**Results:** In the first case, the victim died for cut injuries by using a kitchen knife on the lateral-cervical region of neck; the inspection revealed superficial lesions (test cuts) which, with progressive depth, reached the vascular-nervous bundle. In the second case, in a family contest of apparent welfare, the victim decided to go out home in the middle of the night, to reach an isolated place: there, when he still was in his car, he spilled on his head flammable liquid to accelerate fire effects.
In the case number 3, the victim was found at the bottom of a cliff with earplugs; maybe she was hearing voices in her mind that induced her to death. At home, police found a message on paper about her autopsy will.
**Conclusions:** The autopsy findings on the cases described are atypical. In every three cases of atypical suicide, the victim was not being treated with therapy, and all victims, probably, were very able to hide their socio-relational malaise. Forensic investigations for the study of suicides must not be limited to the study of fatal injuries. Forensic study about the modalities used to commit suicide wants to be a help to improve knowledge on certain psychiatric pathologies at high risk of suicide.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1088

### Growing together: Longitudinal trajectory of posttraumatic growth among suicide-loss survivors and its interpersonal predictors

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**Introduction: Background:** Recent studies have indicated that grieving after suicide loss can be particularly complex and traumatic. However, studies have recognized the opportunity for personal growth among suicide-loss survivors.
**Objectives:** This study signifies an effort to develop a comprehensive understanding of the underlying interpersonal facilitators of posttraumatic growth (PTG) among suicide-loss survivors in a longitudinal design.
**Methods:** Participants included 189 suicide-loss survivors (155 females), aged 21–73, who completed questionnaires of thwarted belongingness (TB), perceived burdensomeness (PB), and self-disclosure at T1. Moreover, participants were assessed on PTG levels at T1, 18 months (T2), and 42 months (T3).
**Results:** The integrated mediation model indicated that both TB and PB contributed to the PTG trajectory. PB and self-disclosure contributed to PTG at T3 beyond the PTG trajectory across time. We also found self-disclosure to mediate the association of TB and PTG at T2 and T3.
**Conclusions:** These findings suggest that interpersonal factors play critical roles in contributing to PTG over time among suicide-loss survivors. Basic psychoeducational interventions designed to foster interpersonal behaviors may facilitate achieving PTG among survivors in the aftermath of suicide loss.

**Disclosure of Interest:** Y. Levi-Belz Shareolder of: no, Grant / Research support from: no, Consultant of: no, Employee of: no, Paid Instructor of: no, Speakers bureau of: no

## EPV1089

### Moral injury and suicide ideation among combat veterans: The moderating role of self-disclosure

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**Introduction:** Modern warfare in a civilian setting may expose combatants to severe moral challenges. Whereas most of these challenges are handled effectively, some *potentially morally injurious events* (PMIEs) may have deleterious psychological effects on the combatants, such as suicide ideation (SI). Self-disclosure, which includes sharing distressing thoughts and emotions, has been recognized as a protective factor against SI in the aftermath of stressful events.
**Objectives:** The current study is the first to examine the moderating role of self-disclosure in the relationship between PMIEs exposure and SI among combat veterans.
**Methods:** A sample of 190 recently discharged Israeli combat veterans completed validated self-report questionnaires in a cross-sectional design study, tapping combat exposure, PMIEs, depressive symptoms, SI, and self-disclosure.
**Results:** PMIE dimensions, and self-disclosure significantly contributed to current SI. Importantly, the moderating model indicated that self-disclosure moderated the link between PMIE-Self and current SI , as PMIE-Self and current SI were more strongly associated among veterans with low levels of self-disclosure than among high self-disclosing veterans.
**Conclusions:** Self-disclosure, as a factor promoting a sense of belongingness, interpersonal bonding, and support, might reduce SI risk following PMIE exposure. Various mechanisms accounting for these associations are suggested, and clinical implications of these interactions are discussed.

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# Training in Psychiatry

## EPV1090

### European Journal of Psychiatric Trainees - a new scientific peer-reviewed Journal in Psychiatry

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**Introduction:** Psychiatry training programs vary in the degree to which they offer trainees with an opportunity to get involved in research. Exposure to research during the training period is critical, as this is usually when trainees start their own scientific research projects and gain their first experiences in academic publishing.
**Objectives:** We present the European Journal of Psychiatric Trainees (EJPT) (ejpt.scholasticahq.com), the official journal of the European Federation of Psychiatric Trainees (EFPT), including its scope, mission and vision and practical considerations.
**Methods:** Reflecting on the foundation and operation of the European Journal of Psychiatric Trainees.
**Results:** The European Journal of Psychiatric Trainees is an Open Access, double blind peer-reviewed journal which aims to publish original and innovative research as well as clinical, theory, perspective and policy articles, and reviews in the field of psychiatric training, psychiatry and mental health. Its mission is to encourage research on psychiatric training and inspire scientific engagement by psychiatric trainees. Work conducted by psychiatric trainees and studies of training in psychiatry are prioritized. The journal is open to submissions, and while articles from psychiatric trainees are prioritized, submissions within scope from others are also encouraged. The article processing fee is very low and waivable. It is planned to publish two issues yearly.
The first article was published in July 2022, titled "Fluoxetine misuse by snorting in a teenager: a case report" and it received 218 views as of 17 October 2022, which confirms the journal's potential for visibility.
**Conclusions:** The European Journal of Psychiatric Trainees is a non-profit initiative designed to offer psychiatric trainees a platform to publish and gain experience in publishing. Thanks to its robust double blind peer reviewing system, it has the potential to contribute to scientific excellence.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1091

### Is Personality Disorder Madness? A Qualitative Study of the perceptions of Medical Students in Somaliland

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**Introduction:** Patients with borderline personality disorder are often a challenge to the mental health system. Psychiatrists see people with BPD as manipulative, difficult to manage, annoying, unlikely to arouse sympathy, clinicians hold negative attitude towards personality disorder.
As the next generation of doctors, medical students' perception of patients with personality disorder (PD) is critical.
Yet a systematic review of the literature shows this has not been studied.
**Objectives:** The study aims to identify :
1) the understanding and perception of medical students about PD
2) factors that may relate to this knowledge and perception.
**Methods:** A focus group discussion (FGD) was conducted with eight medical students in their sixth year at Amoud University, Somaliland.
A case vignette of a patient with typical Borderline PD symptoms was presented to stimulate discussion. Barts Explanatory Model Inventory (BEMI) was used to explore the issue.
The FGD was conducted via MS teams, recorded, transcribed, translated and thematically analysed
**Results:** The Medical students showed reasonably accurate knowledge regarding Borderline PD, recognising features of unstable mood, impulsiveness, and emptiness. Of note half the participants believed religious intervention would be helpful *"I believe in Islam. So,basically so to some degree it could be managed in certain religious centers"*. Importantly, medical students, when asked to divest of their professional identity, and to describe their personal views associated PD with madness.
**Conclusions:** The views of PD as 'madness' and that religious intervention has a role have important implications for training and service development.
The importance of a culturally sensitive training to Medical students regarding PD to match local cultural and religious views, and consideration of development of health services which are sensitive to religious practice is highlighted.
We recommend including social and cultural implications in the training of medical students to better prepare them for the complexity of managing PD.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1092

### Psychiatry residents' perceptions of competence acquisition, training programe compliance and clinical supervision in the Spanish psychiatry training system

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**Introduction:** There are differences in the training curricula of medical specialists in different countries. The opinion of the doctors in training on how they acquire competencies and carry them out is of great importance. In our case, we asked ourselves what were the perceived shortcomings in psychiatric training.
**Objectives:** The main objective of the study is to describe the opinion of psychiatry residents in Spain on the acquisition of competencies, compliance with the training programme and quality of clinical supervision.