

The analytical study showed that suicide attempts were correlated with addictive behaviors ($p = 0.03$) and that suicidal recurrence was correlated with addictive behaviors ($p = 0.01$).

Conclusions: Suicidal behavior in patients followed in psychiatry is closely linked to addictive behavior, hence the importance of early management.

Keywords: Addictive behavior; Common vulnerability factors; Suicidality

EPP1410

Prevalence of suicidal ideation among medical students at a university in Brazil

T. Prata^{1*}, D. Calcides², E. Vasconcelhos³, A. Carvalho⁴, E. De Melo¹ and E. Costa¹

¹Medicine Department, Federal University of Sergipe, Aracaju, Brazil; ²University Hospital Of The Federal University Of Sergipe, Federal University of Sergipe, Aracaju, Brazil; ³Medicine Department Lagarto, Federal University of Sergipe, Lagarto, Brazil and ⁴Pharmacy Department Lagarto, Federal University of Sergipe, Lagarto, Brazil

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Personal and environmental factors may contribute to psychological distress in medical students. As a result, they are more susceptible to suicidal ideation, a serious public health problem.

Objectives: Estimate the prevalence and recognize associated factors of Suicide Ideation and Suicide Attempt among medical students at the Federal University of Sergipe, Brazil.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was performed with randomly selected students between April and June 2019. A structured online questionnaire about sociodemographic characteristics, educational process, and the current psych emotional experiences, besides Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation (BSI), which detects the presence of suicidal ideation, were applied. Statistical evaluation was performed with descriptive analysis and logistic regression for the evaluation of multiple variables.

Results: The study included 133 students, with an average age of 22.9 ± 3.5 and 51.9% were male. Among this sample, 27.1% had suicidal ideation. The frequency is higher in those students who family income <10 minimum wages ($OR=3.47$) and who were not satisfied with the course ($OR=3.52$). Furthermore, the frequency of suicide attempt was 15.8%. It was higher among those who claimed to use a doctor-prescribed psychopharmaceutical ($OR=10.46$) and who lost some discipline in the course ($OR=8.17$). Ideation and attempt were significantly associated ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Frequency of suicidal ideation was high, associated with dissatisfaction related to the educational process, as well as lower family income. History of attempted suicide was also frequent and associated with ideation. Intervention and prevention measures are required.

Keywords: Suicide; Medical Students; mental health; Medical Education

EPP1411

Effect of seasonality, climatic and temporal factors on suicide attempts amongst patients from southern tunisia

M. Tiffha^{1*}, W. Abbes², W. Mahdhaoui¹, A. Kerkeni¹, M. Dhemaïd³, I. Rejeb⁴ and L. Ghanmi²

¹Department Of Psychiatry, regional hospital of gabes, gabes, Tunisia;

²The Department Of Psychiatry, Hospital of gabes, Gabes, Tunisia;

³Psychiatry, regional hospital of Gabes, Gabes, Tunisia and

⁴Emergency Department, Hospital of gabes, Gabes, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Seasonal changes, climatic factors such as temperature, sunlight intensity and precipitations as well as temporal factors seem to have an influence on suicidal behavior.

Objectives: Our study aimed to analyse the association between seasonal changes, climatic variations, temporal factors and suicide attempts.

Methods: A retrospective descriptive and analytical study was undertaken including all patients consulting for the first time at Gabes psychiatry department from the 4th March 2009 to the 25th September 2020 for suicidal attempt. Sociodemographic and clinical data as well as suicidal attempts' characteristics were assessed. Meteorologic data, related to the years 2009 through 2020, were obtained from the official weather website of Tunisia.

Results: 278 patients were collected, including 217 female. Mean age was 26. Suicidal patients were unmarried (75.9%), childless (79.1%) and unemployed (47.5%). Results showed that suicidal attempts occurred most frequently in summer (32.5%) specifically in June and July (10.9% for each). Regarding the distribution of suicide attempts over the days of the week, the highest rate was observed on Monday (22.5%) and the lower one on Friday. There were a correlation between high temperature and suicide attempt by hanging ($p=0.006$), between days of sunlight and manifestations preceding the suicidal attempt ($p=0.04$) and between rainfall and anxiety disorder leading to suicidal attempt ($p=0.03$). We found also an association between the summer and risk behavior such as runaways ($p=0.024$).

Conclusions: A better identification of seasonality, climatic and temporal factors in suicidal behavior could allow a better prevention in suicidal attempts and a reduction in death by suicide

Keywords: Suicide prevention; temporal factors; climatic factors; Suicide attempts

EPP1412

Experiencing quarantine restrictions for adolescents with and without suicidal experience in Russia

D. Dovbysh^{1,2*}, M. Ermakova² and M. Kiseleva¹

¹Pedagogy And Medical Psychology, Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (Sechenov University), Moscow, Russian Federation and ²Child And Adolescent Psychiatry, Scientific-practical Children's and Adolescents Mental Health Center n.a. G. Sukhareva, Moscow Department of Health Care, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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