

Conclusions: In this Clinical cases and others not reported exist correlation between psychotherapy work on superior defenses to social cohesion and clinical improvement.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0520

Euthanasia and psychiatric patients: a Spanish glance to the Dutch experience

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Introduction: The recent approval of euthanasia in the Spanish legal code and its possible extension to psychiatric patients opens an unprecedented scenario in the Iberian country. We analyze the experience of the Netherlands, a country where euthanasia has been in practice for over two decades, in order to foresee epidemiological trends that could be replicated in Spain.

Objectives: To review the legislation on euthanasia in Spain and the Netherlands, as well as the epidemiological data regarding euthanasia applicants affected by mental health conditions in the Netherlands, to predict future epidemiological trends in a similar population in Spain.

Methods: We studied the legislation on euthanasia in Spain and the Netherlands, as well as the directives of the Regional Commissions for Euthanasia in the Netherlands to analyze differences and similarities between the legal codes on both countries. We also sought epidemiological data regarding the application of euthanasia on psychiatric patients in the Netherlands, gathering data from seven articles in English language obtained through a search in PubMed using the MeSH terms “Euthanasia” AND “Netherlands” and “Psychiatry”.

Results: Euthanasia on psychiatric patients in the Netherlands has been a practice on the rise during the last decade, despite the elevated proportion of rejected applications and the high survival rate of this patients in later longitudinal studies. Affective disorders and personality disorders stand out as major psychiatric causes between the applicants. The Spanish legislation bears important resemblance to its Dutch predecessor, but also significant differences.

Conclusions: The available data on the application of euthanasia on mental health patients in the Netherlands show an increasing trend regarding the execution of this practice, specially on patients who gather distinct clinical features. The data provided by the Dutch experience could have some replication in Spain, as well as anticipate possible future ethical conflicts regarding the application of this service.

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EPV0521

Socio-demographic characteristics and clinical profile among suicide attempters

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Introduction: Suicide is a real public health problem. Like many other countries, Tunisia seems to be experiencing an amplification of the phenomenon. Suicide attempts are much more frequent and are estimated to be around 20 times the number of suicides

Objectives: The objective was to describe the sociodemographic characteristics and clinical profile of suicide attempters in patients hospitalized in the emergency room.

Methods: This study was carried out with patients admitted to vital emergencies for attempted suicide over a period of 6 months.

A pre-made questionnaire was used to collect sociodemographic and clinical data. We used the SIS “suicide intention scale” to assess the intent of the suicide attempt and the PHQ9 “PATIENT HEALTH QUESTIONNAIRE” to assess the presence and severity of depressive symptoms.

We excluded Patients with major cognitive impairment, which prevents understanding of the questionnaire.

Results: Our sample consisted of 101 patients. Of the participants, 69.3% were female. Their age varied between 18 and 65 years with an average age of 30.93 years. The socioeconomic level was low in 23.8% of cases. The level of education did not exceed secondary school for 91% of suicides. Almost half of suicide attempters (45%) have been professionally inactive. Participants included in our study were single in 51.5% of cases. Participants had a family history of attempted suicide in 15% of cases. Prior psychiatric follow-up was found in 34% of suicides attempts. More than a third (36.6%) of participants had moderate to severe depression according to the results of the PHQ-9. Recurrences concerned 44% of suicides attempt in our survey and the average number of previous suicides attempts was 3.9. Suicidal intent was rated strong in 47% of suicides attempts .

Conclusions: Suicidal behavior is one of the leading causes of death and disability worldwide. In our study, more than 1 in 3 suicide attempters had depression. Further research is needed to identify suicide risk factors and to examine the relationship between the presence of mental illness and suicidal attempt

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EPV0522

Post-war Azerbaijan: Burnout in mental health professionals working with war-affected populations

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Introduction: Burnout is a result of emotional exhaustion and lack of motivation after prolonged exposure to chronic emotional