

Conclusions: Suicide ideation seems to be deeply connected with the vulnerable dimension of pathological narcissism and the relationship between the constructs is partially mediated by emotion dysregulation. Future directions and clinical implications are discussed.

Keywords: emotion dysregulation; Suicide ideation; narcissistic vulnerability; Narcissism

EPP1406

Suicide in narcissism: Can shame-proneness make a difference?

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Introduction: Cluster B personality disorders are characterized by a higher prevalence of suicidal ideation and behavior than others, and Narcissistic Personality Disorder is no different. Very intense feelings of shame, intolerable for the individual, are often found in patients with Narcissistic Personality Disorder and may have a role in suicidal behavior.

Objectives: To offer preliminary empirical evidences concerning the relationship between narcissism, shame and suicide ideation.

Methods: We administered Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI), Test of Self Conscious Affects (TOSCA) and Beck Scale for Suicidal Ideation (BSI) to a sample of individuals with Suicide ideation (n= 65) and a sample of community participants (n=65).

Results: Controlling for age and gender, in the merged sample we found that BSI scores correlated significantly with the vulnerable dimension of narcissism and with TOSCA Interpersonal Shame subscale. In the clinical sample, Interpersonal shame partially mediates the relationship between vulnerable narcissism and suicidal ideation.

Conclusions: Shame seems to play a key role in the relationship between the vulnerable facet of narcissism and suicidal ideation, although the profound mechanism by which it works remains to be understood. Future directions and clinical implications are discussed.

Keywords: Suicide; Suicide ideation; shame-proneness; Narcissism

EPP1409

Addictive behavior and suicidality in patients followed by the department of psychiatry in the region of southern tunisia.

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Introduction: Addictive behaviors and suicide have important risks that need to be explored for any patient followed at the department of psychiatry, possibly endangering his vital and psychosocial prognosis.

Objectives: Our study aims to identify the link between addictive behavior and suicidal behavior in patients followed at the psychiatry department at the regional hospital of Gabes.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study carried out on a clinical population who consult in the psychiatry department in the Gabes’s regional hospital during the period from January 1st, 2020 to September 30, 2020. Sociodemographic and clinical data of the patients as well as their personal and family history were assessed. The evaluation of psychopathological disorders was carried out according to the diagnostic criteria of DSM-5. Suicide Behaviors Questionnaire (SBQ) was used for suicide risk assessment. Fagerstrom questionnaire in its validated French version was used to assess the of nicotine dependence. The exploration of childhood physical and emotional trauma was carried out by the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) scale. Data were analysed using the software SPSS.

Results: 100patients were included. The mean age was 45.5years. TableI: Breakdown of addictive behavior and suicide attempts by gender. TableII: Common vulnerability factors between addictive behavior and suicidality

	Tobacco (cigarette, hookah, chewing tobacco)		Alcohol		Other psychoactive substances		Addictive behavior		History of suicide attempts	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	43/60	71 %	7/60	11,6 %	8/60	13,3 %	44/60	73,33 %	12/60	20 %
Female	4/40	10 %	1/40	02,5%	6/40	15 %	10/40	25%	8/40	20 %
Total	47/100	47 %	8/100	8%	14/100	14 %	54/100	54%	20/100	20%

Table I: Breakdown of addictive behavior and suicide attempts by gender

	Addiction	Suicidality
Urban place of residence	68 %	75 %
Factors of socio-professional disintegration		
Low educational level	87 %	75 %
Irregular or absent professional activity	81 %	85 %
Psycho-traumatic factors during childhood		
Exposure to physical neglect in childhood	57 %	85 %
Exposure to emotional neglect in childhood	64 %	85 %
Exposure to emotional abuse in childhood	57 %	85 %
Exposure to physical abuse during childhood	40 % (20% in non-drug addicts)	60 %
Psychiatric factors		
Anxiety-depressive disorders	51 %	60%

Table II: Common vulnerability factors between addictive behavior and suicidality

The analytical study showed that suicide attempts were correlated with addictive behaviors ($p = 0.03$) and that suicidal recurrence was correlated with addictive behaviors ($p = 0.01$).

Conclusions: Suicidal behavior in patients followed in psychiatry is closely linked to addictive behavior, hence the importance of early management.

Keywords: Addictive behavior; Common vulnerability factors; Suicidality

EPP1410

Prevalence of suicidal ideation among medical students at a university in Brazil

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Introduction: Personal and environmental factors may contribute to psychological distress in medical students. As a result, they are more susceptible to suicidal ideation, a serious public health problem.

Objectives: Estimate the prevalence and recognize associated factors of Suicide Ideation and Suicide Attempt among medical students at the Federal University of Sergipe, Brazil.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was performed with randomly selected students between April and June 2019. A structured online questionnaire about sociodemographic characteristics, educational process, and the current psych emotional experiences, besides Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation (BSI), which detects the presence of suicidal ideation, were applied. Statistical evaluation was performed with descriptive analysis and logistic regression for the evaluation of multiple variables.

Results: The study included 133 students, with an average age of 22.9 ± 3.5 and 51.9% were male. Among this sample, 27.1% had suicidal ideation. The frequency is higher in those students who family income <10 minimum wages ($OR=3.47$) and who were not satisfied with the course ($OR=3.52$). Furthermore, the frequency of suicide attempt was 15.8%. It was higher among those who claimed to use a doctor-prescribed psychopharmaceutical ($OR=10.46$) and who lost some discipline in the course ($OR=8.17$). Ideation and attempt were significantly associated ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Frequency of suicidal ideation was high, associated with dissatisfaction related to the educational process, as well as lower family income. History of attempted suicide was also frequent and associated with ideation. Intervention and prevention measures are required.

Keywords: Suicide; Medical Students; mental health; Medical Education

EPP1411

Effect of seasonality, climatic and temporal factors on suicide attempts amongst patients from southern tunisia

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Introduction: Seasonal changes, climatic factors such as temperature, sunlight intensity and precipitations as well as temporal factors seem to have an influence on suicidal behavior.

Objectives: Our study aimed to analyse the association between seasonal changes, climatic variations, temporal factors and suicide attempts.

Methods: A retrospective descriptive and analytical study was undertaken including all patients consulting for the first time at Gabes psychiatry department from the 4th March 2009 to the 25th September 2020 for suicidal attempt. Sociodemographic and clinical data as well as suicidal attempts' characteristics were assessed. Meteorologic data, related to the years 2009 through 2020, were obtained from the official weather website of Tunisia.

Results: 278 patients were collected, including 217 female. Mean age was 26. Suicidal patients were unmarried (75.9%), childless (79.1%) and unemployed (47.5%). Results showed that suicidal attempts occurred most frequently in summer (32.5%) specifically in June and July (10.9% for each). Regarding the distribution of suicide attempts over the days of the week, the highest rate was observed on Monday (22.5%) and the lower one on Friday. There were a correlation between high temperature and suicide attempt by hanging ($p=0.006$), between days of sunlight and manifestations preceding the suicidal attempt ($p=0.04$) and between rainfall and anxiety disorder leading to suicidal attempt ($p=0.03$). We found also an association between the summer and risk behavior such as runaways ($p=0.024$).

Conclusions: A better identification of seasonality, climatic and temporal factors in suicidal behavior could allow a better prevention in suicidal attempts and a reduction in death by suicide

Keywords: Suicide prevention; temporal factors; climatic factors; Suicide attempts

EPP1412

Experiencing quarantine restrictions for adolescents with and without suicidal experience in Russia

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