

length of stay. All statistical analyses were performed with the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 27.0).

Results: Males and females differed according to the method used for suicide attempt ($\chi^2=10.96, p<0.05$), the scores for risk and rescue ($t_{175}=2.55, p<0.05; t_{146.6}=-1.99, p<0.05$, respectively), and the length of stay ($U=3084.5, p<0.05$). Females were more likely to use drug/poisoning ingestion as method for suicide attempt than were males (72.8% vs. 51.4%), whereas males were more likely to use hanging than were females (20.3% vs. 6.8%). The risk score was higher for males (3.76 ± 0.68) than for females (3.49 ± 0.72), and the rescue score was higher for females than for males (2.79 ± 1.09 vs. 2.43 ± 1.22). Finally, the length of stay was longer for males than for females (10.66 ± 8.09 vs. 8.25 ± 6.48). These results confirm the role of difference in suicide methods used by males and females for explaining the “gender paradox.”

Conclusions: The present study illustrates the usefulness of the Risk-Rescue Rating Scale which is a descriptive and quantitative method of assessing the lethality of suicide attempts. Identifying sex related characteristics of suicide risk in patients is important for implementing specific suicide prevention strategies to reduce suicidal intent, psychological pain and rehospitalization in patients with psychiatric disorders. Men and women may need different strategies for the prevention of future suicidal behavior.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0386

The Last Straw: Conflicts and Suicide Attempts in Armenian Adolescents

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Introduction: Adolescence is, arguably, the most vulnerable period of a person’s development when the susceptibility to emotional-affective and behavioural disorders is at its height and conflict situations can result in self-injuries and suicide attempts, some with lethal outcomes (Woycex W., *Clinical Suicidology*, 2007.-280p). Research indicates that conflict with family is associated with suicide attempts in adolescents (Elise P. *JAD*, 2018; 241:499-504). There is a small body of research on the risk factors for suicide attempts in Armenian adolescents. However, there is a lack of research on understanding what role conflict can play in developing suicidal thoughts and behaviour.

Objectives: The present research aims to understand the role of conflict in suicide attempts among Armenian adolescents.

Methods: The researcher conducted a qualitative analysis of 39 patient histories of adolescents hospitalised after a suicide attempt using the documentary method. The patient histories included, among others, the results of psychiatric tests using Hamilton’s Rating Scale for Depression (HAM-D), Hamilton’s Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A), Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS), and the records of psychiatric consultation.

Results: The psychiatric tests showed that all adolescents suffered either mild, moderate or severe levels of depression and anxiety. They also exhibited mild, moderate or severe suicide risk, based on C-SSRS. The results revealed that before the suicide attempt, adolescents were exposed to continuous distress and traumatic events

at home that lasted for months, sometimes years. They often witnessed domestic abuse and attempted to protect one of the parents (usually their mother) from being physically and psychologically abused. In some cases, the distress was the result of parents trying to end the adolescent’s relationship with their boyfriend. During psychiatric consultation, adolescents disclosed reoccurring suicidal thoughts and suicidal ideation when exposed to continuous trauma and distress at home. In most cases, conflict with parents was the trigger that made adolescents act. The conflict was the last straw that pushed them to attempt suicide.

Conclusions: Suicide attempt in Armenian adolescents remains one of the least investigated areas. Domestic abuse is often silenced and almost never reported to authorities. This usually leaves adolescents one-on-one with their struggles. The needs of adolescent witnesses of domestic abuse and those suffering controlling behaviour and developing suicidal thoughts, some of them eventually attempting suicide - remain largely unaddressed. More research is needed to understand factors associated with suicidal behaviour in Armenian adolescents. Research studies can hopefully become a basis for a future centralised mental health strategy aimed at helping adolescents find a way out and not resort to suicidal attempts.

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EPP0387

Factors linked to suicide risk in a diverse sample of psychiatric patients

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Introduction: Suicidal behavior is a global public health problem. Among the most investigated theories for the explanation of suicide there is the interpersonal-psychological theory of suicide (IPTs) by Thomas E. Joiner. IPTs focuses on 3 variables related to lethal suicide attempt: thwarted belongingness, perceived burdensomeness and acquired capability for suicide.

Objectives: We aimed to understand which variables were mostly related to suicidal ideation (SI) and suicide attempts (SA) in a sample of psychiatric patients.

Methods: A sample of 80 psychiatric patients including inpatients (n=18), outpatients (n=21) and patients from various Italian rehabilitative psychiatric communities (n=41) was recruited between June 7th, 2021 and September 12th, 2022. We administered a battery of various scales, including State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, STAI, Beck Depression Inventory, BDI, Reasons For Living Inventory, RFLI, Acquired Capability for Suicide Scale-Fearlessness About Death, ACSS-FAD, Rosenberg self-esteem scale, RSES, Mental pain questionnaire, MPQ, Interpersonal Needs Questionnaire, INQ. For each scale we compared a) patients with and without lifetime SI; b) patients with and without history of SA. Then, we performed two logistic regression models (stepwise backward method), one for SI and one for SA.