Methods: A total of 344 participants (200 depressed patients with attempted suicide, 144 depressed patients with suicidal ideation) were enrolled for this study. Depression, anxiety, emotional regulation, interpersonal needs, and acquired capability for suicide were evaluated. A model with pathways from emotional regulation difficulties and interpersonal needs to suicide attempts was proposed. Participants were divided into two groups according to the presence of suicide attempts or suicidal ideation.

Results: Acquired capability for suicide mediated the path from depression to suicide attempts. In the path model, difficulties in emotional regulation and interpersonal needs predicted depression significantly. Although depression itself was not significantly related to acquired capability for suicide, depression was significantly related to acquired capability for suicide in suicide attempter group.

Conclusions: Interventions with two factors affecting suicide attempts will clarify the suicide risk and contribute to finding risk factors. It will also help reduce suicide rates through interventions in the processes leading to suicide attempts by identifying variables to predict the attempts through the path to suicide attempts.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: interpersonal relationships; acquired capability; Suicide

EPV1568

The association between self-esteem and suicidal risk: a meta-analysis

F. Lippo[1]*, F. Madeddu[1], M. Fornaro[2] and R. Calati[1]

[1]University of Milan-Bicocca, Department Of Psychology, Milan, Italy and [2]Federico II University of Naples, Department Of Psychiatry, Naples, Italy
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Background: Existing evidence poses low self-esteem as a risk factor for both suicidal ideation (SI) and suicide attempts (SAs) in the general population.

Objectives: The present study assesses the relationship between self-esteem level and SI/SA, considering across the lifespan. Two separate meta-analyses, one for SI and the other for SA are herein reported since they substantially overlap in terms of eligibility procedures and search strategies.

Methods: Eligible studies documented at least one suicidal, and a non-suicidal group. Data were analyzed using the Cochrane Collaboration Review Manager Software (RevMan, version 5.4.1) under the random-effects models. Values were standardized owing to the anticipated heterogeneity of self-esteem rating tools. Sensitivity analyses were performed to control for heterogeneity.

Results: Out of 3,310 initial hits, 24 studies were deemed eligible for inclusion. The meta-analyses showed that individuals with lower levels of self-esteem, compared to those with higher levels, were more likely to endorse both SI and SA. SI reached a standardized mean difference of -0.43 (CI: -0.81, -0.05), while SA reduced by -0.89 (CI: -1.02, -0.76), overall. Limitations: The herein presented results rely on standardized mean differences rather than odds of either SI or SA since the original studies failed to systematically fetch rates of the events.

Conclusions: Lower levels of self-esteem represent a risk factor for both SI and SA across the lifespan. Forthcoming studies should systematically account for multiple moderators to allow meta-analytic synthesis including sub-group and meta-regression analyses assuming high-heterogeneity would still be concerned.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Suicide; self-esteem; suicidal risk; meta-analysis

EPV1569

Internet Use Related to Suicidal Thoughts and Help-Seeking – Preliminary Results of a Study with Depressive Patients

V. Voros*, Z. Szabo, E. Torma, A. Nagy, J. Fekete, T. Tényi, S. Fekete and P. Osvath

University of Pécs, Department Of Psychiatry And Psychotherapy, Pécs, Hungary
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Suicide-related Internet use is becoming more common, and many research study its potential risks and benefits.

Objectives: Data on suicidal thoughts and Internet use of patients with depressive disorders were collected to assess their suicide-related Internet use and its relation to help-seeking preferences.

Methods: Semi-structured interviews were completed to assess Internet use patterns and suicidal thoughts among patients treated with depressive disorders, and preferred forms of help-seeking were also examined.

Results: 113 patients completed the interviews, most of them spend more hours a day using the Internet. More than 80% came across suicide-related contents while browsing, a quarter reported specific search for suicidal contents. In case of suicidal thoughts, three-quarters of depressed patients would seek help from a mental health professional, two-thirds from their partners, half from friends, and nearly one-third from parents, other relatives or from GPs. Most patients would prefer offline (personal) help for their psychological problems and suicidal thoughts, online methods were less preferred, with only one-fifth choosing these options. However, a third of them also considered it probable that they would not ask anyone for help.

Conclusions: Despite of the frequent use of the Internet, online help-seeking is less common in depressive patients. However, in the times of pandemic, online help facilities may provide an opportunity to prevent suicidal behavior for those, who have suicidal thoughts and use the Internet regularly, especially searching for suicide-related contents. In the future, further research is needed to develop more effective online suicide prevention programs and applications.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: suicidal thoughts; help-seeking; Internet use; suicide prevention

EPV1570

Cancer diagnosis and suicide outcomes: prevalence and risk meta-analysis

G. Peviani[1]*, D. Casu[1], W. Mansi[1], M. De Prisco[2], F. Madeddu[1], J. López-Castroman[3], M. Fornaro[2] and R. Calati[1,3]

[1]University of Milano-Bicocca, Department Of Psychology, Milan, Italy; [2]University School of Medicine Federico II, Section Of Psychiatry - Department Of Neuroscience, Reproductive Sciences And Dentistry,

Naples, Italy and [3]Nimes University Hospital, Psychiatry, Nîmes, France

*Corresponding author.

Introduction: Available meta-analytic evidence suggests an increased risk of suicide among cancer patients, although most of the reports focused on the sole suicide death (SD) outcome and they are usually hampered by significant between-study heterogeneity.
Objectives: The present meta-analysis aimed at assessing the prevalence and risk rates of SD, suicide attempt (SA), and suicidal ideation (SI) among cancer patients.
Methods: Systematic search up to April 2021 of observational studies documenting cancer and suicide outcomes associations. Pooled prevalence estimates, odd ratios (ORs), risk ratios (RRs), and hazard ratios (HRs) of SD, SA, and SI were computed according to the random-effects model. SD prevalence underwent cumulative and sub-group analyses for different variables. Risk estimates underwent sensitivity analysis for study design.
Results: Overall, thirty-nine studies were included. A higher risk of SD based on HR, SA based on OR and HR, and SI based on each measure was recorded among cancer patients versus controls. OR and RR of SD were not significant. Pooled prevalence rates of SD, SA and SI among cancer patients were 1.9% (1.1-3.1%), 1.4% (0.3-7.1%), and 9.1% (5.8-14.0%), respectively. Although high between-study heterogeneity held upon sensitivity and sub-group analyses, the overall message brought by risk analyses likewise held true. Age, country, study design, cancer type, sample size, cases type and comparison affected SD prevalence estimates in cancer patients. SD prevalence decreased over time.
Conclusions: Cancer patients face higher risk for SA and SI versus controls. SD' results were controversial. Cancer patients have higher prevalence rates of suicide outcomes compared to the general population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Suicide outcomes; Suicidology; cancer; meta-analysis

EPV1574

The role of the dark triad and the experience of violence in the creation and dissemination of self-destructive online content by adolescents and youth

G. Soldatova and S. Lyukhina*

Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty Of Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.

Introduction: Research in recent years has raised an important question about the role of the Internet in the self-injurious and suicidal behavior of adolescents and youth.
Objectives: The aim of this work is to study the role of the experience of violence in real life and the dark triad in the creation and dissemination of self-destructive content among adolescents and youth.
Methods: 827 Russian students aged 15-25 (59% female) completed the questionnaire and the "Dirty Dozen" (Kornilova, et al., 2015).

Results: Two-thirds of respondents have seen self-harm (72%) and suicidal (66%) content. Every seventh respondent (14%) is at risk, because he creates, approves with likes or disseminates self-destructive content among peers. Respondents at risk are more likely to have experienced physical ($\chi2=9.8$, $p<0.01$), psychological ($\chi2=4.36$, $p<0.05$) and sexualized ($\chi2=7.44$, $p<0.01$) violence. Respondents who have a higher machiavellianism are more likely to approve ($F=17.96$, $p=0.00$) and disseminate ($F=6.07$, $p<0.05$) self-destructive content, less often using the «report» ($F=4.06$, $p<0.05$). Adolescents who have a higher psychopathic are more likely to create ($F=7.34$, $p<0.01$), disseminate ($F=23.27$, $p=0.00$) and approve ($F=23.92$, $p=0.00$) it.
Conclusions: Self-destructive online content is seen by most teens and youth, and every seventh creates, approves and distributes it among peers, being a victim of violence in real life and having potential tendencies towards self-harm or suicidal behavior. Teens and youth with higher machiavellianism and psychopathy can create and disseminate self-destructive content due to their own psychological problems, but also potentially involve others. Research was supported by the Russian Foundation for Fundamental Research, project 20-013-00857.

Keywords: self-destructive behavior; social media; self-injurious behavior; selfharm

EPV1575

Attempted suicide by Melatonin overdose: Case report and literature review

T. Gutierrez Higueras[1]*, F. Calera Cortés[2], A. Trives Muñoz[1], S. Vicent Forés[3] and S. Sainz De La Cuesta Alonso[2]

[1]Reina Sofia University Hospital, Psychiatry, Córdoba, Spain; [2]Hospital Reina Sofía Córdoba, Psychiatry, Cordoba, Spain and [3]Hospital Reina Sofía Córdoba, Psychiatry, Córdoba, Spain
*Corresponding author.

Introduction: Melatonine (N-acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine) is an endogenous neurohormone produced by pineal gland. It is related to sleep-wake circadian rhythms, and nowdays it is sold without prescription as a "natural treatment" for sleep disorders. Most common side effects of melatonin overdose are drowsiness, dizziness, fatigue, headache, confusion, nightmare, hypotension, tachycardia and hypothermia. Supportive measures and control of vital signs are essential for an early discharge of the patient.
Objectives: To present a case of an 42-year-old woman who was taken to the emergency department after voluntary ingestion of 60 tables of melatonin 2mg (Total amount 120mg), in a suicide attempt. To describe the most common side effects of melatonine overdose a the literature review.
Methods: Clinical case presentation and retrospective literature review.
Results: A 42-year-old woman who was taken to the emergency department after voluntary ingestion of 60 tables of melatonin 2mg (Total amount 120mg), about 1 hour before coming, in a suicide attempt. After clinical evalutation, gastric lavage was performed. ang 50g activated charcoal given. Drowiness and mild hypothermia (34ºC) was detected. After 12 hours of vital signs observation the patient was discharged and to psychiatry consultation, where depressive mood disorder and chronic insomnia was diagnosed.