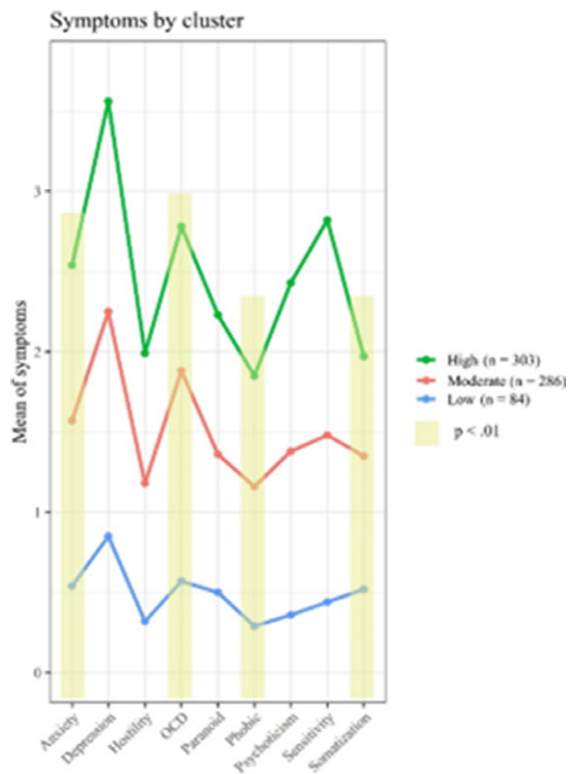Participants of the LS class were more likely to be women, older and unemployed and was related, according the analysis, with severe medical damage when compared with other groups (P< 0.01).
Image:

Symptoms by cluster

Conclusions: According with the predictive model the study suggests different symptom-frequency clusters related with suicide attempt outcomes. Suicide ideation presence and intensity is related with HS class and acquired capability of suicide. Suicide ideation intensity is also related with number of diagnosis and number of previous attempts. Suicide behaviours presence is associated with being student and number with HS profile. Both presence and number were related with number of diagnosis as well as number of previous attempts (the higher all these clinical factors, the more intense of ideation in the last month). Finally, the severity of medical damage was related with LS profile and unemployed/retired work status. The dimensional symptom profile could be useful to predict suicide attempt outcome. Further study is needed to clarify this relation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0901

Association between adverse childhood experiences and the number of suicide attempts in lifetime

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Introduction: Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), defined as abuse, neglect, or a dysfunctional household in childhood, have been associated with suicidality (Fjeldsted et al., 2020). Every type of ACE has a direct impact on suicide ideation, self-harm and/or suicide attempt (Angelakis et al., 2019).
Objectives: We aim to quantify the association between types of ACEs (including emotional, physical, sexual abuse, and emotional and physical neglect) and the number of suicide attempts in lifetime.
Methods: We included 748 patients who attempted suicide at least once. They were asked to complete the Columbia-Suicide Severity Rating Scale (CSSRS), and the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire-Short Form (CTQ-SF). Logistic regression models were run to assess the association between each ACE type and the number of suicide attempts.
Results: Poisson univariate regression analyses show a linear trend in the relationship between having a higher number of suicide attempts and having suffered every ACE type in childhood (p<0.05). Our results show a lower percentage of previous suicide attempts among participants without ACEs, and an increasing tendency among patients with various types of ACEs. The rate of ACEs types is significantly higher in the group with previous suicide attempts than in the first-attempt group (p=0.000).
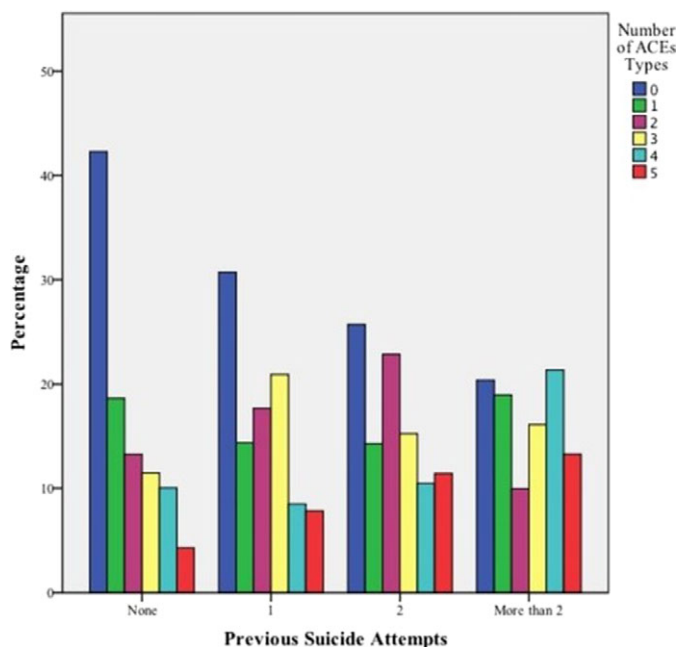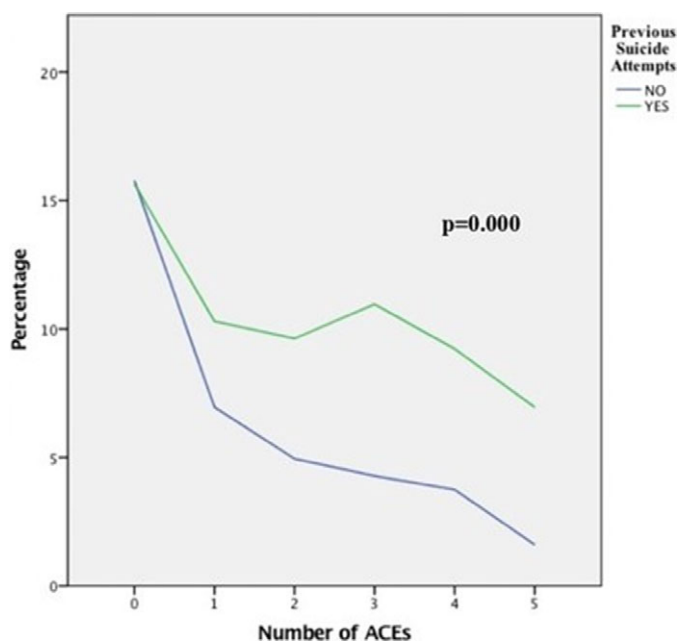**Image:**

Image 2:

Conclusions: This study contributes to clarify the role of childhood trauma in the number of suicide attempts in lifetime. This has important implications for reducing suicide rates, and preventing future re-attempts. Further studies analysing every construct of childhood trauma may contribute to the detection of suicidal behaviour.

Keywords: Suicide attempt, Adverse Childhood Experiences

References: Angelakis, I., Gillespie, E. L., & Panagioti, M. (2019). Childhood maltreatment and adult suicidality: A comprehensive systematic review with meta-analysis. *Psychological Medicine*, 49 (7), 1057-1078. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291718003823
Fjeldsted, R., Teasdale, T. W., & Bach, B. (2020). Childhood trauma, stressful life events, and suicidality in Danish psychiatric outpatients. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, 74(4), 280-286. https://doi.org/10.1080/08039488.2019.1702096

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0902

Child and Adolescent Suicide Rates and Economic Crisis in South Korea using Hierarchical Age-Period-Cohort Analysis

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Introduction: Suicide is a complex problem in which individual, family social factors are interrelated. The 1997 Asian financial crisis caused a major economic crisis in Korea, and Korea received bailout support from the International Monetary Funds(IMF) from December 23, 1997 to August 23, 1997.
Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the relationship between the suicide rate of children and adolescents who grew up during this economic crisis in Korea.
Methods: Suicide rates are calculated according to gender, region, and age of 5 years (10-14 years old, 15-19 years old, 20-24 years old) using suicide death data from the Korea National Statistical Office from 2000 to 2017. The cohort of interest in the study is the group that was in childhood and early adolescence between 1997-2000 and corresponds to 1986-1995 in terms of birth year. Cohorts are divided into 1986-1989 (G1), 1990-1992 (G2), and 1993-1995 (G3) according to birth year. These groups were 8-14 years old for G1 and 5-10 years old for G2, 2-7 years old for G3 during 1997-2000, during the economic crisis. The Age-Period-Cohort analysis and linear mixed-effects regression models are used and the moderating effect on region and age is also analyzed.
Results: The 10-24 year-old suicide rate was higher in males than females, in older age groups, earlier in birth years in the birth cohort, and in rural than urban areas. Suicide rates between the ages of 20-24 years were particularly high among men living in rural areas. During the national economic crisis, the suicide rate was higher among adolescents than preschoolers (G3 < G1) (p<0.001), and this trend was observed for both men and women. However, the main effect of the cohort was not observed at a statistically significant level.
Conclusions: The national economic crisis has a negative impact on the mental health of children and adolescents, and it is more negative for adolescents than for children, which can increase the suicide rate between the ages of 20-24.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0903

Telephone-Delivered Interventions for Suicide Prevention in Schizophrenia and Related Disorders: A Systematic Review

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