

Objective The objective of the study is the analysis and the description of patients who committed autolitic acts and were attended in a mental health hospital unit in 2014.

Method We analyze the patient registry for the attended emergencies in our mental health hospital unit, extracting the following variables: gender distribution, age range, type of method applied in the attempt and diagnosis based on DSM-IV TR.

Results The study reveals a larger share of autolitic acts in the feminine population between 14 and 69 years old. A total of 31 patients needed to be attended in an emergency hospital unit (11.74%). The most common method is the medical substance abuse (23 patients, 74.19% from the admitted patients in our Mental Health Hospital Unit). The diagnoses in order of frequency were; affective disorders (13 patients, 41.93%), personality disorders (8 patients, 25.80%), adaptative disorders (7 patients, 22.58%) and psychotics disorders (3 patients, 9.68%).

Conclusion Our population-based sample confirms the epidemiologic data found in the consulted literature as well as in other population groups.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV1240

Multimodal validation of facial expression detection software for real-time monitoring of affect in patients with suicidal intent

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Facial expression is an independent and objective marker of affect. Basic emotions (fear, sadness, joy, anger, disgust and surprise) have been shown to be universal across human cultures. Techniques such as the Facial Action Coding System can capture emotion with good reliability. Such techniques visually process the changes in different assemblies of facial muscles that produce the facial expression of affect.

Recent groundbreaking advances in computing and facial expression analysis software now allow real-time and objective measurement of emotional states. In particular, a recently developed software package and equipment, the Imotion Attention Tool™, allows capturing information on discreet emotional states based on facial expressions while a subject is participating in a behavioural task.

Extending preliminary work by further experimentation and analysis, the present findings suggests a link between facial affect data to already established peripheral arousal measures such as event related potentials (ERP), heart rate variability (HRV) and galvanic skin response (GSR) using disruptively innovative, noninvasive and clinically applicable technology in patients reporting suicidal ideation and intent compared to controls. Our results hold promise for the establishment of a computerized diagnostic battery that can be utilized by clinicians to improve the evaluation of suicide risk.

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EV1241

Availability and accessibility of medications and toxic substances and suicidal behavior

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Introduction Scientific research indicates that accessibility of suicide means has a significant influence on the choice of method. Since the choice of suicide method largely depends on availability of suicide means, the lethality of method at hand plays a crucial role in a period of suicidal crisis.

Aims We aimed to reveal the associations between accessibility and availability of medications and toxic substances and suicidal behavior of teenage girls in Armenia.

Objective Our objectives were to determine whether accessibility and availability of medications and toxic substances have any impact on development of suicidal behavior among teenage girls in Armenia and whether toxicity and quantity of medications and toxic substances at hand or purchased by attempters are associated with severity of outcome.

Methods A qualitative analysis of patient histories of 26 teenage girls, hospitalized in the ICU, Toxicology Center “Muratsan”, Yerevan, RA, diagnosed as having acute deliberate self-poisoning was performed.

Results In majority of cases, conflict situation preceded suicidal behavior and decision on attempting suicide was impulsive. Being emotionally distressed teenage girls reached for medications and toxic substances readily available in the household or bought medications from a pharmacy.

Conclusion The vast majority of teenage girls attempted suicide by medications and toxic substances at hand. Admittedly, both, type of medication and quantity of pills or amount of toxic substances utilized, affected the severity of outcome. Hence, the availability and accessibility of medications and toxic substances played a crucial role in development of suicidal behavior and severity of outcome.

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EV1242

Mental health and suicidal risk in lesbian, gay and bisexual population

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Introduction Nowadays, the lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) community still suffers from prejudice and social stigma, including from medical professionals.

Thus, it is urgent to draw attention to this population since these individuals have an increased risk of mental disorders, substance abuse and dependence, suicidal ideation and suicide attempt or complete suicide.

Aims To underline the prevalence of mental disorders and increased suicide risk in the LGB population.

Objectives To summarize the latest literature about this field.

Methods A brief review of the latest literature was performed on PubMed using the keywords “mental health”, “suicidal risk”, “LGB population”.

Results LGB individuals appear to be at increased risk of mental disorders and suicidal behavior than heterosexuals. According to Meyer, they are exposed to what is called the minority stress: proximal, depending on the subject and related to fear of rejection and internalized homophobia and distal, regardless of the individual including prejudice, social stress, social exclusion (including their own families) and violence.

The odds of attempting suicide are approximately 2 to 7 times higher for lesbians, gay men and bisexuals (LGBs) than for heterosexuals.

Conclusions Minority stress related to prejudice and stigma against LGB people has a significant risk that can be related to suicide ideation and attempt.

The higher rate of many psychiatric conditions noted in this community underscores the need for clinicians to provide nonjudgmental care and approachable environment.

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EV1243

Relationship of suicide ideation with depression and hopelessness

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Introduction The association between suicide ideation, depression, and hopelessness is relatively ignored in the literature of the Arab World, particularly using suicide ideation, Beck Depression, and hopelessness inventories.

Objective The specific research questions related to this model are as follows: does the relationship between suicide ideation, depression, and hopelessness, postulate the latent factor?

Methods The participants were 200 girls, first year Kuwait University students. The mean age (18.18 ± 0.38) and BMI (23.50 ± 4.85). The Arabic versions of the Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation (BSI), Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II), the Beck Hopelessness Scale (BHS), and demographic surveys were administered to participants in the class. All participants read and signed a consent form before test administration. The correlation matrices, exploratory factor analysis, and reliability analysis are used in this study.

Results Internal consistency of scores were satisfactory for the BSI, BDI-II, & BHS inventories respectively (Cronbach's $\alpha = .91, .89, .85$). A correlation of ($r = .53$) between the BSI and BDI-II and ($r = .43$) with BHS. Meanwhile, a correlation of ($r = .58$) between BDI-II & BHS. A principal-axis factor analysis with oblique rotation suggested one factor accounting for 67.73% of the common variance.

Conclusion This trend indicates there is a strong relationship of suicide ideation with depression and hopelessness. The results of the present study suggest that targeting depression may be as important in adolescents as in adults to reduce suicidal ideation and prevent suicidal attempts.

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EV1244

Gender differences in suicide ideation among college students in Kuwait

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Introduction The Beck Scale for Suicide ideation (BSS) has consistently been regarded as a strong tool for measuring cognitive and somatic aspects of suicide ideation symptomatology in both clinical

and non-clinical population. There is no study until this date that examines the BSS within Kuwaiti College students.

Objective The present study aims at identifying impact of gender (male/female) on suicide ideation.

Methods The sample was consisted of (584) undergraduates students (284 of males and 300 females). The study applies Beck Scale for Suicide ideation (BSS) and suicide Ideation Questionnaire (SIQ).

Results Table 1 descriptive statistics for two standardized self-report measures means and standard deviations for these measures were within the expected ranges for college samples. The mean (BSS) score was 5.2 for males and 7.0 for females. The mean (SIQ) score was 11.3 for males and 13.7 for females.

Conclusion BSS revealed significant gender differences in score indicated that females obtained higher scores than males on suicide Ideation although the magnitude of the difference was small.

Table not available.

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EV1245

The influence of the Foehn wind (Halny) on the occurrence of suicide in the Tatra Mountains, 1999–2014

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Introduction In the dawn of increasing interest in climate changes, including extreme weather events, e.g. the Foehn winds, and their influence on public health, it is of great importance to understand their role in suicide.

Objectives The association between suicides in the Tatra Mountains, Poland from 1999 to 2014 and the Foehn wind (called Halny in this region) was examined. The belief that suicides are affected by Halny seems to be firmly rooted in local language and culture.

Aims The purpose of the study was to assess the Halny wind as a suicide risk factor.

Method Data concerning all suicides in the region were included. Meteorological data were derived every three hours during the period of the study. Halny was defined as a complex of interacting meteorological conditions. The two days preceding and following the wind were recognized as the period of the Foehn influence (FI). The probability of suicide in the presence of Halny and during the FI period was calculated.

Results From 1st January 1999 to 31 December 2014 (5844 days), 210 consecutive suicides were registered. The number of suicides in men was markedly higher than in women. Halny did not change the overall probability of suicide. However, the presence of Halny modified the suicide risk according to the season ($P = 0.00095$, two-way ANOVA test). The FI periods appeared to increase suicide risk in summer and autumn.

Conclusion Halny may contribute to the increased suicide risk in summer and autumn. It should be taken into account in suicide preventive interventions in this region.

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