

challenges in their academic and social environments. Further research is needed in that area.

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EPP298

Epidemiological models for the suicide rate of the Russian population in the period 1992-2022

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Introduction: Suicides remain one of the most important problems of public health and society, being the most common reason for seeking emergency psychiatric care. The suicide rate is one of the most important indicators of the mental health of the population. Epidemiological models allow you to demonstrate the scale of problems and assess the resources to solve them.

Objectives: The construction of epidemiological models for the suicide rate of the Russian population in order to analyze the relationship of this indicator with demographic and socio-economic factors in the period 1992-2022.

Methods: The work uses data from Russian socio-economic statistics, materials from medical and research institutions and results published in scientific periodicals (see, [1] and references). In the formation of epidemiological models, the methods of systematic data analysis presented in the work [1] and statistical analysis in the framework of MS Excel were used.

Results: During the period under review, for the Russian population, there is an almost linear dependence (negative) of the suicide rate on the main integral factor - life expectancy (years) (for the Russian population). The correlation coefficient of this factor with the suicide rate is 0.959. The next most important influence on the suicide rate is the unemployment rate (correlation coefficient 0.764). Using regression analysis, one-factor and two-factor epidemiological models for the suicide rate from these factors were obtained. The obtained regression models are characterized by very high reliability with a coefficient of determination R^2 equal to 0.919 for the one-factor model and, accordingly, 0.943 for the two-factor model.

These results, obtained on the basis of data for the period of large-scale socio-economic and political reforms, allow us to offer a rational explanation for the observed rapid (in the period under review) deterioration of the mental health of the population. Conservative genetic mechanisms cannot fully explain such rapid variations in the mental health of the population. Consequently, the main weight in the study of mental disorders of the Russian population is given to demographic, socio-economic and cultural living conditions of the population, psychosocial stress, environmental factors and, possibly, epigenetic changes caused by them.

Conclusions: The obtained models make it possible to quickly monitor and predict the impact of demographic, socio-economic factors and changes in the staffing of psychiatric care on the suicide rate of the Russian population. I. Mitikhin V., Yastrebov V. et al.

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Ethics and Psychiatry

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Training of Psychiatry and Child Psychiatry Residents : Ethical Aspects

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Introduction: Ethical practices are fundamental to the training and professional development of psychiatry and child psychiatry residents. However, challenges such as stigmatization, discrimination, and ethical dilemmas in clinical and research settings can impact the quality of their training experience.

Objectives:

1. To assess the degree of exposure of residents to stigmatization during their residency training.
2. To explore the level of awareness among residents regarding the practice of ethics in their clinical and research activities.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study conducted by the National College of Psychiatry and Child Psychiatry from January 13 to January 16, 2024. An anonymous Google Forms questionnaire about ethic aspects during during residency training was sent to psychiatry and child psychiatry residents via the college email and private groups.

Results: We received 71 responses. The participants had an average age of 29.9 years, with a sex ratio of 0.1. Among them, 50.7% were child psychiatry residents, and 49.3% were psychiatry residents. Residents reported experiencing discrimination in 49% of cases, with the following breakdown: from senior staff (61.1%), paramedical staff (47.2%), and doctors from other specialties (33.3%). The primary cause of discrimination was the residency level (56.3%). Residents reported experiencing discrimination in role distribution within the department (35.2%) and in scientific work (31%).

Regarding their thesis work, 8.5% of residents felt obliged in choosing their thesis supervisor, and 16.9% felt pressured in selecting their thesis topic. Residents submitted their thesis work to the local committee in 58.5% of cases, informed participants about the study in a satisfactory manner in 75.4% of cases, and obtained oral informed consent from participants (or their parents) in 46.2% of cases. The residents felt that training in psychiatric ethics was necessary in 94.5% of cases and that specific training in research ethics in psychiatry was necessary in 91.8% of cases.

Conclusions: Taking into account the various findings of our survey and raising awareness among different stakeholders, including doctors and paramedical team members, are essential measures to ensure that psychiatry and child psychiatry residents can complete their specialty training while adhering to fundamental ethical principles.

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