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Introduction: Suicide is one of the leading causes of unnatural death worldwide. There might be meaningful differences between those individuals that attempt suicide once in their lifespan and those who make multiple attempts in terms of sociodemographic and clinical characteristics. There are no previous meta-analysis addressing this topic in the adult population.

Objectives: We aimed to examine the factors that differentiate single and multiple suicide attempters in adult population.

Methods: We followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines to conduct this review and meta-analysis. The review protocol was registered in PROSPERO. We carried out a systematic literature search in three databases to identify original studies that explored the differences between single and multiple suicide attempters among adult population. A total of 75 studies were included in the review and 69 were included in the meta-analysis.

Results: Multiple attempters were more likely to present certain disorders such as mood and psychotic disorders, as well as personality or substance use disorders. Higher suicide ideation and suicide intent scores also characterized this group. Childhood trauma experiences, stressful life events, and higher rates of hopelessness were statistically significant in multiple attempters.

Conclusions: Identifying the factors predicting multiple suicide attempts helps to delineate a high-risk suicidal profile that should be taken into account in the clinical and suicide prevention scenario.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1066

Risk factors for suicidal ideations and suicide attempts among medical students

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Introduction: Medical students are a high-risk population for having suicidal thoughts and behaviors. However, few studies have been fulfilled on this subject.

Objectives: The objective of this study was to provide a systematic overview of risk factors for suicidal ideations (SI) and suicide attempts (SA) among medical students.

Methods: We set out to summarize the literature on the MEDLINE (via PUBMED) and Science Direct databases, regarding risk factors for SI and SA in medical students, using the key words : « medical student » ; « suicide attempt » ; « suicidal ideation » , « risk » .

Results: Recent studies showed that poor mental health outcomes including depression, anxiety, burnout, comorbid mental illness, and stress presented the strongest risk for SI among

medical students. In addition, SI was statistically significantly associated with alcohol use, Tobacco consumption, personal history of suicide attempt, female gender and poor social support.

On the other hand, SA were significantly associated with the presence of a long-term illness, anxiety and depression. Conversely, stress, female gender, and alcohol use were not significant risk factors for SA among medical students.

Conclusions: Medical students face a number of personal, environmental, and academic challenges that may put them at risk for SI and SA. Additional research on individual risk factors is needed to construct effective suicide prevention programs in medical schools.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1067

Experiences of the first two pandemic years (2020 and 2021) in regards of the alteration of violent suicide attempts compared to 2016-2021. Presenting demographic features. Research made at Dr. Manninger Jenő National Traumatology Center, Hungary

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Introduction: During the pandemic years in Hungary the completed suicide rates has risen significantly. Suicide rates had been decreasing until 2019 since 1986. In 2019, 1550 people dead by completed suicide, in 2020 this number increased to 1705, in 2021, 1561 cases were registered. Violent suicide attempts represent the majority of completed suicides.

Objectives: In our study we were analysing the number of alteration of violent suicide attempts between 2016-2021, focusing on the trend in the first two years of the pandemic outbreak. 228 inpatients (65,4% male, 34,6% female) gone under medical treatment due to violent suicide attempts between 2016-2021 at Dr. Manninger Jenő National Traumatology Center, Budapest, Hungary.

Methods: We used an interrupted time-series analysis with Prais-Winsten regression, controlling autoaggressive and seasonal effects, to estimate the effect of the pandemic years on the violent suicide attempt rates in our sample. Demographic features, risk factors for suicidal behaviours, motivation and methods were analysed by Chi-square test and cross tabulation.

Results: Comparing to the previous years, in the first two pandemic years significantly has risen the number of inpatients treated because of violent suicide attempts. After the rapid change in 2020, decreasing numbers could be observed in 2021.

Conclusions: Analyzing the numbers of violent suicide attempts between 2016 and 2021, an increase in the number of attempts was