

lifetime suicide attempt. Despite its significance QoL in patients with NSSI is underinvestigated. There is a gap in knowledge on the influence of suicidal ideation (SI) on certain domains and facets of QoL in patients with NSSI.

Objectives: The study aimed to assess the impact of SI on QoL of patients with NSSI.

Methods: We conducted a case-control study (1:3): 13 consecutive patients (11 female) with non-psychotic mental disorders and NSSI without lifetime SI were compared to 39 age and gender matched patients with NSSI and SI. All patients were evaluated by a psychiatrist, underwent Self-Injurious Thoughts and Behaviors Interview (Nock MK et al., 2007) and filled out the World Health Organization Quality of Life Assessment 100 (WHOQOL-100). Mann-Whitney and Fishers exact test were used as statistical methods.

Results: The overall QoL ($p=0.001$) and the perception of life ($p=0.005$) were significantly higher in patients without SI. Patients with SI had a lower scores in psychological ($p=0.002$), social ($p=0.036$) and spiritual ($p=0.005$) domains as well as lower rates in energy ($p<0.02$); positive emotions ($p<0.001$); thinking, learning, memory and concentration ($p=0.007$); self-esteem ($p=0.013$); negative emotions ($p=0.035$); activities of daily living and participation ($p=0.014$) and opportunities for recreation/leisure facets ($p=0.007$).

Conclusions: SI in patients with NSSI was found to be associated with worse QoL

Keywords: Suicide; Self-injurious thoughts and behaviors interview; NSSI; quality of life

EPP1422

Suicidality and relation with dissociation and alexithymia in PNES and conversion disorder

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Introduction: Amongst different subtypes of Conversion Disorder (CD), DSM-V lists the Psychogenic Non-epileptic seizures (PNES). PNES are defined as episodes that visually resemble epileptic seizures but, etiologically, they are not due to electrical discharges in the brain.

Objectives: Our study aims to explore the differences between PNES and other CDs. In particular, we studied the suicidality and its correlations with dissociation and alexithymia.

Methods: Patients, recruited from the Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology Unit of the Fondazione Policlinico Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy, were diagnosed with PNES ($n=22$) and CD ($n=16$) using the DSM-5 criteria. Patients underwent the following clinical assessments: HAM-D, BDI, DES, BHS, TAS, CTQ.

Results: PNES showed significantly higher scores than CD in all assessments, except for BDI-somatic ($p=0.39$), BHS-feeling ($p=0.86$), and the presence of childhood trauma. PNES also showed significantly higher suicidality ($p = 0.003$). By controlling for the confounding factor “depression”, in PNES suicidality (and in particular the BHS-loss of motivation) appears to be correlated with DES-total score ($p = 0.008$), DES-amnesia ($p = 0.002$) and DES-derealization-depersonalization ($p = 0.003$). On the other hand, in CDs, the BHS-total score shows a correlation with the TAS-total score ($p = 0.03$) and BHS-Feelings with TAS-Externally-Oriented

Thinking ($p = 0.035$), while only the BHS-Loss of motivation appears correlated with DES-Absorption ($p = 0.011$).

Conclusions: Our study shows significant differences between PNES and CD, in several symptomatologic dimensions, including suicidality. Indeed, in PNES suicidality appears to be related to dissociation, while in CDs it appears mainly to be correlated with alexithymia.

Keywords: Psychogenic non-epileptic seizures; Suicidality; PNES; conversion disorder

EPP1424

The unseen face of the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: Starting with December 2019, the first cases of SARS-CoV2 virus appeared in the Wuhan region of China, which will become the COVID-19 pandemic and will have an impact on the bio-psycho-socio-cultural environment. Lockdown and social isolation measures have been imposed in an attempt to gain time and find a viable treatment and a vaccine, for this new infection. The media, in an attempt to promote these measures and information about COVID-19 symptoms, have further increased fear of the virus in population.

Objectives: This presentation tried to observe the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on patients confirmed positive with SARS-CoV2 infection, treated in hospitals, inpatients who died by suicide.

Methods: As methods a brief review of the literature was made, based on research in scientific articles published in PubMed, APA PsychNet, The BMJ, Who.int, using as keywords the terms “pandemic covid-19”, “inpatients” and “suicide”, published between January 2020 - October 2020.

Results: Several studies conducted to assess the impact of the pandemic on mental health found a significant increase in dysphoria, unhappiness, irritability, anxiety, dominant thoughts related to the transmission of the SARS-CoV2 virus, a tendency to worry about their health and culminating with suicide in the medical unit.

Conclusions: Depending on the psychological structure of each person and the socio-cultural context, different behaviors were observed related to the impact of this pandemic on mental health. The most important is, however, the occurrence of a significant number of deaths by suicide in hospitals in the context of social isolation, patients without a psychiatric history.

Keywords: Suicide; pandemic covid-19; inpatients; mental health

EPP1428

Prevalence of suicidal behaviours and its correlates in latvian general population: 2019-2020

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Introduction: Suicide is a challenging problem for a global public health and Latvia remains in the list of European countries with the highest rates of suicide deaths. Information about the epidemiology of suicidal behavior is required for suicide prevention strategy development.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of suicidal behavior (suicidal ideation, plan, and attempts) and associated factors in Latvian general population.

Methods: Computer assisted face-to-face interviews were carried out between November 2019 and March 2020 to gather information on a representative sample of the Latvian adult population (n=2687). The study sample was selected using a stratified random sampling method. The Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI; version 7.0.2) was used to assess suicidality. Multinomial logistic regression was applied.

Results: There were 1238 males (46.1%) and 1449 females (53.9%) recruited. Mean age of respondents was 49.9 (SD 18.2). According to the MINI, 10.6% (n=285) of respondents reported at least some level of suicidal behaviour during the last month before interview and 7.1% (n=191) had shown current suicidal behaviour at the moment of interview, 4.0% (n=108) of respondents reported about previous suicide attempts. Non-cohabitation status, unfinished primary education and economical inactivity were statistically significant associated factors for suicidal behaviour among men, but only lower level of education was for women.

Conclusions: Comprehensive national suicide prevention strategy is required for reducing suicidality in Latvia. Special attention should be paid to women with lower education, and economically inactive, unmarried or non-cohabitant men, as well as man with unfinished primary education.

Keywords: suicidal behaviours; General population; prevalence

EPP1428a

Italian validation of the ACSS-FAD in a sample of university students

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Introduction: Suicide is one of the most relevant cause of death especially in young populations. The Interpersonal Theory of Suicide (Joiner, 2005) is an important contribution tends to explain variability in suicidal behavior, particularly the difference between suicidal ideation and suicide attempt.

Objectives: This study aimed at the Italian validation of the Acquired Capability for Suicide Scale – Fearlessness About Death (ACSS-FAD), assessing fearlessness about death, one of the facets of the acquired capability (AC) to commit suicide as postulated by the Interpersonal Theory of Suicide by Thomas Joiner.

Methods: This cross-sectional research was conducted on a sample of university students (n = 458) assessed with a battery including ACSS-FAD. The sample was evaluated for the presence of suicidal ideation and suicide risk. Factor structure, internal consistency and convergent/divergent validity of the scale were assessed.

Results: One-factor structure with good internal consistency (Cronbach's α : 0.84) was derived. ACSS-FAD correlated with suicidal ideation and suicidal risk, and there was a tendency towards significance considering its capacity to discriminate between those who had a history of suicide attempts and those who did not. 4.1% of the sample attempted suicide at least one time. The tool showed good convergent/discriminant validity results, but the relationship between ACSS-FAD and pain needs further investigations.

Conclusions: ACSS-FAD seems to be a useful and valid measure of fearlessness about death especially in young adults, which could be really important to enhance suicide risk assessment.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP1430

Standardized training in the rating of the six-item positive and negative syndrome scale (PANSS-6)

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Introduction: The six-item Positive And Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS-6) is short psychometric valid scale quantifying the severity of core schizophrenia symptoms. Using PANSS-6 to guide treatment decision-making requires that staff members' ratings are valid and reliable.

Objectives: The objective of the study was to evaluate whether such valid and reliable PANSS-6 ratings can be obtained through a video-based training program.

Methods: One-hundred-and-four staff members from Aarhus University Hospital - Psychiatry, Denmark participated in the training. Participants conducted baseline PANSS-6 ratings based on a video of a patient being interviewed using the Simplified Positive And Negative Symptoms interview (SNAPSI). Subsequently, a theoretical introduction video was displayed followed by five SNAPSI patient interviews. After each SNAPSI video, individual ratings were performed before a video providing the gold standard scores was displayed. The validity of ratings was estimated by calculating the proportion of participants not deviating from the gold standard scores with >2 points on individual items or >6 points on the PANSS-6 total score. Reliability was evaluated after each step in the training by means of Gwet's Agreement Coefficient (Gwet).