

Objective The objective of the study is the analysis and the description of patients who committed autolitic acts and were attended in a mental health hospital unit in 2014.

Method We analyze the patient registry for the attended emergencies in our mental health hospital unit, extracting the following variables: gender distribution, age range, type of method applied in the attempt and diagnosis based on DSM-IV TR.

Results The study reveals a larger share of autolitic acts in the feminine population between 14 and 69 years old. A total of 31 patients needed to be attended in an emergency hospital unit (11.74%). The most common method is the medical substance abuse (23 patients, 74.19% from the admitted patients in our Mental Health Hospital Unit). The diagnoses in order of frequency were; affective disorders (13 patients, 41.93%), personality disorders (8 patients, 25.80%), adaptative disorders (7 patients, 22.58%) and psychotics disorders (3 patients, 9.68%).

Conclusion Our population-based sample confirms the epidemiologic data found in the consulted literature as well as in other population groups.

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

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EV1240

Multimodal validation of facial expression detection software for real-time monitoring of affect in patients with suicidal intent

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Facial expression is an independent and objective marker of affect. Basic emotions (fear, sadness, joy, anger, disgust and surprise) have been shown to be universal across human cultures. Techniques such as the Facial Action Coding System can capture emotion with good reliability. Such techniques visually process the changes in different assemblies of facial muscles that produce the facial expression of affect.

Recent groundbreaking advances in computing and facial expression analysis software now allow real-time and objective measurement of emotional states. In particular, a recently developed software package and equipment, the Imotion Attention Tool™, allows capturing information on discreet emotional states based on facial expressions while a subject is participating in a behavioural task.

Extending preliminary work by further experimentation and analysis, the present findings suggests a link between facial affect data to already established peripheral arousal measures such as event related potentials (ERP), heart rate variability (HRV) and galvanic skin response (GSR) using disruptively innovative, noninvasive and clinically applicable technology in patients reporting suicidal ideation and intent compared to controls. Our results hold promise for the establishment of a computerized diagnostic battery that can be utilized by clinicians to improve the evaluation of suicide risk.

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Availability and accessibility of medications and toxic substances and suicidal behavior

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Introduction Scientific research indicates that accessibility of suicide means has a significant influence on the choice of method. Since the choice of suicide method largely depends on availability of suicide means, the lethality of method at hand plays a crucial role in a period of suicidal crisis.

Aims We aimed to reveal the associations between accessibility and availability of medications and toxic substances and suicidal behavior of teenage girls in Armenia.

Objective Our objectives were to determine whether accessibility and availability of medications and toxic substances have any impact on development of suicidal behavior among teenage girls in Armenia and whether toxicity and quantity of medications and toxic substances at hand or purchased by attempters are associated with severity of outcome.

Methods A qualitative analysis of patient histories of 26 teenage girls, hospitalized in the ICU, Toxicology Center “Muratsan”, Yerevan, RA, diagnosed as having acute deliberate self-poisoning was performed.

Results In majority of cases, conflict situation preceded suicidal behavior and decision on attempting suicide was impulsive. Being emotionally distressed teenage girls reached for medications and toxic substances readily available in the household or bought medications from a pharmacy.

Conclusion The vast majority of teenage girls attempted suicide by medications and toxic substances at hand. Admittedly, both, type of medication and quantity of pills or amount of toxic substances utilized, affected the severity of outcome. Hence, the availability and accessibility of medications and toxic substances played a crucial role in development of suicidal behavior and severity of outcome.

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Mental health and suicidal risk in lesbian, gay and bisexual population

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Introduction Nowadays, the lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) community still suffers from prejudice and social stigma, including from medical professionals.

Thus, it is urgent to draw attention to this population since these individuals have an increased risk of mental disorders, substance abuse and dependence, suicidal ideation and suicide attempt or complete suicide.

Aims To underline the prevalence of mental disorders and increased suicide risk in the LGB population.

Objectives To summarize the latest literature about this field.

Methods A brief review of the latest literature was performed on PubMed using the keywords “mental health”, “suicidal risk”, “LGB population”.