

Objectives: The present study, which is part of a continuing research on attempted suicide among adolescents conducted in Northern Greece since 1990, explored the circumstances and characteristics of adolescent suicide attempters, comparing them with a clinical sample of adolescents with no suicidal behavior.

Methods: We retrospectively studied medical records and collected clinical data, sociodemographic and family characteristics of adolescents (all diagnoses except attempted suicide) referred to the Adolescent Unit of the AHEPA General Hospital for assessment and treatment between 2008 and 2018 ($N = 160$) and we compared them with our sample of adolescent suicide attempters ($N = 182$).

Results: Of the 342 cases reviewed, 71.6% were female and aged 12 to 19 years ($M = 15.39$, $SD = 1.81$). Chi-square analyses showed that, compared with patients with no suicidal behavior, attempters were more frequently diagnosed with personality disorder and mood disorder. No differences were found between groups for substance-use disorder, psychosis, eating disorder and somatic symptom disorder. Attempters were also living in more problematic circumstances, such as severe family dysfunction and/or impairment, reported significantly more conflict with parents, had more school problems and had experienced romantic disappointment (see Table 1).

Table 1. Comparisons between suicide attempters and nonsuicidal comparison group on family psychosocial characteristics

	Suicide Attempters ($n = 182$)		Comparison Group ($n = 160$)		χ^2
	n	%	n	%	
Malfunction/ Inadequate family system	109	60.6	59	36.9	19.00***
School problems/ difficulties	100	55.2	60	37.7	10.42***
Conflict with parents	97	53.9	66	41.3	5.42*
Romantic disappointment	41	22.9	10	6.3	18.34***
Conflict with siblings	26	14.4	12	7.5	4.11*
History of physical abuse/violence	25	14.0	16	10	1.25
History of sexual abuse – Rape	6	3.4	6	3.8	.04

Conclusions: These findings highlight risk factors for suicide attempts and inform the development of suicide models that improve identification of adolescents at greatest risk to making a suicide attempt.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1086

Suicidal attempts among psychiatric patients hospitalized in Tirana Psychiatric Service, Albania

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Introduction: Suicide represents one of the most discussed mental health issues in the world today and health challenges for the future. The burden of suicide is calculated in very high numbers (800 thousand people per year) by the WHO (2014), ranking it among the other most frequent causes of death. The key criteria to determine suicidal or non-suicidal behavior is the presence of intentional self-injurious behavior, in which the individual intentionally attempts to harm himself.

Objectives: Aim of the study: was to make a presentation and evaluation of the demographic and clinical factors of suicidal self-injurious behavior in patients hospitalized

Methods: Patients' data were obtained from the archived clinical files of the Psychiatric Emergency Department and other wards at "Xhavit Gjata" Tirana Psychiatric Hospital. The method used is a descriptive retrospective study of patients admitted during period of January-May 2019. About 75 archived clinical files were thoroughly studied and analyzed, on various demographic and clinical variables.

Results: Albanian women remain more at risk for suicide attempts, while male suicide mortality is higher, as in the world. Higher determination and the use of more lethal methods ranked among the factors contributing to the higher mortality of men. The 29-49 age group is the most affected in our study according to suicide attempts and self-harming behavior. The most pronounced accompanying diagnoses of suicide attempts are major depressive disorders, but not leaving behind psychotic disorders. The average length of stay in the hospital is 18.4 days.

Conclusions: The deepening of knowledge on the etiology, on the factors influencing suicide and on the methods of treatment are only some of the issues facing public health today. Identification of self-injurious behaviors pave the way for treatment and assistance for anyone considering suicide.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1087

Particular suicides and psychiatric pathologies: Case Series.

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Introduction: Suicide is one of the main cause of death in the world. It's an important public health problem that is growing on new generations.

Objectives: The manners used to die have always been studied from psychiatry to understand which mental illness induced victim to various ways of suicide. They are multiples and are influenced by different factors. This study includes suicides cases defined "atypical".

Methods: The cases were examined at the Insitute of legal Medicine Institute of Magna Graecia University of Catanzaro. Methods used were autopsies, and psychological autopsies. The study of the three cases also included the first level toxicological tests..

Results: In the first case, the victim died from cut injuries by using a kitchen knife on the lateral-cervical region of neck; the inspection revealed superficial lesions (test cuts) which, with progressive depth, reached the vascular-nervous bundle. In the second case, in a family contest of apparent welfare, the victim decided to go out home in the middle of the night, to reach an isolated place: there, when he still was in his car, he spilled on his head flammable liquid to accelerate fire effects.

In the case number 3, the victim was found at the bottom of a cliff with earplugs; maybe she was hearing voices in her mind that induced her to death. At home, police found a message on paper about her autopsy will.

Conclusions: The autopsy findings on the cases described are atypical. In every three cases of atypical suicide, the victim was not being treated with therapy, and all victims, probably, were very able to hide their socio-relational malaise. Forensic investigations for the study of suicides must not be limited to the study of fatal injuries. Forensic study about the modalities used to commit suicide wants to be a help to improve knowledge on certain psychiatric pathologies at high risk of suicide.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1088

Growing together: Longitudinal trajectory of posttraumatic growth among suicide-loss survivors and its interpersonal predictors

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Introduction: Background: Recent studies have indicated that grieving after suicide loss can be particularly complex and traumatic. However, studies have recognized the opportunity for personal growth among suicide-loss survivors.

Objectives: This study signifies an effort to develop a comprehensive understanding of the underlying interpersonal facilitators of posttraumatic growth (PTG) among suicide-loss survivors in a longitudinal design.

Methods: Participants included 189 suicide-loss survivors (155 females), aged 21–73, who completed questionnaires of thwarted belongingness (TB), perceived burdensomeness (PB), and self-disclosure at T1. Moreover, participants were assessed on PTG levels at T1, 18 months (T2), and 42 months (T3).

Results: The integrated mediation model indicated that both TB and PB contributed to the PTG trajectory. PB and self-disclosure contributed to PTG at T3 beyond the PTG trajectory across time. We also found self-disclosure to mediate the association of TB and PTG at T2 and T3.

Conclusions: These findings suggest that interpersonal factors play critical roles in contributing to PTG over time among suicide-loss survivors. Basic psychoeducational interventions designed to foster interpersonal behaviors may facilitate achieving PTG among survivors in the aftermath of suicide loss.

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EPV1089

Moral injury and suicide ideation among combat veterans: The moderating role of self-disclosure

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Introduction: Modern warfare in a civilian setting may expose combatants to severe moral challenges. Whereas most of these challenges are handled effectively, some *potentially morally injurious events* (PMIEs) may have deleterious psychological effects on the combatants, such as suicide ideation (SI). Self-disclosure, which includes sharing distressing thoughts and emotions, has been recognized as a protective factor against SI in the aftermath of stressful events.

Objectives: The current study is the first to examine the moderating role of self-disclosure in the relationship between PMIEs exposure and SI among combat veterans.

Methods: A sample of 190 recently discharged Israeli combat veterans completed validated self-report questionnaires in a cross-sectional design study, tapping combat exposure, PMIEs, depressive symptoms, SI, and self-disclosure.

Results: PMIE dimensions, and self-disclosure significantly contributed to current SI. Importantly, the moderating model indicated that self-disclosure moderated the link between PMIE-Self and current SI, as PMIE-Self and current SI were more strongly associated among veterans with low levels of self-disclosure than among high self-disclosing veterans.

Conclusions: Self-disclosure, as a factor promoting a sense of belongingness, interpersonal bonding, and support, might reduce SI risk following PMIE exposure. Various mechanisms accounting for these associations are suggested, and clinical implications of these interactions are discussed.

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Training in Psychiatry

EPV1090

European Journal of Psychiatric Trainees - a new scientific peer-reviewed Journal in Psychiatry

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