

## e-Poster viewing: Suicidology and suicide prevention

EV1457

### The application of the attitudes towards suicide questionnaire (ATTS) in Tunisian elderly

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**Introduction** According to WHO, suicide is a major public health problem and the most affected age group by suicide in Tunisia is that of over 70 years.

**Aims** To study the perception of the Tunisian elderly of suicide.

**Methods** A cross-sectional study was conducted during a 3-month period from October to December 2015. Fifty persons aged at least 65 years participated to the study. We used an anonymous questionnaire with a specific scale: "Attitudes Towards Suicide Questionnaire" (ATTS).

**Results** The mean age of our patients was 67.5 years. Sex ratio was 1.27. Most of the participants were married (82%), unemployed (63.2%), with a secondary or high educational level (62%), and low income (73.5%). All participants were believers. As for religious practice, 74.5% of the recruited elderly made the fast and 73.5% were prayers. Among women, 70.8% wore the veil. Concerning the perception of suicide, it was on the dimension of "permissiveness" ( $M = 1.88$ ) that our participants agreed less. Those who made prayers had lower scores of "permissiveness" ( $P = 0.032$ ). Women who wore the veil had higher scores on the field of "incomprehensibility" than the unveiled ones ( $P = 0.047$ ). Furthermore, 68% of our participants believed that suicide is stigmatizing.

**Conclusions** It might be time to try to lift the taboo and stigma through information and sensitizing campaigns on suicide. In this direction, studies of perception help to identify, somehow, "automatic thoughts" regarding representations of suicide and to try to develop an "alternative thinking" in the general population.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV1458

### Algeria, from social issue to self-immolation; autopsy of a "fashionable" suicide

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**Introduction** Self-immolation has been practised for several centuries in some cultures. Tolerated by Mahayana Buddhism and Hinduism. It is practised for many reasons: Sati (rituals), political protests, devotion and renouncement. In addition, it is also observed in some warrior cultures, like Rajputs.

The self-immolation trend began in Tunisia during government protests ("Arab spring" revolution) when a man named Bouazizi set himself on fire and died. Fiery copycat suicides spread throughout other countries. Algeria has also discovered this form of protest and faced a wave of self-immolation considered by some commentators to have reached epidemic proportions.

**Objective** Our goal is to show the kind of support that political and health authorities, with the help of psychiatrists, are trying to set up in order to achieve efficient prevention.

**Methods** In a case-control study, 20 consecutive case of deliberate self-inflicted burns admitted to the regional burn centre

(Douera Hospital, Algeria) were compared with 20 controls who were selected from the community and matched by sex, age and living area. Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM IV) Axis I (clinical disorders) and Axis II (personality and mental retardation) diagnoses were assessed via detailed clinical interview.

**Results** There have been 69 cases of self-immolation, with an average age of 26 including 87% of men and from which 13% with a psychiatric history. Unemployment and housing crisis are the most common causes. Here, we will provide specific explanations about our country.

**Conclusion** It turns out that self-immolation is an extreme form of protest against the social malaise to make things change and does not due in the most cases to mental disease.

**Disclosure of interest** The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

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EV1459

### Role of alcohol use in suicidal behavior in public places

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**Introduction** Suicide in public places is a relatively common emergency in which alcohol use could be a factor involved.

**Methods** A total of 169 patients were attended for SB in Madrid public places by SAMUR (Municipal assistance service for emergency and rescue) and transferred to FJD emergency room where all of them were assessed by the psychiatrist on duty. For all (but 47 of them), blood alcohol level was measured and other variables were collected: age, sex, history of suicide attempt and characteristic of the attempt. A descriptive analysis was made and then differences between those using alcohol and those not was made.

**Results** Our sample comprises 169 patients, 40.2% woman and 59.8% man (median age = 39.36 years). Alcohol was measured in 122 patients, being positive in 52.4% (median alcohol level = 95.09 mg/dL). We found that 64.6% of man had consumed alcohol against the 30.2% of women ( $P = 0.000$ ). 64.8% of alcohol users were discharged, against the 35.2% that not users. We admitted 28.1% of the alcohol users and 56.8% of the non-users ( $P = 0.007$ ). We did not found statistically significance differences when compared patients that consumed against patients who did not regarding previous attempts, behavior (ideation, intent, non suicidal self-harm) and method.

**Conclusions** When assessed SB, we found that most of the patients were man under the alcohol influence and most of them were discharged after being evaluated. The data does not reflect the seriousness of the SB, which opens the possibility of correlating the levels of alcohol with suicidal risk.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV1460

### Psychological autopsies, suicide and psychopathological significance (Results of a survey of mental health from 2000 to 2008 in east of Algeria)

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This is an epidemiological study of suicide in East of Algeria (15 wilayas) through psychological autopsies (from 2000 to 2008) or more variables were studied to establish a standard profile of suicide in Algeria. The variables studied were: age, sex, occupation, place of residence, the existence of life events, psychiatric history and possibly a history of TS, a source of information (from whom we collected Information: father, mother, brother, sister. . .) and the proceeds used for suicide. In total, we identified 1263 cases of suicide with age 15 and older occurred in populations of East of Algeria during the period 2000 to 2008. The conclusion focuses on the emergence of certain variables can be risk factors namely age between 30 and 45 years, male gender, social and financial difficulties especially difficult life, the presence of a psychiatric diagnosis on axis 1 of DSM-IV and finally the lack of access to primary care in urban areas.

Finally, the authors highlight the prevalence per 100,000 population per wilaya and the average prevalence for the whole of east of Algeria.

**Keywords** Psychological autopsies; Suicide; Risk factors; Prevention

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#### EV1461

### Establishment of a comprehensive inpatient suicide prevention network: Taiwan experience and systemic review

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**Introduction** The complexity of inpatient suicide in a general hospital setting, whether medical or surgical, is not fully understood currently. It is a common sentinel event and an important problem of patient safety. However, its evidence is currently lacking. So, we present a healthcare system approach to enhance the effectiveness of inpatient suicide prevention in Taiwan.

**Methods** We reviewed available evidence about inpatient suicide. Some risk factors were detected. And we tried to improve our inpatient suicide prevention program with healthcare failure mode and effect analysis (HFMEA), which is a prospective qualitative analysis for numerous medical errors. In this study, HFMEA was used to reduce the likelihood of failure of current clinical practices in preventing inpatient suicide.

**Results** The psychiatric consultation rate increased after a series of improvement program. Besides, establishment of an integrated electronic medical system and the improvement of environment and facility safety are our main strategies. The HFMEA indicated that empowering staff with continuing education and case management by a full-time social worker and clinical psychologist were also needed. Furthermore, this hospital-based integrated suicide prevention program was accredited with the symbol of national quality of Taiwan in 2014.

**Conclusion** Our study provided systematic intervention to improve inpatient suicide prevention in a general hospital, and in Taiwan. The HFMEA is a useful tool to improve inpatient suicide prevention measures. We still need more information and evidence to promote the importance of inpatient suicide prevention.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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#### EV1462

### characteristics of suicidal behavior in a rural population

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**Introduction** Suicidal behavior is defined as any behavior of self-harm with intent and knowledge of what is done. Suicide ranks among the 10 leading causes of death in the statistics of the world health organization.

**Objectives** The main objective of the study is to determine the sociodemographic characteristics of patients who have attempted suicide and the characteristics of this behavior.

**Methods** It is a descriptive cross-sectional study.

**Results** The sample consisted of 70 patients, with a mean age of 41.17 years, most of them were women (58.5%). In relation to employment status, 31.4% were working, 21.4% unemployed, 14.3% were retired and 32.9% had other employment status. Among the characteristics of suicidal behavior characteristics, mode, forecasting rescue, previous suicidal behavior, previous outpatient follow-up and consumption of toxic evaluated. The most frequent method chosen was the voluntary intake of drugs (77.1%). The 67.1% were diagnosed with depressive disorder followed by personality disorders (20%).

**Conclusions** In total there is a predominance of women in achieving some suicidal behavior, as well as a higher percentage among single, divorced or widowed (60%) versus married (40%). Also a higher percentage of patients unemployed, pensioners and others who do not receive income (68.5%) versus the occupationally active (22%). Another condition that must be evaluated in the suicide risk is having previously made a suicide attempt, in our study 54.3%. Since subjects with previous suicide attempt are four times more likely to try again. The results are also consistent with other studies that the most common disorder associated with suicide attempt is depressive disorder (67.1%).

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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#### EV1463

### Impact of nonideation states on youth suicide attempts

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**Background** Youth nonideation suicidality (NIS), distinct from impulsive deliberate-self harm (DSH), is a potential consequence of adjustment disorder (AD) or selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) adverse reaction. It is characterized by the absence of transient or enduring ideation. A new measure was constructed to evaluate the impact of NIS on attempt rates.

**Methods** Youth 8 to 24-years-old were recruited in this case control study. Entry criteria included DSH ( $n = 50$ ), AD ( $n = 91$ ), and SSRI ( $n = 29$ ) emergent events with overt or suspected NIS, worsening of existing or new onset suicidality, or abrupt mental status or behavioral change. Exclusion criteria included sensorimotor deficit or primary depressive disorder. Ratings from the new measure utilized dichotomous as well as outcome scores, and compared to ratings from other validated scales, after controlling for depression and other matched factors.

**Results** High risk AD and SSRI groups presented with abrupt onset, high lethality attempt, intense motor restlessness, great