

to mention that one-third of this population did not meet criteria for any mental disorder.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1799>

EV1470

Suicide sleep monitoring (SSleeM): A feasibility and acceptability study of a wearable sleep tracking monitoring device in suicide attempters

E. Guillodo^{1,*}, S. Berrouguet¹, M. Simonnet², I. Conejero³, P. Courtet³, E. Baca Garcia⁴, R. Billot², P. Lenca², M. Walter¹

¹ Chru Brest, Psychiatry, Brest, France

² Telecom Bretagne, Telecom, Brest, France

³ Chru Montpellier, Psychiatry, Montpellier, France

⁴ Fundacion Jimenez Diaz, Psychiatry, Madrid, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Sleep disturbances are associated with an increased risk of suicidal behavior. The evidence primarily stems from studies based on questionnaires about sleep quality. In recent years, the availability of wearable health technology has increased and offers an inexpensive, appealing, and accessible way to measure sleep. Our aim is to assess the feasibility and acceptability of wearable sleep tracking monitoring devices in a sample of suicide attempters.

Methods A prospective, open-label, 12-months study will be conducted in the emergency department (ED) and psychiatric unit (PU) of the university hospital of Brest, France. Inclusion criteria are male or female aged 18 or over, surviving a suicide attempt, discharged from ED or PU, and giving consent. The sleep tracker and a smartphone will be given to the patient after discharge. He or she will receive brief training on how to use the sleep tracker. Patient will be asked to monitor their sleep during the five days following the discharge. The feasibility will be explored by analyzing the data proceeding from the sleep tracker. The acceptability will be assessed during the five-days follow up visit, using a standardized questionnaire.

Results Preliminary results of this ongoing study show that feasibility and acceptance may be related to technical features of wearable devices.

Discussion A better understanding of the bidirectional mechanism between sleep disturbances and suicide behavior will allow the design of tailored interventions to prevent suicide attempts.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1800>

EV1471

Suicide prevention program in the Argentine federal penitentiary service

G.N. Jemar^{1,*}, D. Barros², C. Cisneros², M. Salech³, V. Gizzi²

¹ Hospital Jose Tiburcio Borda, Guardia Medica, Ciudad Autonoma De Buenos Aire, Argentina

² Servicio Penitenciario Federal Argentino, Salud Mental, Ciudad Autónoma De Buenos Aires, Argentina

³ Servicio Penitenciario Federal Argentino, Servicio Penitenciario Federal Argentino, Ciudad Autónoma De Buenos Aires, Argentina

* Corresponding author.

Suicide configures failure in the mental health care of persons deprived of their liberty in terms of detection of risk factors, prevention, specific planning in terms of addressing thoughts of death or autolytic planning, trends, impulses and moods. The factors that unite in this catastrophe are multiple and depend not only on mental health care, but also on the circumstances that led to the deprivation of liberty, the family and the care of social continence

and the intimate relationship of the person with its existence. Also, security personnel who take care of people in confinement contexts have a preponderant role in suicide preference. Structuring the personality distorted, immature or insufficient, circumstances that lead to vulnerability and threaten the preservation of life in the context of constant stress and loneliness. The transdisciplinary work experience provides us with constant review and dynamic concepts and practices to predict, diagnose and prevent risky behaviors prone to the symptoms of self-injury or self-harm of patients. In this sense, we propose interdisciplinary interviews of entry, registry for the detection of risk factors, specific treatment in patients at risk. The transdisciplinary confluence is a tool to be implemented to quantify the results and propose to reduce the incidence of suicide in people in a confinement context.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1801>

EV1472

Road traffic accidents and suicide rates in Europe

S. Kandrychyn^{1,*}, Y. Razvodovsky²

¹ Republican Clinical Medical Centre, Cardiology, Minsk, Belarus

² Grodno State Medical University, Pathological Physiology, Grodno, Belarus

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Road traffic death and suicide may have some similarity in their psychological correlates; furthermore, road traffic should be considered as a suicide method.

Aims The present study aims to explore the relationship between road traffic deaths and suicides in Europe.

Methods Rates of road traffic accident deaths and suicides and gross national income (GNI) per capita for 40 European nations were obtained from the world health organization official database. The total sample was divided on 22 eastern European nations and 18 western European nations.

Results Mortality rate from road traffic accidents in groups of all European nations is associated positively with suicides (Pearson $r=0.45$, two-tailed $P<0.01$) and negatively with GNI ($r=-0.64$, $P<0.0001$). At the same time suicide rates does not reveal a significant correlation with GNI. In the groups of eastern European nations road traffic deaths is associated positively with suicides ($r=0.57$, $P<0.01$) and relationship with GNI is not significant. As a contrast, in the groups of western European nations road traffic deaths is associated negatively with GNI ($r=-0.69$, $P<0.01$) and shows any significant relationship with suicides. Although in this group, suicides show some positive correlation with GNP ($r=0.45$, $P<0.05$).

Conclusions The present data indicate, therefore, that mode of ecological association between three studied indices is various in the different group of European nations what suggests the multifactorial complexity of violent death etiological mechanisms. At the same time, the data allow to suggest that socioeconomic factors are more essential in prevention of road traffic mortality than suicides.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1802>

EV1473

Bridgend “Bebo Internet Suicide Cult” and ritual violence in Wales

R. Kurz

Cubiks, IPT, Guildford, United Kingdom

Introduction In a small South Wales town 17 teenagers seemingly committed suicide through hanging in 2008 triggering national