using chi-square and t-tests. Multivariate group analyses were performed using logistic regression.

**Results:** Of the regression analysis indicate that fearfulness about death significantly predicts suicide attempt history (OR=10.560, p=.05). Ethnicity was also found to significantly predict suicide attempt history (OR=0.67, p=.006). No other sociodemographic variables or volitional moderators were significant.

**Conclusions:** Results of this study contribute to improving accuracy in this area and suggest that fearlessness about death should be routinely included in comprehensive suicide risk assessments.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.
**Keywords:** Integrated Motivational Volitional Model; Volitional factors; suicide attempters; Suicide

## EPV0700

### Eeg coherence in depressive female adolescents with different types of auto-aggressive behavior

A. Iznak[1]*, E. Iznak[1], E. Damyanovich[1] and I. Oleichik[2]

[1]Laboratory Of Neurophysiology, Mental Health Research Centre, Moscow, Russian Federation and [2]Clinical Department Of Endogenous Mental Disorders And Affective States, Mental Health Research Centre, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2189

**Introduction:** Intracortical interactions reflected in EEG coherence (Coh) play an important role in the control of behavior in both norm and mental disorders. EEG Coh in depression is less than in the norm. Non-suicidal self-injuries (NSSI) are widespread in adolescents and represent a significant risk factor for consequent suicidal attempts (SA).

**Objectives:** The aim of the study was to identify the differences in EEG coherence between depressive female adolescents who have NSSI or NSSI and SA in their history compared with healthy controls.

**Methods:** 75 depressive female adolescents (16–25 years old) were enrolled in the study and divided into two subgroups: NSSI (n=38) and NSSI+SA (n=37). The control group included 20 healthy subjects (HC) matched by age and gender. Baseline EEG was recorded, and EEG coherence was analyzed in 8 narrow frequency sub-bands.

**Results:** In the NSSI subgroup, the number of "high coherent connections" (pairs of EEG leads with Coh>0.80) was the lowest in comparison with the NSSI+SA subgroup (intermediate values) and HC (the highest values) in theta-1 (4-6 Hz), theta-2 (6-8 Hz), alpha-1 (8-9 Hz) and alpha-2 (9-11 Hz) EEG frequency sub-bands, especially in frontal-central-parietal regions.

**Conclusions:** The lowest EEG coherence in the NSSI subgroup suggests that this subgroup is "more depressive" than the NSSI+SA subgroup, while the NSSI+SA subgroup is "more normal" but has increased suicidal risk. The results obtained suggested the use of EEG Coh data to clarify the degree of suicidal risk in depressive adolescents with different types of auto-aggressive behavior. The study supported by RBRF grant No.20-013-00129a.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.
**Keywords:** EEG coherence; Depression; auto-aggressive behavior; female adolescents

## EPV0701

### The program of complex differentiated medical and psychological rehabilitation of suicidal behavior in dementia

I. Mudrenko*, O. Potapov and E. Alswaeer
Department Of Neurosurgery And Neurology, Sumy State University, Sumy, Ukraine
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2190

**Introduction:** The course of dementia is accompanied by aggression, wandering, agitation, sexual and eating disorders, suicidal behavior (SB).

**Objectives:** Develop and approbate a program of medical and psychological rehabilitation (MPRP) SB in patients with dementia.

**Methods:** It were treated 199 patients with SB in dementia of which 107 get cured according to the developed programs and 92 people received traditional treatment.

**Results:** The program of MPRP combines pharmacotherapy, psychotherapy psychoeducation, psychological training and developed taking into account the mechanisms and predictors of SB. The program included phases: diagnostic phase, phase of active intervention, psychoprophylactic phase. Pathogenetic treatment of dementia was performed with acetylcholinesterase inhibitors and / or NMDA-receptor blockers for 4-6 months. Patients with dementia with a depressive mechanism of SB were additionally prescribed antidepressants from the class of SSRIS for 3-4 months; with the psychotic mechanism of SB – atypical neuroleptics (risperidone, quetiapine) for 2-3 months. The system of psychotherapeutic and psychosocial intervention included rational and family psychotherapy, cognitive training, self-care training and psychoeducation for patients with the cognitive mechanism of SB – art therapy and family psychotherapy, communicative trainings and psychoeducation for patients with the depressive mechanism of SB; crisis psychotherapy and art therapy, social skills training and psychoeducational classes for patients with a psychotic mechanism. Improvement of mental state and reduction of symptoms of SP were diagnosed in 72.9% of patients, and after the use of traditional forms of prevention – only in 40.2% (DC=2.58; MI=0.43, p>0.001).

**Conclusions:** The results of approbation MPRP program in SB testify to its effectiveness.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.
**Keywords:** dementia; suicidal behavior; medical and psychological rehabilitation

## EPV0702

### Neuroimaging correlates of suicidal behavior in dementia

I. Mudrenko and O. Kolenko*
Department Of Neurosurgery And Neurology, Sumy State University, Sumy, Ukraine
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2191

**Introduction:** At pathomorphological research of suicides reveal neurogenerative changes, which determines the relevance of the