European Psychiatry S181

Table 1: Comparación de los valores medios y desvíos estándares la conducta prosocial según sexo.

Variable	Femenino		Masculino		Valores Estadísticos	
	Media	Desvio	Media	Desvio	t	P
Conducta prosocial	49,62	7.70	49.93	7.90	4.45	0.909

Note: \*\*p < .01; \*p < .05

**Conclusions:** It was concluded that the higher the optimal levels of empathy, the lower the aggressive behavior presented by teenagers.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: violent contexts; Prosocial behavior; Adolescents

# Suicidology and Suicide Prevention 03 / Precision Psychiatry

#### **EPP0165**

### The association between benzodiazepine and nonbenzodiazepine and suicide: a nationwide cohort study

N. Høier<sup>1</sup>\*, T. Madsen<sup>2</sup>, A. Spira<sup>3</sup>, K. Hawton<sup>4</sup>, P. Jennum<sup>5</sup>, M. Nordentoft<sup>6</sup> and A. Erlangsen<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Mental Health Centre Copenhagen (CORE), Danish Research Institute For Suicide Prevention, Hellerup, Denmark; <sup>2</sup>Mental Health Center Copenhagen, Core-copenhagen Research Center For Mental Health, Hellerup, Denmark; <sup>3</sup>Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Department Of Mental Health, Baltimore, United States of America; <sup>4</sup>University of Oxford, Centre For Suicide Research, Oxford, United Kingdom; <sup>5</sup>Danish Center for Sleep Medicine, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen University, Copenhagen N, Denmark and <sup>6</sup>CORE-Copenhagen Research Center for Mental Health, Mental Health Center Copenhagen, Hellerup, Denmark

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Benzodiazepines and non-benzodiazepines have been linked to a variety of adverse effects including addiction. Long term use of these drugs has been associated with an increased risk of suicide.

**Objectives:** We assessed if individuals in treatment with non-benzodiazepine (n-BZD) and benzodiazepine (BZD) had higher rates of suicide when compared to individuals not in treatment with these drugs.

**Methods:** We utilized a cohort design and national longitudinal data on all individuals aged 10 or above who lived in Denmark between 1995 and 2018. Treatment with either n-BZD or BZD was identified via the Danish National Prescription Registry and suicide deaths were identified in the national cause of death registries.

**Results:** In a total of 6,494,206 individuals, 10,862 males and 4,214 females died by suicide. Of these, 1,220 (11.2%) males and 792 (18.8%) females had been in treatment with n-BZD, resulting in adjusted IRR for suicide of 4.2 (95% CI, 4.0-4.5) and 3.4 (95% CI, 3.1-3.7) for males and females, respectively, when compared to those not in treatment. In all, 529 (4.8%) males and 395 (9.3%) females who died by suicide had been in treatment with BZD. The

IRRs for suicide were 2.4 (95% CI, 2.2 - 2.6) and 2.5 (95% CI, 2.3 - 2.8) for males and females, respectively, and compared to those not in treatment.

**Conclusions:** In this study we find that those in treatment experienced higher suicide rates than those not in treatment, this persisted when also adjusting for a large variety of covariates.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicide; sleep medicine; Pharmacology; benzodiazepine

#### **EPP0166**

## The effects of a computerized clinical decision aid on clinical decision-making and guideline implementation in psychosis care

S. Castelein<sup>1,2</sup>\*, L.O. Roebroek<sup>1,2</sup>, A. Boonstra<sup>3</sup>, W. Veling<sup>4</sup>, F. Jörg<sup>4</sup>, B. Sportel<sup>5</sup>, J. Bruins<sup>1</sup> and P.A.E.G. Delespaul<sup>6,7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Lentis Psychiatric Institute, Lentis Research, Groningen, Netherlands; <sup>2</sup>University of Groningen, Clinical Psychology, Groningen, Netherlands; <sup>3</sup>University of Groningen, Faculty Of Economics And Business, Groningen, Netherlands; <sup>4</sup>University Medical Center Groningen, University Center For Psychiatry, Groningen, Netherlands; <sup>5</sup>GGz Drenthe, Psychosis Department, Assen, Netherlands; <sup>6</sup>Maastricht University, School For Mental Health And Neurosciences, Maastricht, Netherlands and <sup>7</sup>Mondriaan, Research, Heerlen, Netherlands

\*Corresponding author. doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.479

**Introduction:** Clinicians in mental healthcare have few objective tools to identify and analyse their patient's care needs. Clinical decision aids are tools that can support this process.

**Objectives:** This study examines whether 1) clinicians working with a clinical decision aid (TREAT) discuss more of their patient's care needs compared to usual treatment, and 2) agree on more evidence-based treatment decisions.

**Methods:** Clinicians participated in consultations (n=166) with patients diagnosed with psychotic disorders from four Dutch mental healthcare institutions. Primary outcomes were measured with the modified Clinical Decision-making in Routine Care questionnaire and combined with psychiatric, physical and social wellbeing related care needs. A multilevel analysis compared discussed care needs and evidence-based treatment decisions between treatment as usual (TAU) before, TAU after and the TREAT-condition.

**Results:** First, a significant increase in discussed care needs for TREAT compared to both TAU conditions (b = 20.2, SE = 5.2, p = 0.00 and b = 15.8, SE = 5.4, p = 0.01) was found. Next, a significant increase in evidence-based treatments decisions for care needs was observed for TREAT compared to both TAU conditions (b = 16.7, SE = 4.8, p = 0.00 and b = 16.0, SE = 5.1, p = 0.01).

Conclusions: TREAT improved the discussion about physical health issues and social wellbeing related topics. It also increased evidence-based treatment decisions for care needs which are sometimes overlooked and difficult to treat. Our findings suggest that TREAT makes sense of ROM data and improves guideline-informed care.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.