Años	Número de casos	Promedio móvil	Población	Tasa de suicidios	IC 95%
1999-2001	2	4	3210	124 casos por 100.000 habitantes	(2-246)
2002-2004	2	5	3312	150 casos por 100.000 habitantes	(18-283)
2005-2007	1	9	3420	263 casos por 100.000 habitantes	(91-435)
2008-2010	6	7	3528	198 casos por 100.000 habitantes	(51-345)
2011-2013	0	9	3636	247 casos por 100.000 habitantes	(85-409)
2014-2016	3	11	3750	293 casos por 100.000 habitantes	(119-466)
2017-2019	8	11	3909	281 casos por 100.000 habitantes	(115-447)

Nota. En esta tabla muestra la tasa de suicidios que se presentan en el resguardo Indígena del Río Salaquí en trienios, de los años 1999 hasta el 2019, teniendo en cuenta, años, número de casos, promedio móvil, tasa de suicidios intervalo de confianza.