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Introduction: Available meta-analytic evidence suggests an increased risk of suicide among cancer patients, although most of the reports focused on the sole suicide death (SD) outcome and they are usually hampered by significant between-study heterogeneity.

Objectives: The present meta-analysis aimed at assessing the prevalence and risk rates of SD, suicide attempt (SA), and suicidal ideation (SI) among cancer patients.

Methods: Systematic search up to April 2021 of observational studies documenting cancer and suicide outcomes associations. Pooled prevalence estimates, odd ratios (ORs), risk ratios (RRs), and hazard ratios (HRs) of SD, SA, and SI were computed according to the random-effects model. SD prevalence underwent cumulative and sub-group analyses for different variables. Risk estimates underwent sensitivity analysis for study design.

Results: Overall, thirty-nine studies were included. A higher risk of SD based on HR, SA based on OR and HR, and SI based on each measure was recorded among cancer patients versus controls. OR and RR of SD were not significant. Pooled prevalence rates of SD, SA and SI among cancer patients were 1.9% (1.1-3.1%), 1.4% (0.3-7.1%), and 9.1% (5.8-14.0%), respectively. Although high between-study heterogeneity held upon sensitivity and sub-group analyses, the overall message brought by risk analyses likewise held true. Age, country, study design, cancer type, sample size, cases type and comparison affected SD prevalence estimates in cancer patients. SD prevalence decreased over time.

Conclusions: Cancer patients face higher risk for SA and SI versus controls. SD' results were controversial. Cancer patients have higher prevalence rates of suicide outcomes compared to the general population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicide outcomes; Suicidology; cancer; meta-analysis

EPV1574

The role of the dark triad and the experience of violence in the creation and dissemination of self-destructive online content by adolescents and youth

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Introduction: Research in recent years has raised an important question about the role of the Internet in the self-injurious and suicidal behavior of adolescents and youth.

Objectives: The aim of this work is to study the role of the experience of violence in real life and the dark triad in the creation and dissemination of self-destructive content among adolescents and youth.

Methods: 827 Russian students aged 15-25 (59% female) completed the questionnaire and the "Dirty Dozen" (Kornilova, et al., 2015).

Results: Two-thirds of respondents have seen self-harm (72%) and suicidal (66%) content. Every seventh respondent (14%) is at risk, because he creates, approves with likes or disseminates self-destructive content among peers. Respondents at risk are more likely to have experienced physical ($\chi^2=9.8$, $p<0.01$), psychological ($\chi^2=4.36$, $p<0.05$) and sexualized ($\chi^2=7.44$, $p<0.01$) violence. Respondents who have a higher machiavellianism are more likely to approve ($F=17.96$, $p=0.00$) and disseminate ($F=6.07$, $p<0.05$) self-destructive content, less often using the «report» ($F=4.06$, $p<0.05$). Adolescents who have a higher psychopathic are more likely to create ($F=7.34$, $p<0.01$), disseminate ($F=23.27$, $p=0.00$) and approve ($F=23.92$, $p=0.00$) it.

Conclusions: Self-destructive online content is seen by most teens and youth, and every seventh creates, approves and distributes it among peers, being a victim of violence in real life and having potential tendencies towards self-harm or suicidal behavior. Teens and youth with higher machiavellianism and psychopathy can create and disseminate self-destructive content due to their own psychological problems, but also potentially involve others. Research was supported by the Russian Foundation for Fundamental Research, project 20-013-00857.

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Keywords: self-destructive behavior; social media; self-injurious behavior; selfharm

EPV1575

Attempted suicide by Melatonin overdose: Case report and literature review

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Introduction: Melatonin (N-acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine) is an endogenous neurohormone produced by pineal gland. It is related to sleep-wake circadian rhythms, and nowadays it is sold without prescription as a "natural treatment" for sleep disorders. Most common side effects of melatonin overdose are drowsiness, dizziness, fatigue, headache, confusion, nightmare, hypotension, tachycardia and hypothermia. Supportive measures and control of vital signs are essential for an early discharge of the patient.

Objectives: To present a case of an 42-year-old woman who was taken to the emergency department after voluntary ingestion of 60 tablets of melatonin 2mg (Total amount 120mg), in a suicide attempt. To describe the most common side effects of melatonin overdose a the literature review.

Methods: Clinical case presentation and retrospective literature review.

Results: A 42-year-old woman who was taken to the emergency department after voluntary ingestion of 60 tablets of melatonin 2mg (Total amount 120mg), about 1 hour before coming, in a suicide attempt. After clinical evaluation, gastric lavage was performed. ang 50g activated charcoal given. Drowsiness and mild hypothermia (34°C) was detected. After 12 hours of vital signs observation the patient was discharged and to psychiatry consultation, where depressive mood disorder and chronic insomnia was diagnosed.

Conclusions: Melatonin is one of the least toxic medication. Most common side effects of overdose are drowsiness, dizziness, fatigue, headache, confusion, nightmare, hypotension, tachycardia and hypothermia. Supportive measures and control of vital signs are essential for the treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: emergency; melatonin; Suicide; overdose

EPV1577

Suicide attempts in patients with acute and transient psychotic disorders in in-patient centers in Latvia 2014-2019

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Introduction: Acute and transient psychotic disorders (ATPDs) are a group of diagnoses with acute onset and polymorphic psychotic symptoms, divided into 6 subtypes, which may or may not associate with acute stress. Suicide is a serious public health problem, having long-lasting effects on social well-being and economics. The prevalence of suicide attempts (SA) in Latvia remains unknown, several studies are currently in progress.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of SA among patients with ATPDs and features of this subgroup of patients.

Methods: Retrospective study based on socio-demographic data and additional diagnoses of all patients with ATPDs provided by the National Center of Statistics of Diseases.

Results: There were 1779 patients with ATPDs in 2014-2019, 44 people were admitted with a SA (24 men, 54.5%). There was a significant difference between sexes in the mean age – 39.64±14.66 for women, 31.94±11.88 for men ($p<.001$), as well as in case of associated acute stress – 37.61±12.95 with and 35.33±13.15 without it ($p=.01$). There were no differences in age or ATPDs subtypes between patients with SA and without one. Men with SA abused alcohol in everyday life more than women and men without SA (20%, $p<.001$), women with SA had acculturational difficulties more often than men and women without SA (45%, $p<.001$). Intentional self-harm by sharp objects was more common among men ($p<.001$), intentional self-poisoning among women ($p<.001$).

Conclusions: The prevalence of SA among patients with ATPDs was 2.47%. Factors, which were more commonly observed in patients with SA were alcohol consumption and acculturational difficulties. Types of self-harming differ between sexes.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicidology; PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS; Epidemiology

EPV1578

Self-Immolation in the Arab World: A Systematic Review

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Introduction: Self-immolation is the centuries-old act of setting fire to oneself. Recent spikes in self-immolation events have been noticed in the Arab world, specifically in the aftermath of the Arab Spring in 2011.

Objectives: To examine the literature assessing the characteristics and patterns of suicide by self-immolation in the Arab world.

Methods: We registered our systematic review in Prospero [CRD42020207164]. We searched PubMed, Medline, PsycInfo, Embase, and Scopus databases from inception until 6 September 2021. We collected relevant articles via title and abstract screening followed by full-text screening. We then conducted a narrative synthesis of the results.

Results: We found 31 out of 314 articles that fit our inclusion criteria: 4 qualitative and 27 quantitative cross-sectional studies. The quantitative studies had a sample size ranging from 22 to 600 self-inflicted burn victims. The studies emanated from Iraq (n=16), Tunisia (n=6), Saudi Arabia (n=2), Libya (n=2), Jordan (n=2), and Egypt, Palestine and Bahrain collectively (n=3). Studies showed that self-immolators are commonly married females, age ranging between 13 and 66 years old, having no education or solely primary education, and of low socioeconomic status. Self-immolation was more likely to happen at home, usually following marital conflicts, with the primary motive being suicide. Studies highlighted an increase of self-immolation as a form of protest. Kerosene was the most commonly used accelerant. Depression was the most comorbid mental health diagnosis.

Conclusions: Self-immolation is not uncommon in the Arab world. Specific interventions directed at the population at risk are warranted.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicide; self-immolation; arab world

EPV1579

Possible utility of neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio as a predictor of suicidal risk in mood disorders

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Introduction: Correlations between neutrophil/lymphocyte, platelet/lymphocyte, and monocyte/lymphocyte ratios (NLR, PLR, and MLR, respectively) and psychopathological and clinical variables in the context of mood disorders are increasingly emerging in international scientific literature, being the former one of the most studied. The estimation of suicidal risk associated to affective disorders could benefit from such rapidly and easily available biomarker of inflammation, if significant in this regard.