

Introduction: Suicide has a complex relationship with several factors, and it is known that identifying high-risk groups of suicide and managing crisis in advance can help prevent suicide. Moreover in a previous study, it showed that people with chronic diseases often suffer from psychological difficulties such as depression and anxiety, which can influence one to commit suicide. Based on many studies about the relationship between diabetes and depression, 10% of diabetic patients experience major depression, and diabetic patients experience twice as much depression as the general population. But, there are few studies examining the relationship between diabetes and suicide risk, and most of them were targeted for type 1 diabetes only.

Objectives: The objectives of this study were to investigate the suicide risk in diabetic patients, and evaluate the suicide risk varies by the duration of diabetes, using a large population sample in South Korea

Methods: Using the 2019 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey data, 6,296 adults (aged 19 years or older) were included. Suicidal ideation, suicidal plan, and suicidal behavior of diabetic patients were compared with the general population. After classifying the patients into ≤ 1 year, 2 to 9 years, and 10 years \leq for the duration of diabetes, we evaluated the relationship between the duration of diabetes and the risk of suicide.

Results: Diabetic patients had higher prevalence of suicidal ideation (9.1%, $P < 0.001$) and suicidal plan (3.6%, $P < 0.001$) than general population. After adjusting for potential confounding factors, suicidal plan (aOR = 3.011, 95% CI = 1.392-6.512) was significantly associated with diabetes. In the 2 to 9 year group of diabetes, we found an increase in risk of suicidal ideation (aOR=2.068, 95% CI=1.219-3.510), suicidal plan (aOR=3.640, 95% CI=1.592-8.320), and suicidal behavior (aOR=6.222, 95% CI=1.759-22.008) after adjusting covariates. However, increase in suicide risk was not observed in the ≤ 1 year and 10 years \leq groups after diagnosis of diabetes.

Conclusions: In adults, diabetes is associated with increase in suicide risk. Suicide risk in diabetic patients shows an 'inverted U-shaped' depending on the duration of diabetes.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

COVID-19 and related topics

EPP0392

The Effect of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Suicide Attempts and Self-Harm in Teenagers and Young Adults: An Analysis of Regional Emergency Medical Center Data of a Metropolitan City in South Korea

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a wide-ranging impact on economic and social phenomena worldwide, particularly affecting mental health. However, these impacts have varied significantly across countries. Previous studies have shown that the groups more vulnerable to mental health problems also differ across countries and societies (Gunnell *et al.* Lancet Psy 2020; 7(6) 468-471, Pirkis *et al.* Lancet Psy 2021; 8(7) 579-588, Nomura *et al.* Psy Res 2021; 295 113622). Therefore, by examining changes in self-harm and suicide attempts, which constitute mental health emergencies, at the community level, we can explore the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on the deterioration of mental health in various age groups within the region and identify the groups most vulnerable to mental health problems.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the COVID-19 pandemic and changes in the number of emergency room visits due to suicide attempts or self-harm in teenagers and young adults in Incheon, a metropolitan city in the capital area of South Korea.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective data analysis on the medical records of patients who visited the regional emergency center of Incheon Medical Institution from January 2018 to December 2022 due to suicide attempts or self-harm. As our statistical method, we employed interrupted time series analysis to determine whether the COVID-19 pandemic has a statistically significant correlation with the trend changes in the number of emergency room visits related to suicide attempts or self-harm. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Gil Medical Center, Gachon University of Korea (IRB approval number GFIRB2022-335).

Results: The data of 4,030 subjects (35.8% male; $n=1,443$) who visited the regional emergency center during the study period were analyzed. A total of 556 (13.79%) of the study participants were minors under the age of 19, and a total of 1,789 (44.39%) were young adults aged 20-39. The analysis revealed an increasing trend in the number of emergency room visits due to elevated suicidality in teenagers and young adults (20-39 years old) following the COVID-19 pandemic (figure 1 & figure 2).

Image:

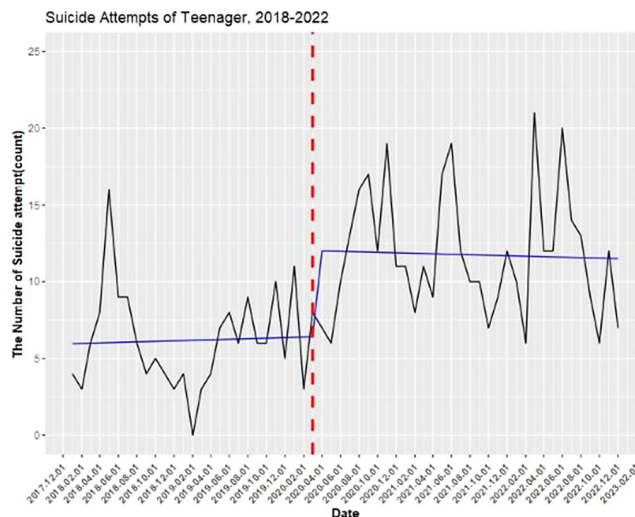
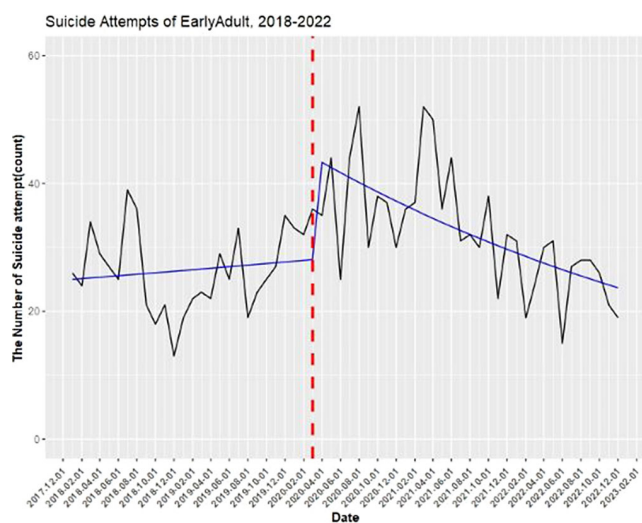


Image 2:



Conclusions: While suicide attempts and visits to the emergency room due to self-harm increased both before and after COVID-19, it is noteworthy that past suicide attempts are the most significant risk factor for future suicide attempts. Therefore, the data on vulnerable groups presented in this study can be instrumental for effective prevention and follow-up management of suicide attempts within the field of community psychiatry.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0393

Perceived vulnerability, fear of covid-19, and psychological distress of military hospital healthcare workers

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Introduction: The healthcare workers of military hospitals are actively involved in the fight against covid-19, as part of the national healthcare systems. Therefore, these health professionals may experience symptoms of psychological distress.

Objectives: The study of sociodemographic characteristics and pandemic-related psychosocial factors that affect the psychological distress of healthcare professionals in a military hospital.

Methods: 134 health professionals participated (- 34.3% doctors, 53% nurses and 12.7% other staff). A cross-sectional study was conducted using the DASS-21, PVDS, and FCV-19S questionnaires. Demographic variables were also collected. The data was analyzed using student's t-test and Mann-Whitney test, analysis of variance and Kruskal-Wallis test, Pearson's correlation coefficient and Spearman's correlation coefficient, as well as multivariate linear regression.

Results: 21.64%, 17.91%, and 16.42% of the sample showed symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress respectively. A significant

correlation emerged between all three dimensions with perceived infectibility and fear of covid-19. Contact with a possible covid-19 patient, female gender, marriage, underlying diseases, increased working hours were found as stressors. The mean values of perceived infectibility and germs aversion were 3.4 and 4.9, respectively. A significant correlation was found between the two subscales with fear of covid-19 ($p=0.001$ and <0.001 respectively). Participants who had undergone psychotherapy in the past had a higher score of perceived infectibility ($p=0.024$). Women and staff in the pathological sector showed greater aversion to germs ($p=0.040$ and 0.001 respectively). Educational level and working hours were negatively correlated with germs aversion ($p=0.037$ and 0.044 respectively). The mean of fear of covid-19 was 14.5, with 14.2% of the population being above the scale average. Fear of covid-19 showed a positive correlation with female gender, age, family, contact with a possible positive case. It was negatively correlated with the medical staff, the educational level, and the employees in a covid-19 clinic. According to the results of the multivariate linear regression analyses: (i) The increase in educational level was associated with a decrease in the fear for covid-19 score ($p=0.026$); (ii) The increase in perceived infectibility score was associated with an increase in the fear for covid-19 score ($p<0.001$); (iii) The increase in germs aversion score was associated with an increase in fear for covid-19 score ($p=0.014$).

Conclusions: The findings confirm the presence of psychological distress on the healthcare workers of the hospital and its dependence on perceived infectibility and fear of covid-19.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0394

Translation and validation of the Greek versions of the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale, the Obsession with COVID-19 Scale and the Coronavirus Reassurance-Seeking Behaviors Scale

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Introduction: Understanding coronophobia, or the heightened fear and anxiety related to the COVID-19 pandemic, involves assessing physiological, cognitive, and behavioral measures.

Objectives: We aimed to develop a Greek version of the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS), the Obsession with COVID-19 Scale (OCS), and the Coronavirus Reassurance-Seeking Behaviors Scale (CRBS), to identify groups that appear vulnerable to this form of pandemic-related anxiety.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional online study from February to April 2021 in Greek-speaking people living in Cyprus. Participants completed sociodemographic questions and questions related to COVID-19, the CAS, OCS, and the CRBS. All three scales