

S19-04 - CURRENT FINDINGS OF SUICIDALITY AND MIGRATION

M. Schouler-Ocak¹, R. Yesil¹, S. Temur-Erman¹, M.C. Aichberger¹, A. Heredia-Montesinos¹, Z. Bromand¹, M.A. Rapp¹, A. Heinz²

¹*Psychiatric University Clinic Charité at St Hedwig Hospital,* ²*Psychiatric University Clinic Charité Campus Mitte, Charité University Medicine Berlin, Berlin, Germany*

The process of migration can be a risk factor for suicidal behaviour. Factors such as circumstances of the migration and individual characteristics like age, education, and his offspring play an important role. The empiric evidence of today's suicide prevention therapy strategies - following a suicidal crisis or a suicide attempt - in order to prevent prospective crises are limited. There are not enough protective therapy recommendations. Psychotherapeutic interventions and antidepressants are not proven to be better than a standard treatment. An appropriate treatment of depression (antidepressant, psychotherapy, psychoeducation, self-help) seems to be preventive. In this contribution the current state of epidemiology, ethiopathogenesis, models of suicidal behaviour and suicide prevention will be discussed.