and Younger age of same subjects seems caused by a different treatment’s Strategy with brief selective Admissions. Furthermore lesser Involuntary Admission seems due to best knowledge of every patients. The most of these were indeed already known by Ambulatory Outpatient Mental Health Service.

**Keywords:** Trends in Psychiatric Patients Admissions; Admission; Patients; epidemiology

**EPP0667**

Antipsychotic medication and the elderly

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**Introduction:** In recent years, the use of antipsychotics (AP) has been widely debated for reasons concerning their efficacy and safety in the elderly.

**Objectives:** We aimed to assess the prescription of AP in the elderly subjects.

**Methods:** We led a retrospective and descriptive study. We extracted all patients aged 65 years or older who were consulted the psychiatric outpatient unit at the Hedi Chaker hospital in Sfax – Tunisia between January 1 and December 31 2019 and who were treated with AP. General, clinical and therapeutic data were collected from medical records.

**Results:** The mean age of patients was 71.7 years. Medical conditions were observed in 53.1% of them. The reasons for consultation were behavioral disturbances (34.4%), insomnia (18.8%) and memory impairment (15.6%). The main retained diagnoses were dementia (40.6%), mood disorders (28.1%), delusional disorder (15.6%). The indications for prescribing antipsychotics were disruptive behavior (59.4%) and delirium/hallucinations (34.4%). Laboratory examinations and electrocardiogram were performed respectively in 46.8% and 15.6% of cases. AP treatment was prescribed in 90.6% of cases right from the first consultation. Atypical AP were prescribed in 56.2% of cases. Adverse effects were noted in 53.1% of them. The reasons for consultation were behavioral disturbances (34.4%), insomnia (18.8%) and memory impairment (15.6%).

**Conclusions:** The use of AP in the elderly requires an individual assessment, case by case; particular caution is recommended.

**Conflict of interest:** No significant relationships.

**EPP0668**

Social factors and suicidal ideation in adulthood

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**Introduction:** In recent years, it has been possible to corroborate that people’s social environment is a key aspect in the study of suicide risk.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study is to assess the relation between suicidal ideation and social factors (loneliness, social support, trust, participation and cohabiting) in a representative sample of the Spanish adult population, comparing the effect according to sex and different age groups.

**Methods:** Cross-sectional study of a representative sample of the Spanish population (n = 4,217) conducted between 2011 and 2012. Loneliness was assessed using the UCLA Loneliness Scale. Social support was assessed using the SOLO-3 Social Support Scale, and participation scale and trust. Data were analyzed using logistic regression models adjusting for sex, sociodemographic and health variables (lifestyles, depression, and multimorbidity).

**Results:** Prevalence rates of suicidal ideation were higher in young and middle-aged adults. In the middle-aged groups, loneliness is significantly associated with suicidal ideation in both women and men. Among man, cohabiting and trust were identified as a protective factors of suicidal ideation. Among women, only social support was identified as a protective factor. In the older adult’s group, trust acted as a protective factor of suicide ideation among women. For man was the social support. Among younger adults, cohabiting was identified as a protective factor in man.

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Prevalence of different types of online behavior and internet addiction among adolescents in central siberia: Gender and age aspects

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**Introduction:** Adolescent online behavior is an urgent public health problem in different countries of the world due to the possibility of developing Internet addiction.

**Objectives:** To study the prevalence of different types of online behavior and Internet addiction in Siberian adolescents, depending on gender and age.

**Methods:** During the period from January to May 2019, 2950 adolescents aged 11-18 years living in the urban area of Central Siberia...