

the reasons and roots of exclusion for prisoner women in Iran and Islamic societies.

Keywords Women; Islamic societies; Prison; Freedom

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1806>

EV1477

Suicides in the Kyrgyz Republic: Discrepancies in different types of official statistics

E. Molchanova^{1,*}, T. Galako²

¹ American University in Central Asia, Psychology, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

² Kyrgyz State Medical Academy, Psychiatry, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

* Corresponding author.

In order to develop the “prevention of suicides” component of the state program on mental health protection of the Kyrgyz Republic population for 2017–2030 years, a suicide situation in the country over the past 10 years was investigated. During collecting, processing and statistical analysis of data from different sources, a significant discrepancy was revealed between them.

According to the national statistics committee (NSC), in 2015 the level of prevalence of suicide was 6.93% per 100,000 of population, whereas, according to the information from the republican medical information center it was 4.82%. Over the last 10 years in the Kyrgyz Republic, a level of suicidal behavior among children, teenagers and young adults has still been rather high and 22.63% of suicide attempts were committed by persons aged between 18 and 22 years. A significant difference was revealed in the indexes of suicides among these age categories provided by NSC and the ministry of Inner affairs.

Due to religious and national traditions, suicide is a very sensitive topic in Kyrgyzstan. In a lot of cases, death from suicide is not registered or is disguised as accidents and other causes of death, so the figures may be considered reliable.

Thus, despite the relative standardization of suicides accounting by the separate departments, the further work is needed for coordination and harmonization of the data collection, as well as for development and implementation of inter-agency action plan to prevent suicides at the national level, taking into account the regional, cultural and ethnic characteristics.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1807>

EV1478

Risk factor for suicide attempt in a general hospital

B. Mures*, N.G. Lluís, O.G. Luis, A.P. Iñigo, M.H. German, R.Q. José, L.P. Yolanda

Hospital Clinico San Carlos, Psiquiatria, Madrid, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction A major risk factor for suicide is suicide attempts. The aim of the present study was to assess risk factors for nonfatal suicide attempts. Suicide attempt with high lethality have been interacting with certain clinical and demographic factors such as age, sex, psychopathology and adverse events, among others.

Methods Observational, descriptive and retrospective study of people who was admitted to a general hospital after suicide attempt.

Aim The aim of this study was to determinate variable associated to high risk of suicide. Describe and analyze demographic and clinical characteristics associated with serious suicide attempts as well as the methods used.

Results Of a total of 504, 23 patients was admitted after suicide attempt, 61% male, mean age 54.1; 60% required ICU; the most common method consisted of multiple drug intake 40%, 30% associated with toxic, mostly alcohol. Predominant summer and diagnosis of adjustment disorder.

Conclusion As is the case with suicides prevails male and summer. As to the most common method has been from medication, both men and women. We were surprised diagnosis of the most common reactions to stress. We conclude that the findings could guide a progressive change in the presuicidal pathology.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1808>

EV1479

The emotional stroop test for screening of suicide risk

H. Pereira*, G. Esgalhado

University of Beira Interior, Psychology and Education, Covilhã, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Suicide is problematic today, being one of the most potentially fatal psychological phenomena, so it is important to assess thinking about suicide or suicidal ideation.

Objectives In this study we aim to develop methodological procedures, in order to understand if the emotional stroop test for screening of suicide risk is a good measure of suicidal ideation.

Methods A cross-sectional study was carried-out among a convenience sample of 100 subjects. The data collection was done using a socio-demographic questionnaire, the emotional stroop test for screening of suicide risk, the suicidal ideation questionnaire and the beck depression inventory.

Results Regarding the degree of association between the score of interference of the emotional stroop test and level of suicidal ideation there is a strong negative correlation and statistically significant. There are statistically significant differences in the scores on the three sheets of emotional stroop test between subjects with high suicidal ideation and low suicidal ideation. Attention is impaired in the group with suicidal ideation.

Conclusions The emotional stroop test for screening of suicide risk is a useful, rapid and simple assessment tool that can to be used to detect symptoms of suicidal ideation.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1809>

EV1480

Temperament and character traits among suicidal patients during depressive episode of bipolar disorder

A. Petek Eric^{1,*}, I. Eric², K. Dodig-Curkovic³, K. Kralik⁴, P. Filakovic⁵

¹ Clinical Hospital Centre Osijek, Psychiatric Clinic, Osijek, Croatia

² Clinical Hospital Centre Osijek, Clinic for Surgery, Osijek, Croatia

³ Clinical Hospital Centre Osijek, Department for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Osijek, Croatia

⁴ School of Medicine, Department for Medical Statistics and Informatics, Osijek, Croatia

⁵ School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Psychological Medicine, Osijek, Croatia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Both suicide and mood disorders represent current and future global burden on public health system. Bipolar disorder (BD), part of a diagnostic group of mood disorders, is characterized by manic, depressive and mixed episodes with life-expectancy