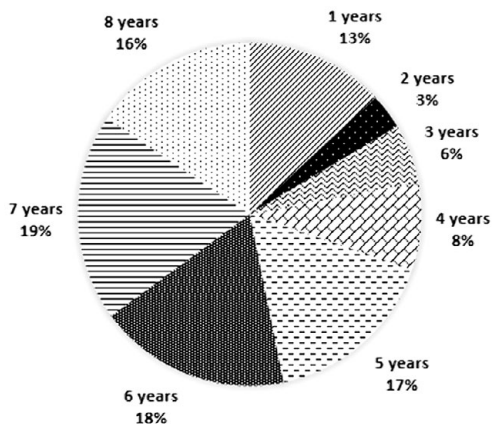were: haloperidol: r=-0.037, p=0.620; paliperidone: r=0.290; p=0.000; risperidone: r=0.219, p=0.006; fluphenazine r=0.358, p=0.000; aripiprazole: r=-0.051, p=0.610; olanzapine: r=-0.090, p=0.634.

Proportion of patients with different consecutive years of LAI antipsychotic use

LAI	Dose (x̄±SD)	Dose (range)	Plasma levels (x̄±SD)	Plasma levels (range)
Paliperidone	62.8±33.4	12.5-200.0	24.8±14.0	0.20-96.0
Haloperidol dose	93.6±29.2	37.5-300.0	24.8±14.1	0.20-98.0
Risperidone dose	36.8±11.1	12.5-50.0	21.4±1.1	3.7-84.0
Fluphenazine dose	24.5±1.0	12.5-100.0	0.75±0.08	0-6.0
Aripiprazole dose	341.4±12.8	100.0-400.0	195.0±198.0	14.7-889-0
Olanzapine dose	323.5±83.9	150.0-405.0	28.0±3.4	8.0-75.0

Conclusions: Haloperidol and paliperidone were the most used LAIs. Drug prescription trends and doses were stable over time. A significant positive correlation between dose and plasma level was found for paliperidone, fluphenazine, and aripiprazole.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: psychopharmacology; Precision Psychiatry; Long-acting injectable antipsychotics; Therapeutic drug monitoring

EPP0170

Depressive Symptoms and Suicidal Ideation in Spanish Medical Students

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Introduction: Medical students have higher rates of depression, anxiety and suicidal ideation over the general population. The onset of these disorders can be a risk factor with unfavorable impact in both medical care and their lives during the years of clinical specialization

Objectives: To assess the prevalence and factors involved in depression, anxiety and suicidal behavior in medical students of the University of Valladolid (Spain). The results are compared with a previous study conducted 5 years earlier

Methods: We used an online self-administered questionnaire that included demographic variables, academic information, sanitary data, Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 (GAD7), and MINI International Neuropsychiatric Interview for suicide. Chi-Square Test was used for categorical variables, Student`s t-test for quantitative variables and Spearman's Coefficient to evaluate correlations between variables

Results: 362 students of all courses enrolled in Medicine at the University of Valladolid completed the survey. There were no differences between male and female students, both with high rates of moderate-severe depression (27% vs 30,4%), anxiety (42,9% vs 54,5%), and moderate-severe suicide risk (14,2% vs 10,7%). Previous study (n=584) also showed no differences between sexes but with lower rates of moderate-severe depression (14,3% vs 16,3%). 11% reported suicidal thoughts in the past month (11,6% previous study). There was a significant inverse correlation between medical career satisfaction and BDI scores

Conclusions: Five years later, rates of depression and suicide risk could have increased in medical students at the University of Valladolid. We urgently recommend the implementation of mental health prevention programs in this population

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: medical students; Depression; Suicide

EPP0171

Depression and suicidality amongst infertile women: a hidden pandemic?

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Introduction: The psychosocial impact of infertility has been well researched and documented. However very little research has been conducted to assess the causative relationship between infertility and serious psychiatric illness such as suicide.
We conducted a cross-sectional study to investigate suicidal risk (suicidal ideation/ suicide attempts) amongst 100 infertile women undergoing infertility treatment at an IVF Centre based in Kolkata, India. Allied parameters such as depression, anxiety, quality of life were also studied.

Objectives: The goal of the presence study was to assess the suicidal risk (suicidal ideation / attempted suicide) amongst infertile women undergoing infertility/ ART treatment. And to examine the possible etiological factors behind increased levels of suicidal risk amongst infertile women.

Methods: Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview was administered to 100 female patient's undergoing IVF treatment and 100 control patient's , visiting an IVF Centre based in Kolkata. Chi square test, independent t test and Z test used for statistical analysis.

Results: According to the results obtained by assessment of MINI scale , the prevalence of major depressive disorder (50 %) followed