

Results: Epidemiology, risk and protective factors, preventive and treatment measures were described.

The Azores region has an ascending trend in the suicide mortality rate, opposing the Portuguese trend. The Azorean suicide mortality rate has a bimodal distribution and has higher values in every age group, except for the +75yo, when compared with the Portuguese rates.

Image:

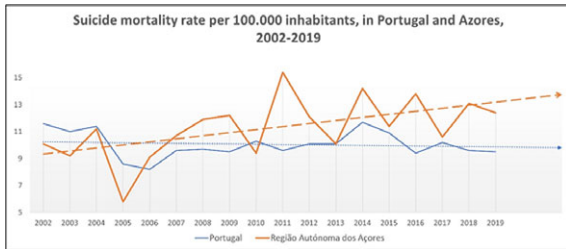
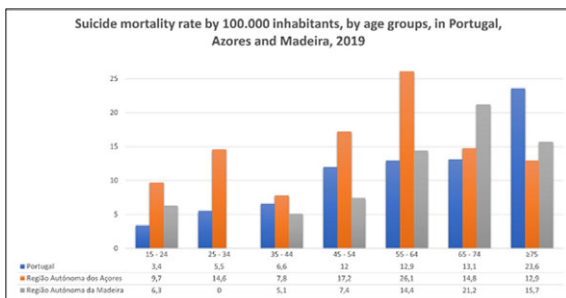


Image 2:



Conclusions: Multiple complex factors contribute to the suicide phenomenon. Suicide protective and risk factors mostly overlap with mental disorders' factors and those of other health and socio-economic conditions.

Azorean suicide rates are growing against the global and national descending trends.

Prevention and treatment strategies to be implemented regionally must be fine tailored, accounting for the most relevant factors in place, in order to be most effective.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1071

Suicide Prevention and Specialized Intervention: Structuring Actions in a Psychiatry and Chemical Dependency Service in Rio de Janeiro City

J. A. Jaber Filho*, A. D. Hollanda, V. Soares, P. Zanelatto and C. T. A. Garcia

¹Saúde Mental, Clínica Jorge Jaber, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2361

Introduction: Suicide presents itself as a serious public health problem, with universal characteristics. Though world rates dropped between 2010 and 2016, they are still very high and in

regions like the Americas there has been a raise in the same period in Brazil, contrary to the world trend and surpassing the average of the Americas (6%), the rate of suicides in each 100 thousand inhabitants has raised in about 7% in the period (WHO, 2019).

Objectives: Considering the relevance of these aspects, this study presents the results of actions for treatment and prevention of suicidal behavior, developed by a psychiatry and chemical dependency inpatient service in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

Methods: This showed the necessity of the creation of a specific program of suicidal treatment and prevention and the Institution established the following actions of intervention to hospitalized patients: permanent watching, reduction of access to instruments and methods to commit suicide, strengthening of the Life Appreciation Group (LAG) and the Cognitive Behavioral Therapy group, art therapy and physical activities.

Results: It was observed that among the 370 patients hospitalized in the Institution in the period of the study, 137 presented suicidal behavior and only 2 died. From these two cases, one abandoned treatment and the other occurred during the period of treatment.

Conclusions: The developed program reached positive results in the intervention of the cases and the actions of prevention had expressive reach in the number of people, especially because the press promoted wide dissemination of information for immediate help.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1072

suicide among women, its clinical specificities and risk factors

K. Douk^{1*}, I. belabess², H. Nafaa² and A. Ouanass²

¹psychiatry, Military hospital Mohammed V, Rabat and ²psychiatry, psychiatric hospital ar-razi, salé, Morocco

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2362

Introduction: In the general population, the authors have noted that most suicides are committed by men, this gender difference also includes the methods that suicidal people use to commit suicide; women tend to use less immediately lethal means such as drug ingestion in contrast to the methods that men adopt, which often include poisoning, hanging or the use of firearms. This is partly due to the fact that men verbalize their suffering less in the context of the hegemony of masculinity which delays the request for help.

Objectives: Our objective is to describe the profile of female patients admitted to the AR-RAZI hospital in Salé for suicide attempts and/or with a previous suicide attempts and their treatment and to identify the risk factors, which will allow us to develop preventive therapeutic strategies, taking into account their age, their reasons for hospitalization and clinical presentation on admission; their physiological characteristics, their somatic and psychiatric co-morbidities and their socio-cultural factors.

Methods: We have performed a cross-sectional study of 59 female patients admitted to Ar-Razi Psychiatric Hospital for suicide attempt or having already committed at least one suicide attempt, by means of a questionnaire specifying their age, marital status, occupation, socioeconomic level and residence.

The patients in question were recruited within a 2-year time frame, coming for the most part from the regions of the kingdom that our center covers.

Results:

- 13 are between 21-25 years old, 10 are between 15-20 years old, 9 are over 51 years old, 7 are between 31-35, 6 are between 26-30, 4 are between 41-45 and only one patient who is in the age range between 46-50.
- 31 are single, 16 are married, 11 are divorced or in the process of being divorced and only one widow.
- 36 have children between 1 and 6 years old and 23 have never given birth.
- 39 women never had a job or have not had one for at least 2 years, 10 are students, 5 are working in the public sector, 3 are working in the private sector and 2 are living from personal or family businesses.
- 30 live in a modest socioeconomic level, 25 in a medium level and 4 in a high level.
- 21 patients live in Rabat, 14 in Salé, 4 in Témara, and the rest are spread over the urban, rural and urban periphery of the territory that our center covers.

Conclusions: The notion of suicide is quite wide to be reduced to suicide attempts, given the multitude of semiological equivalents of the suicidal act. apart from the etiology, the sex of the suicidal person strongly influences all the parameters of the suicidal person and the suicidal act, including the risk factors, the means used and the means of protection, hence the interest in adapting the preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic approach, both medical and social, by taking into account the sex of the suicidal person for optimal care.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1073**Clinical covariates of self-harm and suicidality in a community sample of Irish Travellers**

K. Tong^{1*}, M. McGovern^{2,3}, R. McManus^{2,3}, J. O'Brien⁴ and A. M. Doherty^{2,3}

¹National Forensic Mental Health Service, Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum; ²Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine & Medical Science, University College Dublin; ³Department of Psychiatry, Mater Misericordiae University Hospital and ⁴National Traveller Mental Health Service, Exchange House Ireland, Dublin, Ireland

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2363

Introduction: Irish Travellers are an indigenous minority group in Ireland. Health inequalities have been widely reported within the Traveller community, with a shorter life expectancy of 11 years less than the general population. Travellers also have higher mortality rates of 3.5 times higher than the general population in Ireland. Suicide is a serious problem in the Traveller community with a suicide rate of 11% among Travellers: 6 times higher in women and 7 times higher in men compared with their counterparts in the general population.

Objectives: There is a paucity of research into the clinical characteristics of self-harm and suicidality among Irish Travellers despite the elevated suicide rates in this community. This study aims to bridge the knowledge gap in the mental health of Irish Travellers, focusing on the clinical factors associated with self-harm and suicidality in a community sample of Irish Travellers.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study. Study participants completed self-report and interview-based validated questionnaires that screen for anxiety (General Anxiety Disorder assessment: GAD-7), depression (Patient Health Questionnaire: PHQ-9), and suicidality (Suicide Behaviours Questionnaire-Revised: SBQ-R and Adult Suicidal Ideation Questionnaire: ASIQ). Ethical approval was granted through the Clinical Research Ethics Committee, University College Dublin.

Results: Despite an active recruitment campaign, participation rate from Irish Travellers in this study was low, with only five participants completing this study. Three were male. The mean age of the study participants was 39±14.7 years. All had pre-existing mental health diagnoses, most commonly anxiety disorder. All had at least one previous episode of self-harm and 80% had a positive family history of self-harming behaviour. No participants reported a history of alcohol or substance misuse. Over half of the participants reported severe anxiety and depressive symptoms with median GAD-7 score of 19 and PHQ-9 score of 21 respectively. All participants demonstrated significant risk of suicidal behaviour based on their SBQ-R and ASIQ scores.

Conclusions: Despite elevated rates of suicidality and mental illness in this ethnic minority group, Irish Travellers demonstrated lower participation in mental health research, including this study. These recruitment challenges suggest that factors such as stigma, shame and lack of trust may be contributory. These factors may also act as barriers to them accessing mental healthcare when they develop mental health symptoms such as anxiety and depression, associated with increased risk of self-harm and suicidal behaviours. There is a need for better engagement strategies with Travellers to promote awareness into their needs and reduce mental health problems in this population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1074**Predicting Suicide Attempts among Major Depressive Disorder Patients with Structural Neuroimaging: A Machine Learning Approach**

L. Fortaner-Uyà^{1,2*}, C. Monopoli², F. Calesella^{1,2}, F. Colombo^{1,2}, B. Bravi^{1,2}, E. Maggioni^{3,4}, E. Tassi³, S. Poletti^{1,2}, I. Bollettini², F. Benedetti^{1,2} and B. Vai^{1,2}

¹University Vita-Salute San Raffaele, Division of Neuroscience; ²IRCCS San Raffaele Hospital, Psychiatry and Clinical Psychobiology Unit - Division of Neuroscience; ³Politecnico di Milano, Department of Electronics - Information and Bioengineering and ⁴Fondazione IRCCS Ca' Granda Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico, Department of Neurosciences and Mental Health, Milan, Italy

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2364

Introduction: Every year at least one million people die by suicide, with major depressive disorder (MDD) being one of the major causes of suicide deaths. Current suicide risk assessments rely on subjective information, are time consuming, low predictive, and poorly reliable. Thus, finding objective biomarkers of suicidality is crucial to move clinical practice towards a precision psychiatry framework, enhancing suicide risk detection and prevention for MDD.