

**EPP0631****Physical pain-suicidality association in all ages: a complete and updated meta-analysis**

M. Rignanese<sup>1\*</sup>, E. Salmè<sup>1</sup>, M. De Filippi<sup>1</sup>, F. Madeddu<sup>2</sup>,  
M. De Prisco<sup>3</sup>, M. Fornaro<sup>3</sup> and R. Calati<sup>4,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, Psychology, Milan, Italy;

<sup>2</sup>University of Milano-Bicocca, Psychology, Milan, Italy; <sup>3</sup>University School of Medicine Federico II, Section Of Psychiatry - Department Of Neuroscience, Reproductive Sciences And Dentistry, Naples, Italy;

<sup>4</sup>University of Milan-Bicocca, Department Of Psychology, Milan, Italy and <sup>5</sup>Nîmes University Hospital, Department Of Adult Psychiatry, Nîmes, France

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.829

**Introduction:** This work represents the continuation of the studies presented in two e-posters during the EPA 2021 conference (De Filippi et al., 2021; Rignanese et al., 2021), which addressed the physical pain-suicidality association (k=44 studies).

**Objectives:** The aim of this meta-analysis is to provide an update of those studies, integrating data relating to adolescents, adults, and elders.

**Methods:** We started with the analysis of three papers, in particular a meta-analysis (Calati et al., 2015) and two systematic reviews (Hinze et al., 2019; Santos et al., 2019). After searching on Pubmed (until September 2020), data were extracted from articles comparing the rates of current and lifetime suicidal thoughts and behaviours (death wish, suicidal ideation, suicidal planning, suicide attempt and suicide death: DW, SI, SP, SA, and SD) in adolescents, adults, and elders with any type of physical pain and in individuals who did not report this condition. Data were analysed using Comprehensive Meta-Analysis Software (CMA) version 2.

**Results:** 67 studies were included, of which 16 on adolescents, 29 on adults, 16 on elders, and 6 on mixed ages. Although quite high between-study heterogeneity was detected in most analyses, results suggested that individuals with physical pain are more likely to report any form of suicidal outcome if compared to those not affected by pain.

**Conclusions:** Collected data are therefore in line with previous literature on this topic, which considered physical pain an extremely predictive risk factor for suicidal thoughts and behaviours. However, further research on this topic would be extremely useful.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** suicidal behaviours; suicidal thoughts; physical pain; meta-analysis

**EPP0632****Suicidality in University Students Throughout the COVID-19 Pandemic**

D. Vigo\*

University of British Columbia, Psychiatry, Vancouver, Canada

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.830

**Introduction:** The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly disrupted the day-to-day life of university students, as it has for the general population. University students have been reported to have high rates of mental health concerns, including suicidal ideation.

**Objectives:** Ascertaining the correlation of Covid-19 dissemination and proximity to University students in Vancouver, Canada, with suicidal ideation and suicidal plan.

**Methods:** We analyzed weekly cross-sectional data from our Canadian World Mental Health International College Student survey by plotting the 30-day suicide ideation as a binary and the ordered 30-day suicide ideation outcomes using logistic and ordered generalized additive model (GAM) respectively, with a cubic spline and adjusting for demographics. We also ran an analysis on the association between binary 30-day ideation and different sample characteristics using logistic regression.

**Results:** The time trend analysis showed that suicidal ideation did not seem to increase during the COVID-19 pandemic. On the contrary, ideation levels were found to be high in the beginning (February 2020) with a downwards trend through June to September before gradually increasing around November, 2020. We identified sociodemographic risk factors that may be associated with suicidal ideation, and established that those most at risk were students who had been emotionally overwhelmed by Covid-19 and unable to find help.

**Conclusions:** Our results seem to indicate that, in general, students have remained resilient under the stress factors presented by the pandemic, and that trends in suicidality seem to follow seasonal or school calendar year stressors rather than respond to the pandemic. However, certain subpopulations appear to be more affected than others.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** students; Suicide; mental health; Covid-19

**Depressive Disorders 04****EPP0635****Effectiveness of vortioxetine in real-world clinical practice: Italian cohort results from the global RELIEVE study**

S. De Filippis<sup>1</sup>, A. Pugliese<sup>2\*</sup>, K. Simonsen<sup>3</sup> and H. Ren<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Villa Von Siebenthal, Psychiatry, Rome, Italy; <sup>2</sup>Lundbeck Italy, Medical Affairs, Milan, Italy and <sup>3</sup>H.Lundbeck A/S, Medical Affairs, Valby, Denmark

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.831

**Introduction:** Major depressive disorder (MDD) is a debilitating disease in Italy affects 5.4% of people over 15 and 11.6% for the elderly. Efficacy of vortioxetine in adult patients with MDD was demonstrated in randomised controlled trials, there is a need for data on treatment in daily practice in Italy.

**Objectives:** To present the effectiveness and safety data of vortioxetine in real-world setting from patients enrolled from Italy in the RELIEVE study.

**Methods:** RELIEVE was a prospective, multi-national, observational study of outpatients initiating vortioxetine treatment for MDD at physician's discretion. Data and outcomes of treatment of patients were collected at routine clinical visits. The primary outcome was functioning measured by SDS. Secondary outcomes included depressive symptoms measured by PHQ-9, cognitive function measured by PDQ-5, quality of life measured by EQ-5D-5L. Changes from baseline to month 6 were estimated with a linear mixed model of repeated measures approach.