

patients diagnosed with schizophrenia have depressive symptoms such as hopelessness. - Depressive symptoms in these patients seem to be directly proportionally with awareness of the disease (stigma, awareness of its severity and a sudden decrease in quality of life and social integration). - The risk of suicide increases especially in the first 10 years of the disease.

Conclusions: Psychosis is an important risk factor of suicide and active preventive measures should be carried out in these patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychosis; Suicide

EPV1596

Structuring of specialized treatment applied to people with suicide attempt in an academic psychiatric service in Rio de Janeiro city

J. Jaber

Clínica Jorge Jaber, Saúde Mental, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2183

Introduction: Description of a specialized treatment program for people attempting suicide in an academic health service focused on psychiatry and drug addiction in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

Objectives: Describe actions developed to treat suicidal behavior.

Methods: Based on a survey of the prevalence of suicidal behavior in the Brazilian population over a lifetime, reaching a total of 12,000 cases per year of the Brazilian population, this academic service of psychiatry and drug addiction established the following actions for hospitalized patients: 24-hour surveillance, reduced access to methods of committing suicide (forks and knives removal, shoelaces and ropes removal), strengthening the GVV (Life Valuation Group), strengthening the Cognitive Behavior Therapy application groups, conducting group dynamics, lectures, art therapy and physical activities.

Results: Of 370 patients admitted to this service from January 1st, 2019 to September 1st, 2019, 137 had suicidal behavior and only 2 died.

Conclusions: Of these two cases, one abandoned treatment and the other occurred during the treatment period.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV1597

Suicide in the medical community

A. Gonzaga¹, G. Medina Ojeda^{2*}, T. Jiménez Aparicio³, M. Queipo De Llano De La Viuda⁴ and G. Guerra Valera⁴

¹HOSPITAL CLINICO UNIVERSITARIO DE VALLADOLID, Psiquiatria, VALLADOLID, Spain; ²Sacyl, Hospital Clínico Universitario Valladolid, Psiquiatria, Valladolid, Spain; ³Hospital Clínico Universitario, Psiquiatria, Valladolid, Spain and ⁴Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valladolid, Psychiatry, Valladolid, Spain
*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2184

Introduction: Like in the general population, in the medical community the most common mental disorders reported are depression and anxiety. Suicide risk was increased, especially in medical-related professions.

Objectives: To evaluate male and female physician suicide risk.

Methods: Review all studies involving suicides, suicide attempts or suicidal ideation in health-care workers published in the last five years.

Results: Suicide decreased over time, especially in Europe. Some specialties might be at higher risk such as psychiatrists, general surgeons and anesthesiologists.

Conclusions: Physicians are an at-risk profession of suicide, with women particularly at risk.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: suicidal ideation; doctors; Suicide; physicians

EPV1598

The association between melatonin and suicide: a nationwide cohort study

N. Hoier^{1*}, T. Madsen², A. Spira³, K. Hawton⁴, P. Jennum⁵, M. Nordentoft⁶ and A. Erlangsen⁶

¹Mental Health Centre Copenhagen (CORE), Danish Research Institute For Suicide Prevention, Hellerup, Denmark; ²Mental Health Center Copenhagen, Core-copenhagen Research Center For Mental Health, Hellerup, Denmark; ³Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Department Of Mental Health, Baltimore, United States of America; ⁴University of Oxford, Centre For Suicide Research, Oxford, United Kingdom; ⁵Danish Center for Sleep Medicine, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen University, Copenhagen N, Denmark and ⁶CORE-Copenhagen Research Center for Mental Health, Mental Health Center Copenhagen, Hellerup, Denmark

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2185

Introduction: Melatonin is often prescribed to patients experiencing sleep disturbances, which has been linked to elevated risks of suicide. However, it remains to be assessed whether melatonin is associated with suicide and suicide attempts.

Objectives: We aimed to investigate whether individuals in treatment with melatonin had higher rates of suicide and suicide attempt when compared to individuals not in treatment.

Methods: Using longitudinal data on all persons aged 10+ years living in Denmark between 2007-2016 were obtained. Data from the National Prescription Register was used to identify periods of being in treatment with melatonin based on number of tablets and daily defined dose. Suicide and suicide attempt were identified in hospital and cause of death registries.

Results: Among 5,798,923 included individuals, 10,577 (0.18%) were in treatment with melatonin (mean treatment length 50 days). Out of 5,952 individuals who died by suicide, 22 (0.37%) were in melatonin treatment, while 134 (0.53%) out of 25,136 had a first suicide attempt. After adjustment for sex and age-group, people in treatment with melatonin were found to have a higher rate of suicide (IRR: 4.2; 95% CI, 2.7-6.4) and suicide attempt (IRR: 6.7-fold (95% CI, 5.7-7.9) when compared to those not in treatment.

Conclusions: Treatment with melatonin was associated with higher rates of suicide and suicide attempt. The association might be explained through mediators, such as psychiatric comorbidity and sleep disorders. Our findings indicate that attention towards these issues might be warranted.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: sleep medicine; melatonin; Pharmacology; Suicide