

Results LGB individuals appear to be at increased risk of mental disorders and suicidal behavior than heterosexuals. According to Meyer, they are exposed to what is called the minority stress: proximal, depending on the subject and related to fear of rejection and internalized homophobia and distal, regardless of the individual including prejudice, social stress, social exclusion (including their own families) and violence.

The odds of attempting suicide are approximately 2 to 7 times higher for lesbians, gay men and bisexuals (LGBs) than for heterosexuals.

Conclusions Minority stress related to prejudice and stigma against LGB people has a significant risk that can be related to suicide ideation and attempt.

The higher rate of many psychiatric conditions noted in this community underscores the need for clinicians to provide nonjudgmental care and approachable environment.

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

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EV1243

Relationship of suicide ideation with depression and hopelessness

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Introduction The association between suicide ideation, depression, and hopelessness is relatively ignored in the literature of the Arab World, particularly using suicide ideation, Beck Depression, and hopelessness inventories.

Objective The specific research questions related to this model are as follows: does the relationship between suicide ideation, depression, and hopelessness, postulate the latent factor?

Methods The participants were 200 girls, first year Kuwait University students. The mean age (18.18 ± 0.38) and BMI (23.50 ± 4.85). The Arabic versions of the Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation (BSI), Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II), the Beck Hopelessness Scale (BHS), and demographic surveys were administered to participants in the class. All participants read and signed a consent form before test administration. The correlation matrices, exploratory factor analysis, and reliability analysis are used in this study.

Results Internal consistency of scores were satisfactory for the BSI, BDI-II, & BHS inventories respectively (Cronbach's $\alpha = .91, .89, .85$). A correlation of ($r = .53$) between the BSI and BDI-II and ($r = .43$) with BHS. Meanwhile, a correlation of ($r = .58$) between BDI-II & BHS. A principal-axis factor analysis with oblique rotation suggested one factor accounting for 67.73% of the common variance.

Conclusion This trend indicates there is a strong relationship of suicide ideation with depression and hopelessness. The results of the present study suggest that targeting depression may be as important in adolescents as in adults to reduce suicidal ideation and prevent suicidal attempts.

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

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Gender differences in suicide ideation among college students in Kuwait

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Introduction The Beck Scale for Suicide ideation (BSS) has consistently been regarded as a strong tool for measuring cognitive and somatic aspects of suicide ideation symptomatology in both clinical

and non-clinical population. There is no study until this date that examines the BSS within Kuwaiti College students.

Objective The present study aims at identifying impact of gender (male/female) on suicide ideation.

Methods The sample was consisted of (584) undergraduates students (284 of males and 300 females). The study applies Beck Scale for Suicide ideation (BSS) and suicide Ideation Questionnaire (SIQ).

Results Table 1 descriptive statistics for two standardized self-report measures means and standard deviations for these measures were within the expected ranges for college samples. The mean (BSS) score was 5.2 for males and 7.0 for females. The mean (SIQ) score was 11.3 for males and 13.7 for females.

Conclusion BSS revealed significant gender differences in score indicated that females obtained higher scores than males on suicide Ideation although the magnitude of the difference was small.

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The influence of the Foehn wind (Halny) on the occurrence of suicide in the Tatra Mountains, 1999–2014

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Introduction In the dawn of increasing interest in climate changes, including extreme weather events, e.g. the Foehn winds, and their influence on public health, it is of great importance to understand their role in suicide.

Objectives The association between suicides in the Tatra Mountains, Poland from 1999 to 2014 and the Foehn wind (called Halny in this region) was examined. The belief that suicides are affected by Halny seems to be firmly rooted in local language and culture.

Aims The purpose of the study was to assess the Halny wind as a suicide risk factor.

Method Data concerning all suicides in the region were included. Meteorological data were derived every three hours during the period of the study. Halny was defined as a complex of interacting meteorological conditions. The two days preceding and following the wind were recognized as the period of the Foehn influence (FI). The probability of suicide in the presence of Halny and during the FI period was calculated.

Results From 1st January 1999 to 31 December 2014 (5844 days), 210 consecutive suicides were registered. The number of suicides in men was markedly higher than in women. Halny did not change the overall probability of suicide. However, the presence of Halny modified the suicide risk according to the season ($P = 0.00095$, two-way ANOVA test). The FI periods appeared to increase suicide risk in summer and autumn.

Conclusion Halny may contribute to the increased suicide risk in summer and autumn. It should be taken into account in suicide preventive interventions in this region.

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