

**Results:** The sample included four female and one male subject, with BMI at baseline  $42,81 \pm 5,66$ . The results of BMI and EWL over time are described in Table 1. A significant statistical difference was found between BMI at baseline and at T6, T12, T24, and T36 ( $p < 0,05$ ). EWL was higher at T12 (compared with T6), but not different from other measurements. PANSS scores at the baseline were  $7,7 \pm 1,6$  for a positive domain,  $8,7 \pm 2,3$  for a negative domain, and  $19,2 \pm 6$  for general psychopathology, with no statistically significant differences during the follow-up.

	T0	T6	T12	T24	T36
BMI (Mean $\pm$ SD)	42,81 $\pm$ 5,66	29,70 $\pm$ 1,47	27,9 $\pm$ 1,56	28,53 $\pm$ 2,94	30,20 $\pm$ 3,28
EWL (Mean $\pm$ SD)	-	72,72 $\pm$ 7,8	82,93 $\pm$ 9,92	81,11 $\pm$ 11,96	73,18 $\pm$ 14,12

**Conclusions:** Despite the small sample, bariatric surgery has been shown a safe and efficient refractory obesity treatment in patients with schizophrenia.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** bariatric surgery; obesity; schizophrenia

## Suicidology and Suicide Prevention 01

### EPP0372

#### Perceived Burdensomeness, Thwarted Belongingness and Fearlessness About Death in Italian university students: validation of the INQ-15 and the ACSS-FAD

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**Introduction:** The *Interpersonal Needs Questionnaire* (INQ-15) and the *Acquired Capability for Suicide Scale - Fearlessness About Death* (ACSS-FAD) have been introduced to evaluate the theoretical constructs posit by Joiner's Interpersonal Psychological Theory of Suicide (IPTS).

**Objectives:** The present study aimed to evaluate the psychometric properties of the INQ-15 (which measures Thwarted Belongingness, TB, and Perceived Burdensomeness, PB) and the ACSS-FAD (measurement of Fearlessness About Death, FAD, dimension of the acquired capability) in a population of Italian university students.

**Methods:** Since there was no Italian version of the ACSS-FAD, we have translated it through an accurate multistage procedure. ACSS-FAD and INQ-15 have been administered to a sample of 1,665 Italian university students. We analyzed the factorial structure of the INQ-15 and the ACSS-FAD, their reliability, criterion, convergent and discriminant validity.

**Results:** Principal Component Analysis confirmed a two-dimensional structure for INQ-15 and a one-factor structure for ACSS-FAD. Internal consistency reliability of the scales was good, respectively TB:  $\alpha = .85$ ; PB:  $\alpha = .90$ ; and FAD:  $\alpha = .85$ . The INQ-15 demonstrated concurrent associations with suicidal ideation, while the ACSS-FAD with a history of suicidal planning/suicide attempt. Convergent and discriminant validity were also in line with previous studies.

**Conclusions:** Both INQ-15 and ACSS-FAD appropriately capture the respective constructs, proving to be valid measures for the assessment of suicide risk factors among Italian university students according to the IPTS. The valuable psychometric properties of the two scales established with this study in the Italian context encourages their use to advance the clinical understanding and prevention of suicide.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Perceived burdensomeness; Thwarted belongingness; Fearlessness About Death; Suicide

### EPP0373

#### Low level of perfectionism as a possible risk factor for suicide in adolescents with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

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**Introduction:** Previous research highlighted that adolescents with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) are four times as vulnerable to suicidal behavior as the healthy population. Maladaptive perfectionism is also viewed as an important risk factor for suicide. Yet, there are no studies which focused on the relationship between perfectionism and suicide among adolescents with ADHD.

**Objectives:** The objective of the present study was to explore if perfectionism may be a risk factor for suicidal behavior in adolescents with ADHD.

**Methods:** The clinical group was recruited from outpatient clinics, while the non-clinical group was recruited from high schools around Hungary. The clinical group's inclusion criterion was ADHD diagnoses, while the non-clinical group required the absence of any current or past psychiatric treatment or diagnoses.

**Results:** In the ADHD group 88 adolescents participated, and 96 adolescents participated in the non-clinical group. There was no difference regarding the level of perfectionism in the groups, except one dimension of perfectionism, which is 'Organization'. The ADHD group had significantly higher level of suicidal behavior than the control group ( $\chi^2(1) = 11.222, p < .001, V = 0.25$ ). Among the ADHD group adaptive perfectionism was significantly negatively correlated with suicidal behaviour.

**Conclusions:** Adolescents with ADHD did not have a different level of perfectionism than the healthy control group only in 'Organization' trait. This result could add to the therapeutic work with adolescents diagnosed with ADHD with underlining the importance to focus on organizational skills. The result highlights that adaptive perfectionism appears to be a protective factor against suicidality.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Suicide; adhd; perfectionism; riskfactor

### EPP0374

#### Retrospective Chart Review of Patients with Self-Harm Seen as Liaison Psychiatry in Pakistan.

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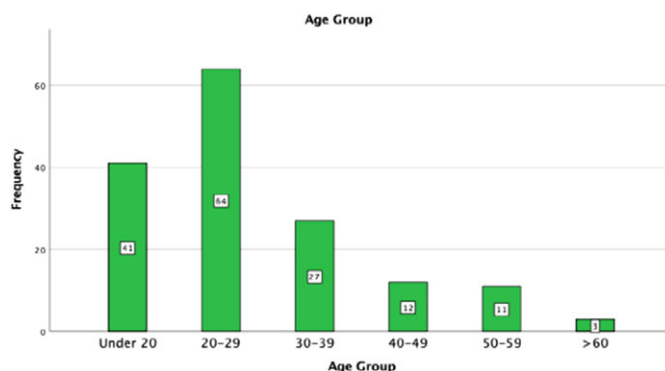
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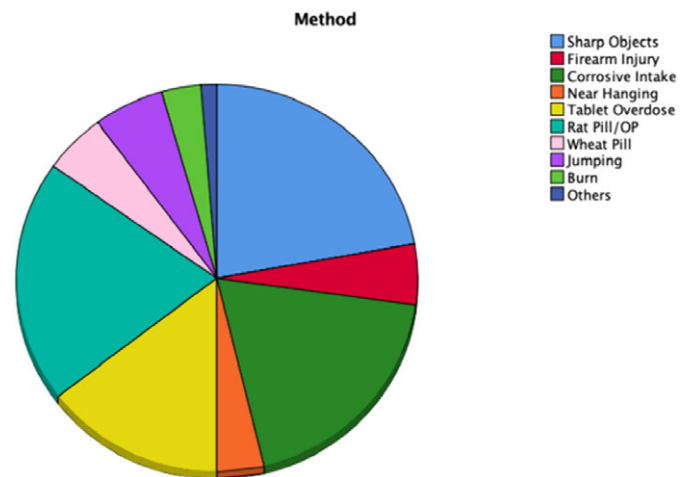
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**Introduction:** Self-harm is an 'act of self-poisoning or self-injury carried out by a person, irrespective of their motivation'. A history of self-harm is linked with suicide risk. A study in Pakistan found self-harm to be more common in young people with unemployment and interpersonal difficulties as common triggers. Expanding liaison psychiatry services leads to an earlier assessment of patients with self-harm. **Objectives:** To study the demographic and clinical variables of patients along with methods and precipitating factors of self-harm. **Methods:** A retrospective chart review of patients presenting with self-harm seen as a part of liaison psychiatry from October 2018 to June 2021.

**Results:** A total of 168 cases were seen of which 10 were excluded due to incomplete data. Of 158 cases gender split was roughly in the middle, with 49.4% males (n=78) and 50.6% females (n=80). The mean age of patients was 27.59 with a range of 12-70, 40.5% belonged to the age group of 20-29 (n=64) (Figure 1).



77.8% (n=123) had a past psychiatric history. The most common being depressive disorder 31.6% (n=50) and borderline personality disorder 30.4% (n=48). 35.4% of patients reportedly had previous attempts of self-harm. The most common methods being the use of sharp objects, rat-pill poisoning, and corrosive intake (Figure 2).



Conflicts with family and relationship difficulties were reported to be the most common precipitating factors.

**Conclusions:** Self-harm is a challenging and frequent presentation. Patients may present with diverse characteristics and varying needs. Hence physicians must be prepared for timely liaison and prompt management.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** pakistan; liaison; self-harm

### EPP0375

#### Neuroinflammation Markers in Depressive Female Adolescents with Suicidal Attempts

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**Introduction:** Suicide is the second leading cause of death (8.5% of all deaths) in adolescents. The search for neurobiological markers of suicidal behavior seems to be highly actual. Such markers may include quantitative EEG parameters and signs of neuroinflammation that plays an important role in the pathogenesis of various mental disorders.

**Objectives:** The aim of the study was to reveal the relationships between pre-treatment clinical, EEG, and neuroimmunological parameters in depressive adolescents with suicidal attempts in their history.

**Methods:** 35 female depressive patients (all right-handed, age 16–25, mean 18,7±2.9 years old) were enrolled in the study. Total HDRS-17 scores varied from 13 to 43 (mean 27,7±8.1). Multichannel resting EEG was recorded with spectral power (SP) measurements in narrow frequency sub-bands. Functional activities of leukocyte elastase (LE) and of its antagonist  $\alpha 1$ -proteinase inhibitor ( $\alpha 1$ -PI), as neuroinflammation markers, were measured in the blood plasma. Leukocyte/inhibitory index (LII=LE/ $\alpha 1$ -PI) was calculated. Spearman's correlations between clinical, EEG, and neuroimmunological parameters were analyzed.