

Conclusions: Discomfort Intolerance Scale and Pain Catastrophizing Scale could be used as reliable and valid methods of measuring relationship to pain in studies of adolescents, although we found no associations between them and suicidal intentions.

Keywords: relationship to pain; discomfort intolerance scale; the pain catastrophizing scale

EPP1419

Suicidal behaviors: Relationship with body mass index and serological indicators

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Introduction: Current research has demonstrated associations between variables of a biomedical nature with the presence of psychological indicators.

Objectives: To analyze the relationship between levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides, and Body Mass Index (BMI) with suicidal behaviors, on a non-smoking sample, without women who take birth control pills and participants without depressive pathology. To analyze the relationship between levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides, and Body Mass Index (BMI) with suicidal behaviors, on a non-smoking sample, without women who take birth control pills and participants without depressive pathology.

Methods: We used a sociodemographic questionnaire and the Suicidal Behaviors Questionnaire - revised (SBQ-R) to evaluate the suicide ideation, suicide attempt and the probability of committing suicide. The sample is composed of 166 participants with ages between 18 and 89-years-old, 54.2% are men and 45.8% are women.

Results: We observed a weak association between serological indicators with some components of suicidal behaviors. It is also observed that higher cholesterol levels are associated with a higher probability of suicide; normal BMI is related to an increase of suicidal ideation; and the age group of 41 to 89 years-old presents a higher probability of committing suicide.

Conclusions: It is further concluded that age, gender, marital status, place of residence, education and professional status are significantly associated with suicidality. Yet, the influence of cholesterol, triglycerides, and BMI levels on suicide behaviors was not supported.

Keywords: Total cholesterol; Triglycerides; BMI; Suicidal behaviors.

EPP1420

Tobacco smoking in non-psychotic patients with suicidal ideation

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Introduction: Tobacco smoking (TS) is a major public health concern worldwide because of its association with a number of unfavorable health-related outcomes. According to recent studies TS negatively affects both physical and mental health. Suicidal ideation (SI) is more prevalent in people with mental disorders than in the general population. Factors associated with the transition from SI to suicide attempt (SA) should be detected to prevent suicide in this high-risk population.

Objectives: The aim of the study is to evaluate the influence of tobacco smoking on risk of lifetime suicide plan (SP), SA and nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) in patients with nonpsychotic mental disorders (NPMD) and SI.

Methods: Four hundred and 78 consecutive patients with NPMD and SI were included into the study. All patients were evaluated by a psychiatrist, underwent Self-Injurious Thoughts and Behavior Interview as well as semi-structured interview designed to gather information on demographic and biographical features. Mann-Whitney, Fishers exact test, chi-square test and stepwise logistic regression were used as statistical methods.

Results: Three hundred and 24 (67.8%) patients have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life. No differences were found between smokers and non-smokers in terms of age, gender, educational and occupational statuses as well as age at onset of self-injurious thoughts and behavior, and total number of SP, SA and NSSI (all: $p > 0.05$). The lifetime smokers were at higher risk of SA (OR=2.379; 95% CI 1.58-3.581: $p < 0.001$) and NSSI (OR=1.591; 95% CI 1.064-2.38: $p = 0.024$).

Conclusions: Lifetime smoking in patients with NPMD and SI is associated with SA and NSSI.

Keywords: Suicide; NSSI; Tobacco smoking; Ideation-to-action framework

EPP1421

Quality of life of patients with nonsuicidal self-injury: The role of suicidal ideation.

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Introduction: Lower quality of life (QoL) scores are associated with suicidal behavior, both in the general population and in psychiatric patients. Nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) behavior is a public health concern because of its increasing prevalence and high risk of

lifetime suicide attempt. Despite its significance QoL in patients with NSSI is underinvestigated. There is a gap in knowledge on the influence of suicidal ideation (SI) on certain domains and facets of QoL in patients with NSSI.

Objectives: The study aimed to assess the impact of SI on QoL of patients with NSSI.

Methods: We conducted a case-control study (1:3): 13 consecutive patients (11 female) with non-psychotic mental disorders and NSSI without lifetime SI were compared to 39 age and gender matched patients with NSSI and SI. All patients were evaluated by a psychiatrist, underwent Self-Injurious Thoughts and Behaviors Interview (Nock MK et al., 2007) and filled out the World Health Organization Quality of Life Assessment 100 (WHOQOL-100). Mann-Whitney and Fishers exact test were used as statistical methods.

Results: The overall QoL ($p=0.001$) and the perception of life ($p=0.005$) were significantly higher in patients without SI. Patients with SI had a lower scores in psychological ($p=0.002$), social ($p=0.036$) and spiritual ($p=0.005$) domains as well as lower rates in energy ($p<0.02$); positive emotions ($p<0.001$); thinking, learning, memory and concentration ($p=0.007$); self-esteem ($p=0.013$); negative emotions ($p=0.035$); activities of daily living and participation ($p=0.014$) and opportunities for recreation/leisure facets ($p=0.007$).

Conclusions: SI in patients with NSSI was found to be associated with worse QoL

Keywords: Suicide; Self-injurious thoughts and behaviors interview; NSSI; quality of life

EPP1422

Suicidality and relation with dissociation and alexithymia in PNES and conversion disorder

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Introduction: Amongst different subtypes of Conversion Disorder (CD), DSM-V lists the Psychogenic Non-epileptic seizures (PNES). PNES are defined as episodes that visually resemble epileptic seizures but, etiologically, they are not due to electrical discharges in the brain.

Objectives: Our study aims to explore the differences between PNES and other CDs. In particular, we studied the suicidality and its correlations with dissociation and alexithymia.

Methods: Patients, recruited from the Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology Unit of the Fondazione Policlinico Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy, were diagnosed with PNES ($n=22$) and CD ($n=16$) using the DSM-5 criteria. Patients underwent the following clinical assessments: HAM-D, BDI, DES, BHS, TAS, CTQ.

Results: PNES showed significantly higher scores than CD in all assessments, except for BDI-somatic ($p=0.39$), BHS-feeling ($p=0.86$), and the presence of childhood trauma. PNES also showed significantly higher suicidality ($p = 0.003$). By controlling for the confounding factor “depression”, in PNES suicidality (and in particular the BHS-loss of motivation) appears to be correlated with DES-total score ($p = 0.008$), DES-amnesia ($p = 0.002$) and DES-derealization-depersonalization ($p = 0.003$). On the other hand, in CDs, the BHS-total score shows a correlation with the TAS-total score ($p = 0.03$) and BHS-Feelings with TAS-Externally-Oriented

Thinking ($p = 0.035$), while only the BHS-Loss of motivation appears correlated with DES-Absorption ($p = 0.011$).

Conclusions: Our study shows significant differences between PNES and CD, in several symptomatologic dimensions, including suicidality. Indeed, in PNES suicidality appears to be related to dissociation, while in CDs it appears mainly to be correlated with alexithymia.

Keywords: Psychogenic non-epileptic seizures; Suicidality; PNES; conversion disorder

EPP1424

The unseen face of the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: Starting with December 2019, the first cases of SARS-CoV2 virus appeared in the Wuhan region of China, which will become the COVID-19 pandemic and will have an impact on the bio-psycho-socio-cultural environment. Lockdown and social isolation measures have been imposed in an attempt to gain time and find a viable treatment and a vaccine, for this new infection. The media, in an attempt to promote these measures and information about COVID-19 symptoms, have further increased fear of the virus in population.

Objectives: This presentation tried to observe the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on patients confirmed positive with SARS-CoV2 infection, treated in hospitals, inpatients who died by suicide.

Methods: As methods a brief review of the literature was made, based on research in scientific articles published in PubMed, APA PsychNet, The BMJ, Who.int, using as keywords the terms “pandemic covid-19”, “inpatients” and “suicide”, published between January 2020 - October 2020.

Results: Several studies conducted to assess the impact of the pandemic on mental health found a significant increase in dysphoria, unhappiness, irritability, anxiety, dominant thoughts related to the transmission of the SARS-CoV2 virus, a tendency to worry about their health and culminating with suicide in the medical unit.

Conclusions: Depending on the psychological structure of each person and the socio-cultural context, different behaviors were observed related to the impact of this pandemic on mental health. The most important is, however, the occurrence of a significant number of deaths by suicide in hospitals in the context of social isolation, patients without a psychiatric history.

Keywords: Suicide; pandemic covid-19; inpatients; mental health

EPP1428

Prevalence of suicidal behaviours and its correlates in latvian general population: 2019-2020

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