

Conclusions: We found two profiles of people with suicidal behavior based on the presence of mental disorders. Each of the suicidal subtypes had different associated risk factors. They also had a different profile of suicidal behavior.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0391

Suicide in adolescents exposed to the youth justice system: A 22-year retrospective data linkage study from Queensland, Australia

R. Borschmann

Centre for Mental Health, University Of Melbourne, Carlton, Australia
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.706

Introduction: Little is known about the epidemiology of suicide in young people exposed to the youth justice system (YJS).

Objectives: We aimed to estimate the suicide rate in a large cohort of young people exposed to the YJS in Australia, and to identify the demographic/criminogenic risk factors associated with these deaths.

Methods: Data relating to all young people who had any contact with the YJS in Queensland between January 1993 and December 2014 (N=49,228) were linked to Australia's National Death Index. We calculated the incidence rate of suicide within the cohort, stratified by sex and Indigenous status. Poisson regression was used to assess the change in suicide rates over time. Crude mortality rates (CMRs) were calculated for all-suicide and method-specific suicides, both overall and within subgroups.

Results: Of the 48,228 participants, 1452 (3%) died during the follow-up period. For 31% (458) of decedents, the cause of death was suicide. The proportion of deaths due to suicide was highest for Indigenous females (37.9% of all deaths), followed by Indigenous males (36.8%), non-Indigenous males (30.1%) and non-Indigenous females (25.8%). Hanging was the most common method of suicide (83%).

Conclusions: The disproportionately high incidence of suicide following contact with the YJS is a cause for concern. There is a pressing need to better understand the trajectories of young people after discharge from the YJS. This missing epidemiological knowledge would inform targeted, preventive interventions to be implemented during the window of opportunity when these vulnerable young people are under the care of the YJS.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0392

Attitudes towards suicidal behavior in medical students of Lahore, Pakistan

S. Azeem^{1*}, N. Imran², N. Afzal¹, Z. Jamil¹ and I. I. Haider³

¹Psychiatry, King Edward Medical University; ²Psychiatry, Mayo Hospital and ³Psychiatry, Fatima Memorial Hospital, Lahore, Pakistan
*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.707

Introduction: The increasing global suicide rates pose a considerable strain on healthcare professionals. Subsequently, their attitudes toward suicide prevention may influence suicide risk and management, affecting the quality of care.

Objectives: To investigate the attitudes of Pakistani medical students toward suicide and its comparison with different sociodemographic factors.

Methods: A total of 1392 undergraduate medical students belonging to all five years took part in the cross-sectional study conducted in September 2022. In addition to socio-demographic factors, participants were asked about their attitudes toward suicide on a 5-point Likert scale using the ATTS (Attitudes towards suicide) questionnaire. Questions explored competence, religion, experience, and views on suicidal behavior and its treatment. Data were analyzed by using SPSS 26.

Results: The majority of respondents had no prior experience of looking after patients with suicide attempts (88.9%), the experience of having known someone who died by suicide (67.1%), or participation in suicide workshops (94.3%). Statistically significant items showed that males believed more strongly that suicide could be used to end suffering and would consider the possibility of doing it, revenge is the major driving factor, talking about suicide lessens its incidence, and people should have the right to take their own lives. Females more strongly believed that loneliness is the major driving factor, and that suicide is preventable. Preclinical students more strongly believed thought suicide was less justified, especially among young people, not a solution to end incurable illnesses, and that people should not have the right to take their own lives. 996 (71.6%) of respondents expressed their willingness to participate in workshops regarding suicide.

Conclusions: Our study suggests that medical students have little experience in handling suicidal patients and vastly differ in their attitudes. There is a need for suicide management training and further study data to support these findings.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Training in Psychiatry

EPP0393

When Will Life Return to Normal? Parental Mental Health Post Quarantine and Extended Lockdown

D. Alonzo*, M. Popescu and P. Zubaroglu

Fordham University, West Harrison, United States

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.708

Introduction: Research exploring the mental health impact of the early stages of the pandemic among parents has found that 1 in 4 parents experienced increased psychological distress and reported more than one negative mental health symptom, especially quarantined parents. Ongoing stressors for parents related to the Covid-19 pandemic abound, yet the long-term impact of the pandemic on parental mental health remains largely unexplored, limiting the development and effectiveness of prevention and intervention efforts.