

and bulimia nervosa (BN). These patients show increased levels of alexithymia, problems understanding one's own emotion, which has been simultaneously, associated with difficulties in recognizing others emotions.

Objectives In this study, we were interested in the neuronal mechanism of emotion processing from both, self and others perspective, and we aimed to compare the underlying brain activations in eating disorder patients and healthy controls.

Methods A sample of 12 women with ED (10 AN, 2 BN) and 11 age and education matched healthy controls (HC) underwent fMRI examination while performing emotion recognition task, which requires either inferring mental states of depicted figures, or assessing participant's own feelings evoked by the pictures.

Results The task activated superior temporal sulcus bilaterally, left temporo-parietal junction, and medial prefrontal cortex. Those regions have been consistently identified in literature to be active while thinking about other people. Interestingly, group differences analysis revealed that ED patients group showed higher activations in right supramarginal gyrus, compared to HC group. This structure is critical to overcome egocentricity bias in social judgment. Contrary to ED patients, HC group showed greater activations in cingulate gyrus and insula, regions involved in emotion formation and processing.

Conclusion We hypothesize that ED patients tend to suppress their own perspective while thinking about emotional states of others more strongly than HC, probably due to alexithymia and the lack of awareness of their mental states.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.02.154>

e-Poster Walk: Suicidology and suicide prevention – part 1

EW0541

A systematic review of suicide prevention strategies

K. Aini

Widya Husada School of Health Sciences, Nursing, Semarang, Indonesia

Background Suicide is one of the serious problems, which become ten causes of death in the world. An increased risk of suicide groups stimulates researchers to undertake the development of suicide prevention efforts with various approaches.

Objectives To examine evidence of suicide preventive interventions and to make recommendation for the further programs and research.

Methods Fifteen identified systematic review articles were taken through an electronic search of the Cochrane library, McMaster health forum, Google Scholar, PubMed, and Suicidology online. They have been published between March 2008 until January 2015, using the keyword "suicide", "self-harm", "suicide prevention", and "systematic review". Criteria of this review include the type of intervention, intervention category, group intervention and intervention effectiveness.

Results The intervention was performed using a strategy of promotion, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of the target group of teenagers, sexual perversion, suicide risk groups, such as drug abuse, mental illness patients, a group of health workers and the general public. Effectiveness of therapy has different effects and requires a combination of an intervention strategy with other interventions to obtain optimal results.

Conclusion The strategies of suicide prevention which were identified by various intervention approaches given to the large population require more stringent controls and difficulty in performing evaluation. Furthermore, pharmacological and psychological therapies are recommended to reduce the suicide rate in more specific setting such as a hospital or mental health clinic.

Keywords Review; Suicide prevention; Intervention; And the results of intervention

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.02.155>

EW0542

Anxiety, depression and suicidal behavior among medical students from the university of Valladolid

A. Alvarez Astorga^{1,*}, M.H. De la Red Gallego¹, A. Alonso Sánchez¹, S. De la Fuente Ballesteros², T. Delgado Santillana², R. Hernandez Anton¹, M. Gómez García¹, M.M. De Lorenzo Calzón¹, E. Mayor Toranzo¹, J.A. Blanco Garrote¹

¹ HCU Valladolid, psychiatry, Valladolid, Spain

² University of Valladolid, Psychiatry, Valladolid, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Suicide is a major public health problem, especially in young people. It is one of the most significant causes of mortality and potential years of life lost. Medical students are a vulnerable group presenting mental health problems.

Objectives To study the prevalence of common mental illnesses among medical students from the university of Valladolid in order to assess the need for intervention programs.

Methods Cross-sectional study in which, 584 students participated during the academic year 2015–2016 by completing an online self-administered questionnaire. Mental health outcomes were measured by different batteries of depression, anxiety and suicide (BDI, GAD-7 and MINI). Information about possible related risk factors was also obtained. Statistical Chi² and Student *t*-tests were applied to estimate associations between socio-demographic, socioeconomic data and clinical results.

Results We found a prevalence of 15.8% for depression, 11.6% for ideation suicide and 38.5% for anxiety, with gender differences in the latter case. Prevalence rates were higher than those described in general population. Compared to other international studies, prevalence estimates were also higher among our sample.

Conclusions This study shows for the first time data of these three psychiatric disorders among medical students in Spain. It suggests the urge to implementing preventive activities to alleviate maladaptive behaviors, academic stress, improve the quality of life and adaptation of students to college life. Larger, prospective, multi-centre studies are needed to draw conclusions about the causes and consequences of students' stress, since evidence shows that mental health problems are perpetuated throughout professional performance.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.02.156>

EW0543

Risk of suicide mortality among cancer patients: A meta-analysis of observational studies

R. Calati^{1,*}, V. Di Mattei², P. Courtet³

¹ Inserm U 1061, Neuropsychiatry: Epidemiological and Clinical Research, Montpellier, France

² Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Clinical and Health Psychology Unit, IRCCS San Raffaele Hospital, Milan, Italy

³ *Inserm U1061, University of Montpellier UM1, Department of Emergency Psychiatry & Acute Care, Lapeyronie Hospital, CHU de Montpellier, Montpellier, France*

* *Corresponding author.*

Introduction Suicide rates among patients with cancer are higher than ones in the general population.

Objective This meta-analysis aims to estimate the suicide risk in patients with cancer.

Methods We searched Medline, PsycINFO, and the Cochrane library to identify articles published before July 1, 2016, examining the association between suicide [death (SD), attempt (SA), ideation (SI)] and any form of diagnosed cancer.

Results We initially identified 4880 records and after unsuitable studies were removed, our search yielded 102 publications of which 14 were used in the meta-analyses. Patients with cancer had higher risk of SD (seven studies, 247.869 participants; odds ratio [OR]= 1.52, 95% CI= 1.22–1.89, $P=0.0002$) compared with those without cancer (among case-control studies focused on SD versus living controls). Among studies focused on SD versus other deaths, patients with cancer had higher risk of SD (two studies, 23.839 participants; OR= 1.53, 95% CI= 1.03–2.27, $P=0.03$). No difference has been detected for risk of SA (four studies, 8.147.762 participants) and for SI (two studies, 37.879 participants).

Since publication bias was detected, the “trim and fill” method was applied. The majority of the included studies have a high quality at the STROBE statement.

Conclusion The assessment of suicide risk in this population is crucial.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.02.157>

EW0544

Profile socio-demographic and clinical of suicide victims in Brusque County, Santa Catarina, Brazil, between 2012 and 2015

M. Cigognini

Setting Clinic, NUPE, Blumenau, Brazil

Introduction Among the main causes of mortality in the world stands out approximately 1 million deaths due to suicide. In Brazil, this is the third cause of death due to external factors, being 5.3 the average rate per 100,000 inhabitants. The state of Santa Catarina ranks second in the national ranking with an index of 8.6. According to WHO, it is necessary to detect probable suicide risk factors once information can prevent deaths.

Aim Identify socio-demographic and clinical profile of suicide victims in Brusque County, State of Santa Catarina, Brazil, between 2012 and 2015.

Methods Observational, descriptive and quantitative study, with analysis of 60 police investigations with suicide records, occurred from January 2012 to December 2015, in Brusque County.

Results The suicide was 15.29 per 100,000 inhabitants. The victims had an average age of 46.51, and ± 2.12 (SD). Among them, 67.5% suffered from depression and 88% received pharmacological treatment. Regarding marital status, 59% were married or living in a stable union. Men accounted for 78% of the sample. Death by hanging occurred in 65% of cases and 22% previous attempts were recorded, and in 15%, it was mentioned suicidal intent. Among the reasons for the act, it was highlighted family member's death. Given the underreporting, such data may be even more significant.

Conclusions The observed rates were significantly higher than the state and national rates. Prevention strategies can be focused on early diagnosis and treatment of depression in middle-aged men, and who had recent loss of a family member.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.02.158>

EW0545

Victimization in childhood as a suicide risk factor in adults

G. Dedic

Faculty of Medicine Military Medical Academy, Clinic for psychiatry, New Belgrade, Serbia

Objective Little is known about the predictive association between victimization among children and adolescents with depression and suicidal ideation in adults. The aim of our study was to examine whether victimization in childhood and early adolescence increases the likelihood of self-harming in adults.

Method The sample consisted of 82 patients, 65 females and 17 males, aged 38.02 ± 11.05 years on average, hospitalized in Daily hospital. The juvenile victimization questionnaire (JVQ), defense style questionnaire (DSQ) and Beck depression inventory were applied in 48 patients following suicide attempt and in 34 patients who were on psychotherapeutic treatment due to various life crises not resulting in suicide attempt. According to indication, we excluded patients with psychosis, substances abuse and dementia. The examinees of both groups were matched by age, education, professional and marital status. Comparison of the patient groups was done by *t*-test.

Results The suicide attempters were depressed (Beck depression inventory 19.13 ± 10.20), using immature defense mechanisms ($P < 0.005$). The JVQ established statistically differences in two general areas: Peer and Sibling Victimization ($P < 0.001$) and sexual victimization ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion Even after controlling for lifetime factors known to increase the risk of suicidal behavior, adults who reported peer and sibling and sexual victimization in childhood were still more likely than other adults to attempt suicide later in life. Psychotherapists must understand that history of childhood victimization is important to put suicide attempt in a psychodynamic context which can help them in their work with patients' psychotherapeutic crisis intervention following suicide attempt.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.02.159>

EW0546

Decision making under ambiguity and under risk in depressed suicide attempters, depressed non-attempters and healthy controls

E.A. Deisenhammer^{1,*}, S.K. Schmid¹, G. Kemmler¹, B. Moser¹, M. Delazer²

¹ *Medical University of Innsbruck, Psychiatry, Innsbruck, Austria*

² *Medical University of Innsbruck, Neurology, Innsbruck, Austria*

* *Corresponding author.*

Introduction Study results on decision-making (DM) abilities in suicidal individuals are conflicting. Most studies have focused on DM under ambiguity and included patients with a lifetime history of suicide attempts.

Objective To assess DM abilities with two different instruments in recent suicide attempters.

Methods The study sample consisted of three groups. Group 1 (SA) were currently depressed inpatients having attempted suicide within the previous six months. Group 2 (NSA) consisted of depressed inpatients without a lifetime history of suicide attempts. Group 3 (CG) was a healthy control group. Besides depression severity, impulsiveness and suicidal intent (SA group only) DM was