length of stay.All statistical analyses were performed with the Statistical Package for Social Sciences(SPSS 27.0).

Results: Males and females differed according to the method used for suicide attempt($x23=10.96,p<0.05$),the scores for risk and rescue($t175=2.55,p<0.05;t146.6=-1.99,p<0.05$,respectively),and the length of stay($U= 3084.5,p<0.05$).Females were more likely to use drug/poisoning ingestion as method for suicide attempt than were males(72.8% vs.51.4%),whereas males were more likely to use hanging than were females(20.3% vs. 6.8%).The risk score was higher for males(3.76 ± 0.68)than for females(3.49 ± 0.72),and the rescue score was higher for females than for males(2.79 ± 1.09 vs. 2.43 ± 1.22).Finally,the length of stay was longer for males than for females(10.66 ± 8.09 vs. 8.25 ± 6.48).These results confirm the role of difference in suicide methods used by males and females for explaining the "gender paradox."

Conclusions: The present study illustrates the usefulness of the Risk-Rescue Rating Scale which is a descriptive and quantitative method of assessing the lethality of suicide attempts.Identifying sex related characteristics of suicide risk in patients is important for implementing specific suicide prevention strategies to reduce suicidal intent, psychological pain and rehospitalization in patients with psychiatric disorders.Men and women may need different strategies for the prevention of future suicidal behavior.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0386

The Last Straw: Conflicts and Suicide Attempts in Armenian Adolescents

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Introduction: Adolescence is, arguably, the most vulnerable period of a person's development when the susceptibility to emotional-affective and behavioural disorders is at its height and conflict situations can result in self-injuries and suicide attempts, some with lethal outcomes (Woycex W., Clinical Suicidology, 2007.-280p). Research indicates that conflict with family is associated with suicide attempts in adolescents (Elise P. JAD, 2018; 241:499-504). There is a small body of research on the risk factors for suicide attempts in Armenian adolescents. However, there is a lack of research on understanding what role conflict can play in developing suicidal thoughts and behaviour.

Objectives: The present research aims to understand the role of conflict in suicide attempts among Armenian adolescents.

Methods: The researcher conducted a qualitative analysis of 39 patient histories of adolescents hospitalised after a suicide attempt using the documentary method. The patient histories included, among others, the results of psychiatric tests using Hamilton's Rating Scale for Depression (HAM-D), Hamilton's Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A), Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS), and the records of psychiatric consultation.

Results: The psychiatric tests showed that all adolescents suffered either mild, moderate or severe levels of depression and anxiety. They also exhibited mild, moderate or severe suicide risk, based on C-SSRS. The results revealed that before the suicide attempt, adolescents were exposed to continuous distress and traumatic events

at home that lasted for months, sometimes years. They often witnessed domestic abuse and attempted to protect one of the parents (usually their mother) from being physically and psychologically abused. In some cases, the distress was the result of parents trying to end the adolescent's relationship with their boyfriend. During psychiatric consultation, adolescents disclosed reoccurring suicidal thoughts and suicidal ideation when exposed to continuous trauma and distress at home. In most cases, conflict with parents was the trigger that made adolescents act. The conflict was the last straw that pushed them to attempt suicide.

Conclusions: Suicide attempt in Armenian adolescents remains one of the least investigated areas. Domestic abuse is often silenced and almost never reported to authorities. This usually leaves adolescents one-on-one with their struggles. The needs of adolescent witnesses of domestic abuse and those suffering controlling behaviour and developing suicidal thoughts, some of them eventually attempting suicide - remain largely unaddressed. More research is needed to understand factors associated with suicidal behaviour in Armenian adolescents. Research studies can hopefully become a basis for a future centralised mental health strategy aimed at helping adolescents find a way out and not resort to suicidal attempts.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0387

Factors linked to suicide risk in a diverse sample of psychiatric patients

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Introduction: Suicidal behavior is a global public health problem. Among the most investigated theories for the explanation of suicide there is the interpersonal-psychological theory of suicide (IPTS) by Thomas E. Joiner. IPTS focuses on 3 variables related to lethal suicide attempt: thwarted belongingness, perceived burdensomeness and acquired capability for suicide.

Objectives: We aimed to understand which variables were mostly related to suicidal ideation (SI) and suicide attempts (SA) in a sample of psychiatric patients.

Methods: A sample of 80 psychiatric patients including inpatients (n=18), outpatients (n=21) and patients from various Italian rehabilitative psychiatric communities (n=41) was recruited between June 7th, 2021 and September 12th, 2022. We administered a battery of various scales, including State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, STAI, Beck Depression Inventory, BDI, Reasons For Living Inventory, RFLI, Acquired Capability for Suicide Scale-Fearlessness About Death, ACSS-FAD, Rosenberg self-esteem scale, RSES, Mental pain questionnaire, MPQ, Interpersonal Needs Questionnaire, INQ. For each scale we compared a) patients with and without lifetime SI; b) patients with and without history of SA. Then, we performed two logistic regression models (stepwise backward method), one for SI and one for SA.

Results: Both patients with SI and SA have higher anxiety (STAI), depression (BDI), mental pain (MPQ), perceived burdensomeness (INQ), thwarted belongingness (INQ), fearlessness about death (ACSS_FAD) and lower self-esteem (RSES), beliefs about coping strategies (RFLI) and moral objections (RFLI). Depression (BDI) and beliefs about coping strategies (RFLI) were the variables most strongly associated with SI; higher fearlessness about death (ACSS-FAD) and low self-esteem levels (RSES) were the variables most strongly associated with history of SA. The SI model was able to predict 84% of ideation cases; the SA model was able to predict 74% of the attempts.

Conclusions: The results supported that improving the ability to cope with suicidal thoughts is a key component of therapeutic work with suicidal patients. In addition, according to the IPTS, the history of SA has been particularly explained by fearlessness about death. Hence it may be important to focus on these aspects in suicide prevention.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0388

Saving and Empowering young lives in PAKistan (SEPAK): An Exploratory Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial (cRCT)

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Introduction: Suicide is a leading cause of death among young people and most deaths by suicide occur in low and middle-income countries. School is the best place where we can identify and respond to youth suicide risk. School-based interventions for suicide prevention in young people have been successful across US, Europe and Australia, but require adaptations to be acceptable and feasible in Pakistan.

Objectives: To develop and test culturally adapted preventative interventions for suicidal behaviours among pupils in secondary schools in Pakistan. The qualitative component aimed at exploring the views of students, parents, teachers and general practitioners on cultural adaptation, experience of participation, areas of improvement and suggestions for scale-up of the school-based suicide prevention program (SEPAK).

Methods: A clustered randomised controlled trial. The four culturally modified interventions 1) Linking Education and Awareness of Depression and Suicide Awareness (LEADS) Training for pupils (students=260) 2) the Question, Persuade, and Refer (QPR) for teachers (students=203) 3) QPR for parents (students=445); 4) Screening by Professionals (Profscreen) (students=260) were compared against control intervention (educational posters) (students=227). Structured questionnaires were administered at baseline and 1-month post-intervention to assess suicidal behaviours, psychological well-being and quality of life. A total of 8 focus groups (FGs) were conducted at pre and post intervention stage with each stakeholders.

Results: Patient and public involvement and Engagement (PPIE) was strongly embedded in the project to ensure meaningful benefits for participants. A total of 40 schools were recruited from 8 cities across Pakistan. A total of 243 students attended LEADS intervention, 92 teachers and 304 parents completed QPR training, and 9 general practitioners were trained in ProfScreen. The retention rate at follow-up was 99% that shows feasibility of delivering intervention package in Pakistan. All participants marked SEPAK as effective in identifying risk of and preventing self-harm and suicide in young people and in improving pathways to treatment. Interventions were perceived as helpful in improving knowledge about mental health, impact of mental health difficulties on functioning, reducing stigma, equipping stakeholders to identify and signpost at-risk people. Improvement in clinical and teaching practice as well as understanding others behaviors were also reported.

Conclusions: This study suggest feasibility of integrating a suicide prevention program in existing educational system and highlights positive role of creating awareness about suicide in youth, introduction of school-based mental health programs, parental counseling and strengthening of the health system by training general practitioners in early identification of suicide risk and promoting suicide prevention strategies

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0389

Suicidality in Treatment-Resistant Depression Patients

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Introduction: Depression and treatment-resistant depression (RD) are associated with suicidal behavior (SB) at a higher rate.

Objectives: 1) determination prevalence of RD in district outpatient psychiatric clinics (i.e., dispensaries) and the sociodemographic characteristics of RD patients with SB.

Methods: In this multicenter (3 sites), retrospective, observational epidemiological study, patients (n=148) with diagnoses F 30-39 (ICD-10) were recruited in 2020. Patients (n=22) were assessed for RD, defined as failure to respond to $\geq$ two antidepressant medications of adequate dose and duration for at least three months.

Results: The prevalence of depression is $\leq$ 2% of the outpatient population. RD prevalence ~15%. SB (i.e., suicidal attempts) was noted in every fifth (n=5) for the index year. SB patients differed in the following typical features: a woman (82%) mean age, 46.8 years with long-term ($\geq$ 10 years) depression and annual hospitalizations